The CIO NEWS

National Edition

Weekly Publication
Of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 1 82 January 1, 1945

Murray Hails ACA; Wire Vote Slated Jan. 2-10

A personal letter to each of 60,000 Western Union employes was sent this week by CIO Pres. Philip Murray urging that they vote for the CIO American Communications Assn. in a Labor Board election to be held Jan. 2-10. Murray described the ACA as "an effective, responsible organization, devoted wholeheartedly to the interests of the people."

He urged the Western Union employes to examine the records of the opposing unions "with extreme care" and warned against diversion by "false issues."

The election, which will be held among all telegraph employes throughout the nation during the week of January 2 to 10, is one of the largest ever conducted by the Natl. Labor Relations Board. Nearly 60,000 employes in 5,000 communities will be eligible to vote either for the ACA-CIO or the designation "AFL," which represents a combination of four AFL unions in the industry.

Murray, in his letter to the workers, recalled the growth of the ACA since its affiliation with CIO in 1937, stating that it has "provided real leadership for employes in every section of the communication industry and has a noteworthy record of accomplishment in bringing economic benefits to those employes."

Emphasizing his close association with the leadership of the ACA-CIO over a period of years, Murray characterized it as "sound, constructive, intelligent and energetic."

He expressed full confidence in its ability to bring to Western Union employes "the improvement in wages and conditions of employment to which they are so clearly entitled by reason of their skill, training and experience."

The CIO has given all-out support to the ACA in this drive to organize Western Union employes. In addition to financial support from the National CIO, individual CIO unions have contributed large sums ranging from $10,000 contributed by the United Auto Workers to $5,000 each from the Steelworkers, National Maritime Union, Electrical Workers, etc.

FDR Blasts Avery; Ward Plants Seized

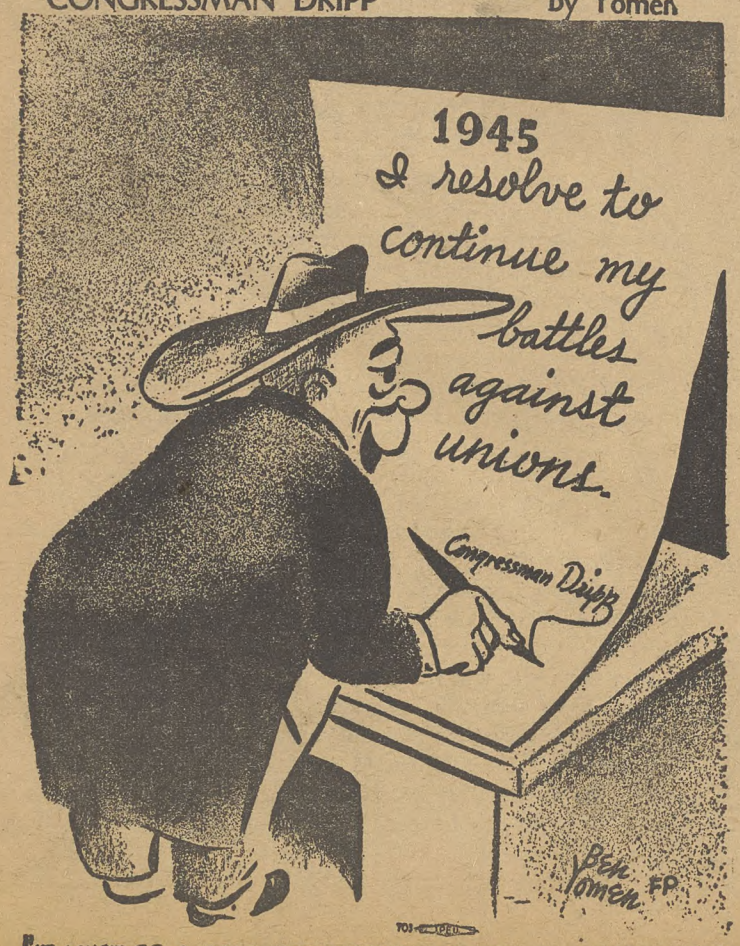
(See Page 3)

★ ★ ★

CIO Calls White Collar Parley

(See Page 2)

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP by Yomen



"IT MUST BE A GOOD RESOLUTION—I STUCK TO IT LAST YEAR"

City By City Dates For Vital Western Union Balloting

The Natl. Labor Relations Board election among 60,000 Western Union employes scattered in nearly 5,000 communities throughout the nation will be held during the week of January 2 to 10 in accordance with the following schedule. The vote will take place at designated spots in principal cities and will be by mail in smaller communities. The dates of the election in principal cities are:

January 3—Boston, Atlanta, Washington, D. C., Newark, Albany, New Orleans, Jacksonville, Knoxville, Tampa, Portland, Seattle and Spokane.

January 4—Buffalo, Rochester, New Haven, Bridgeport, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Birmingham, Syracuse, Columbia, S. C., Denver, Kansas City, Wichita and Omaha.

January 5—Chattanooga, Pittsburgh, Hartford, Miami, Nashville, Savannah, Lincoln, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco and Phoenix.

January 6—Springfield, Mass.

January 8—New York City (metropolitan, Eastern and home units), Jersey City, Chicago, Milwaukee and Peoria.

January 9—Providence, Alameda and Richmond.

All CIO forces are urged to communicate with ACA offices in all principal cities to assist in getting out the vote on election day.

All CIO forces are urged to visit Western Union employes in smaller communities, where voting will be by mailed ballot, to see that ACA votes are mailed promptly upon receipt and no later than January 19. No mailed ballots will be counted unless they are received in Washington on or before January 22.

We Can't Sit on Our Hands and Get 60 Million Jobs—Wallace

Daring originality to guarantee full employment after the war was called for this week by Vice-Pres. Henry A. Wallace, in a speech before the American Statistical Assn., in Washington, D. C. Supporting the Murray 60-million-jobs bill reported favorably last week by a Senate subcommittee, Wallace declared:

"The essential idea is that the federal government is ultimately responsible for full employment and can discharge its responsibility only by planning in advance to synchronize all of its programs with the programs of private enterprise so that the whole national income will be maintained at the full employment level.

"As the common man, the statistician and the statesman look toward the future, they know that supreme emphasis must be placed on full use of all resources of man, nature and technology to raise the standard of living of all the world," Wallace said.

ENORMOUS PRODUCTIVE POTENTIAL

He pointed out that America's productive potential is enormous, but that full development of it calls for "daring economic projections and bold statesmanship." He cited predictions of governmental economists who said a national income of nearly 200 billion dollars could be achieved, and pointed out that the war has proved them right.

"Contrast their imaginative daring with the fearful, halting attitude of certain nostalgic editorial writers or with those who would have us wait until unemployment is upon us before taking coordinated, preventive measures," Wallace said.

Wallace declared that "the concept of jobs for all is even more important than price 'equality for agriculture.'"

"Farmers," the Vice-President pointed out, "are much better off with price equality with full employment than they are with price equality and unemployment. In other words, a medium piece out of a big pie of consumer purchasing power may be a whole lot larger than a large piece out of a small pie."

White Collar Parley Called by CIO for Jan. 15

A national conference of white collar and professional organizations will be held in Washington, D. C., January 15, to call attention to the "continued neglect of the economic and social problems of millions of white collar and professional employes," and to promote measures for their prompt correction, CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey announced this week.

Invitations to participate in the conference have been sent to a large number of organizations in the educational, scientific, entertainment, medical, welfare, cultural and other fields as well as to trade unions and other associations having white collar and professional employes in their membership.

The initiative in calling the conference was taken by the CIO and affiliated international unions with white collar workers in membership, including the Newspaper Guild; State, County & Municipal Workers; United Steelworkers; Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Employes; Federal Workers; Office & Professional Workers; Automobile Workers; Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists & Technicians; Rubber Workers, and Textile Workers Unions.

BROADLY REPRESENTATIVE

However, it is planned to make the conference as broadly representative as possible of all white collar and professional organizations. A special subcommittee has been designated by President Murray, including Carey, Vice-President and Director of Organization Allan S. Haywood, UOPWA Pres. Lewis Merrill, and Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers, to handle the conference details.

The conference call stated:

"The CIO profoundly realizes that the well being of our Nation and its effectiveness in war and peace demand that every section of our population must be made secure and placed in a position to make their maximum contribution to our country, today for the swift achievement of victory and tomorrow for the achievement of a durable peace and lasting prosperity.

"The CIO is of the opinion that the continued neglect of the economic and social problems of the millions of white collar and professional employes must be promptly corrected in the interest of the entire nation.

"Responsibility for enactment of a program directed to this end rests, in the final analysis, on business and government. Nevertheless, the CIO is prepared to help in every constructive way to enable our country to deal properly with this question."

The Conference will convene at 9:30 A.M., January 15, in the Hotel Mayflower, Washington, D. C.

Says GI Joes Draw 'Blanks' In U. S. Army Orientation

The U. S. Army's orientation program fails to tell GI Joe why he is fighting, Joseph G. Velosky, director of the CIO United Auto Workers Veterans Dept., asserted in an article in the December issue of Ammunition, monthly UAW publication.

An Army veteran with eight years' service including two in the present war, Velosky commented on an article in an earlier issue of Ammunition by Maj. Gen. Frederick H. Osborn, director of Morale Services Division of the Army Service Forces.

"General Osborn's article contains a good program," Velosky said. "But, now, six months after the article was written, we find very little of this program in effect in the Army camps at home and overseas."

Velosky said that although the program outlined by General Osborn "sounds fine the experience of UAW-CIO veterans and servicemen still under arms indicates that this laudable program is merely a paper program."

How the orientation program fails to fulfill most of the objectives outlined by General Osborn was told by Velosky.

"The orientation courses have given a good summary of the diplomatic and military events leading up to the outbreak of World War I," Velosky declared. "But the courses have hardly mentioned the main points, namely, that fascism and nazism breed war, and that the countries overrun by these dictatorships could have been stopped if the United States had joined other peace-loving nations in collective action before the outbreak of the war.

Velosky said that courses give little information on the political and economic nature of fascism, and on China and Russia.

With the carrying out of the objective, "Know and Have Pride in Your Outfit," Velosky had "no quarrels."

"The standards and the viewpoints of the commercial press and radio are accepted by the Army," the article pointed out, "with no serious attempt to refute the lies and distortations which characterize these organs."

Velosky also asserted that "careful handling of the race and the nationality questions" and "objective handling of the labor question" are largely ignored.

Legion Hails UAW Vets' Seniority Plan

The Detroit District Legion Assn., representing 76 American Legion posts with membership of more than 12,000 World War I veterans, has adopted a resolution endorsing the model contract seniority clause of the CIO United Auto Workers. The clause covers ex-servicemen not given seniority rights under the Selective Service Act.

"In adopting this resolution," District Commander Walter Scott said, "we endorse the policy of affording seniority rights to honorably discharged veterans who do not have such seniority rights because they either had no employment before entering service or because such employment was temporary."

The model contract clause provides that veterans not employed on entering service who obtain employment in a plant covered by a contract shall receive seniority credit equal to the length of time they spent in service.

The clause also provides that so-called temporary employes shall accumulate seniority during their period in the service and shall be reinstated to their jobs in accordance with accumulated seniority.

UP IN ARMS: Girls brought from the Ukraine by the Germans for forced labor in a factory in Schirmeck hoist Lt. J. B. Keely of Houston, Tex., up in the air to celebrate their liberation by the Americans. (Federated Pictures)

Steel Worker Wins Silver Star Award

Intrepid gallantry during a landing in Italy has won a Silver Star for Tech. Sgt. Leroy I. Tharp, 26-year-old infantryman from Granite City, Illinois, and a member of Local 30, CIO United Steelworkers.

Section chief of a 75 mm. self-propelled cannon, Tharp took charge of the platoon when his sergeant was wounded, and destroyed two enemy machine gun nests. He then carried two wounded comrades to safety under heavy enemy fire.

Extension Given Vets Ruled Retroactive

Honorably discharged veterans separated from service prior to December 8, 1944, but not more than 90 days before, are entitled to take advantage of the time extension provided by the recent amendment to the Selective Training and Service Act, according to Selective Service.

The amendment extends from 30 to 90 days the period in which veterans may make application for reinstatement in their former positions.

FAECT Victories

CIO's Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists & Technicians scored Natl. Labor Relations Board victories among engineering employes at the Cox and Stevens Co. and the Boland and Bryce Co.

Guns, Jobs GIs' Main Wants, CIOer Finds

Gerald Fielde, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Farm Equipment Workers Union, was back on his union job this week, a little thinner from his experience of dodging Nazi submarines, bombs and mines for the past year.

Fielde was re-elected at the recent FE convention, and returned to his union job at the request of the Executive Board.

He was full of praise for his mates in the merchant marine, and their matter-of-fact attitude as they manned the ships, efficiently and calmly sailing through mine-infested waters.

On his last trip, which took him out of the U. S. for eight months, his ship touched the shores of Africa, Italy, Corsica and France. In Toulon he saw the scuttled French fleet, the superstructures of the sunken vessel standing above the water like "tombstones of some vast and ghostly graveyard."

"The Mediterranean is ours now," Fielde said, "but I know the terrific battles our Army, Navy and Air Force and merchant marine put up to win it.

"I have seen the American fighting men in action and I want to impress that picture in the mind of everyone on the home front. The GI wants two things from us. First, to give him everything he needs to win the war and get him home. Second, to have a job waiting for him when he gets here.

"That's our union's program. I'm glad if I can help to carry it out."

CIO's First 2 '45 Radio Shows Slated for Jan. 6

Tune in this Saturday afternoon and evening, Jan. 6, to the first of two dramatic nationwide broadcasts of CIO's new radio shows.

CBS stations throughout the nation are being offered the network's CIO show, "Job for Tomorrow," at 3:45 p. m. EWT. The first show on a 13-week series will be Jan. 6, with listeners being taken on a tour of some of America's basic industries to acquaint them with union workers and the job they're doing.

Blue Network stations will be offered CIO's weekly program at 6:45 p. m. EWT, and every Saturday thereafter for 26 weeks. The program, following a "March of Time" technique, will include news, dramatization of issues, commentary and interviews with CIO leaders and other prominent persons.

The first Blue program will feature CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

CIO officials throughout the nation are urged to check their local CBS and Blue Network stations to see whether or not they will carry the programs. Reports pro and con should be sent immediately to the CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Pl. N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

55c Wage Minimum Wholly Inadequate, Textile Union Says

A wage increase of 5 cents an hour discussed by the public members of the Natl. War Labor Board will completely fail to solve any of the grave problems raised by the CIO Textile Workers Union in its effort to bring the living conditions of half a million cotton textile workers up to a decent American level, TWU Pres. Emil Rieve said this week.

"If the public members of the board seriously are proposing to set 55 cents an hour as the minimum wage in the cotton textile industry," Rieve declared, "they are obviously blind to the cold realities of the situation that now faces the country.

"The public members of the board have before them tested statistics which show that in order to live even on the bare subsistence level defined by the WPA in the depth of the depression in 1935, a worker with a wife and two children to support now needs 72 cents an hour, or $28.80 a week.

"The public members of the board would completely ignore this need and say, in effect: 'You'll have to get by on $22 a week.' The proposal would be ludicrous if it were not so tragic."

Half a million cotton textile workers are now getting grossly substandard wages and are living in conditions which are a mockery to the much-publicized "American standard of living," Rieve said.

TEXTILE PAY LOW

"With two exceptions, cotton textile workers are paid the lowest wages in all manufacturing industry," he declared.

"And what has been the result? Critical shortages in cotton textile products which are necessary to the winning of the war—tents and tarpaulin material, cord for heavy trucks and airplane tires.

"The shortage has become so acute that Chairman Krug of the War Production Board has seriously proposed using sheet steel instead of duck for tents to shelter our fighting men in the Pacific. The U. S. Army is even now sending soldiers into cotton textile mills to get out the needed production.

"Cotton textiles are so greatly needed in some war theatres that they are being flown to the battle fronts.

"Government agencies make no secret of the reason for the shortages. They have said time and again that there is a manpower shortage, and there is a manpower shortage because of low wages in the cotton textile mills. To this shortage must be added a less vital but still critical shortage in such civilian essentials as infants' clothes and work clothes."

Up Foundry Pay To Aid Shortage Of Manpower

Critical foundry production problems resulting from manpower shortages in the industry were met by a Natl. War Labor Board resolution this week.

The WLB will approve or grant average wage increases up to 10 cents an hour above the established approvable rate in voluntary or dispute cases in foundries certified as requiring such action.

This recognition by the Board that wage levels are a contributing factor in the foundry manpower shortage is in line with the CIO Textile Workers Union's contention that the shortage of cotton duck for tents and tarpaulins results from a manpower shortage could be corrected by an increase in the minimum wage rates from 50 to 60 cents an hour.

22% Output Hike Is 'Birthday' Gift To Armed Forces

A "birthday" present to the fighting forces of a 22 per cent increase in production was chalked up Dec. 27 by members of the CIO United Steelworkers employed at the Rustless Iron & Steel Corp., Baltimore.

The firm, which employs 2,300 workers, celebrated its 20th anniversary Dec. 27. It fabricates about 25 per cent of the stainless steel produced in the United States.

FDR Blasts Avery; Ward Stores Seized

The head of the second largest mail order house in the nation virtually was accused of sabotaging the war effort this week as President Roosevelt ordered Army seizure of the firm's stores in nine cities. The man is Sewell L. Avery. The firm is Montgomery Ward & Co.

Avery, who is rumored to be on the way "out" of his job, was accused by FDR of waging "a bitter fight against the bona fide unions of (Ward) employees throughout the war in reckless disregard of the government's efforts to maintain harmony between management and labor."

The President ordered seizure of Ward properties in Chicago, St. Paul, Denver, Detroit, Dearborn and Royal Oak, Mich., Jamaica N. Y., San Rafael, Calif., and Portland Ore.

This is the third time in eight months that Ward property has been seized by the federal government, as the aging Avery continues his four-year vendetta against wartime labor regulations.

Avery's lack of patriotism was outlined by inference in FDR's statement. He said:

"Our commanders in the field are demanding weapons in increasing quantities so that they may hit the enemy harder and harder. The supreme effort of all of us here at home is imperative if we are to give them what they need.

"The government cannot and will not tolerate any interference with war production in this crucial hour.

"The confidence which employers and workers rightly place in this structure for the impartial adjudication of disputes is being threatened by consistent and willful defiance of its decisions by the head of one of the great corporations of this country—Sewell Avery, chairman of the board of Montgomery Ward & Co.

RECKLESS BATTLE

"This company, under Mr. Avery's leadership, has waged a bitter fight against the bona fide unions of its employes throughout the war in reckless disregard of the government's efforts to maintain harmony between management and labor. Its record of labor relations has been a record of continuous trouble.

"Strikes in wartime cannot be condoned, whether they are strikes by workers against their employers or strikes by employers against their government. All of our energies are engrossed in fighting a war on the military battlefronts. We have none to spare for a war on the industrial battlefronts."

Seizure of the Ward property followed Avery's continued refusal to abide by a Natl. War Labor Board decision calling for maintenance of membership, arbitration, check-off of union dues, seniority and payment of back wages.

BACK WAGES DUE

FDR's order requires payment of back wages out of net operating revenue. The total due the workers was estimated at $2 million by Samuel Wolchok, president of the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Employes. This organization and the CIO Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union represent a majority of the company's 70,000 workers.

The company is expected to make capital out of the case if Avery's policies prevail, probably taking it to the highest court in the land in an effort to prove that the wartime seizure was "unconstitutional."

The President in his seizure order pointed out that the firm serves 30 million customers, that an interruption of service would impede the war effort, and that the preservation of the wartime structures of labor relations and economic stabilization depend on compliance of both employers and employes with WLB directives.

72c Wage Floor Asked By Labor

Any pay below 72 cents an hour should be considered substandard, considering the present cost of living, labor members of the Natl. War Labor Board said late last week.

The labor members urged the Board to hike the present 50 cent substandard floor by 22 cents, pointing out that "evidence submitted to the Board indicates that, in order to maintain even the barest minimum standard of living, an employe should receive no less than 72 cents an hour."

The suggested policy would allow the Board to approve voluntary applications to increase the minimum to 72 cents an hour, although in dispute cases the Board might take into consideration factors which allegedly might justify a lower rate. Under present policy, 50 cents an hour is the top for correction of substandard pay in voluntary requests for adjustments.

Declaring that the Board has evaded the issue of substandard pay the labor members said:

"The Board has persisted in this conduct despite Presidential assurances, despite powers granted in statutes and executive orders, despite its own brave words that action would be taken to meet the problem of eliminating substandards of living. It is late indeed, but not too late, for the Board to act courageously and effectively."

The labor members quoted FDR as telling Congress last January: "It is our duty now to begin to lay the plans and determine the strategy for the winning of a lasting peace and the establishment of an American standard of living higher than ever before known. "We cannot be content, no matter how high that general standard of living may be, if some fraction of our people, whether it be one-third, or one-fifth, or one-tenth, is ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-housed and insecure."

FEPC Bans Job Bias in St. Louis

The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice cracked down on discriminatory practices at one of the nation's big munitions plants this week, ordering the U. S. Cartridge Co. at St. Louis, Mo., to stop laying off workers through a dual seniority system that "is not applicable equally to Negro and white workers."

The FEPC directed the war plant to accept available and needed workers without discrimination because of race or color and not to maintain any racial quota system of employment.

The committee's action followed public hearings at which CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers representatives testified that it was impossible to apply equitably the principle of seniority at the company which segregates units in its plants. UE is collective bargaining unit for the company's 12,000 war workers.

A company witness admitted that examination of cutbacks last spring showed the use of different seniority systems, one for Negroes and another for white workers, resulted on one occasion in more Negroes being discharged than "would have been under the single seniority system provided in the labor-management contract with UE," and cutback problems would have been more easily solved had Negro workers been fully integrated in the first place.

To Heck With Green's 'Organic Or Bust' Policy

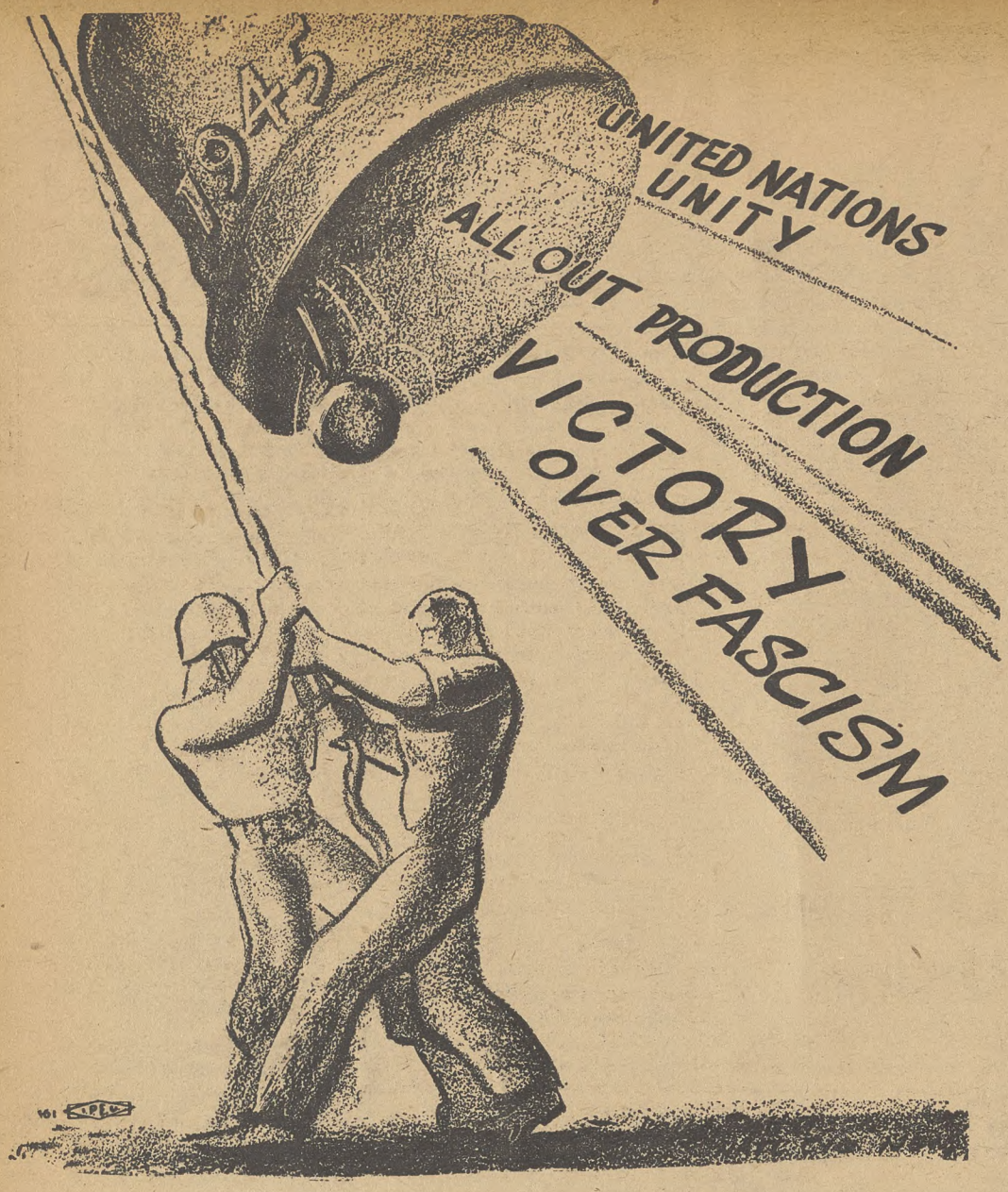
Carry-over from the pre-election local unity of CIO and AFL forces was the action this week of a legislative conference of the Pennsylvania AFL Federation of Labor which unanimously supported joint labor political action.

The conference, meeting in Harrisburg, decided that AFL Pres. William Green's "organic unity or bust" attitude was wrong, and authorized state AFL officials to cooperate with the CIO, Railroad Brotherhoods and legitimate independent unions on important legislative matters.

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

LET MILPRINT FURNISH YOUR
CIO STATIONERY
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES
MILPRINT, Inc.
431 WEST FLORIDA STREET
MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN
Over 750 CIO Employees



Program for Victory—1945

By PHILIP MURRAY

At the beginning of this year, the Congress of Industrial Organizations rededicates all its strength to the twin goals of winning the war and winning the peace.

To make 1945 our Victory Year, America will redouble its productive efforts. It will not be lulled into complacency by false optimism nor tolerate any lag in war production while American soldiers still depend for their lives on the output of American industry. It must and will adhere faithfully to its no-strike pledge until the German and Japanese military forces are completely destroyed.

The CIO recognizes that national unity behind our Commander-in-Chief and our armed forces, and the closest unity of the United Nations, are the key both to early victory and to lasting peace and postwar prosperity.

On the domestic front, the CIO will devote its industrial, legislative and political activities to achieving a stabilized wartime economy, in which wages shall be fairly adjusted to living costs, prices held down to prevent inflation, and the burden of taxation justly distributed on the basis of ability to pay.

It will work for the unity of all labor and progressive forces, through joint action for common constructive purposes that are in the interest of the whole American people.

It will vigorously oppose all those who preach division and disunity, both within the United States and between the United Nations, and particularly the purveyors of the Hitleristic doctrines of racial and religious discrimination and intolerance.

The CIO in 1945 will work for a carefully planned program of reconversion, as and when it becomes necessary, in which the human welfare of veterans and war workers will be carefully safeguarded, as well as business interests. It will work for a greatly expanded program of social security, for increasing purchasing power, for a guaranteed annual wage, for new enterprises both private and public, and for all other steps necessary to assure full production and jobs for all after this war.

The CIO recognizes, as most of the American people have come to recognize, that our country does not and cannot stand alone. Just as the freedom-loving peoples of the world must fight shoulder to shoulder to overcome the forces of fascist tyranny, so too must they plan and work together for postwar rehabilitation, for higher living standards, and to safeguard the peace of the world.

That is why the CIO supports the proposals for world organization outlined at Dumbarton Oaks and opposes all isolationist and imperialist obstructions to the success of such plans for world security. That is why it supports the plans laid at Bretton Woods for the expansion of world trade and the promotion of world prosperity.

In order that labor may play its full part in achieving the above goals, and may receive the recognition and representation that are its due in the councils of the nations, the CIO will also dedicate its efforts in 1945 to the promotion of greater world labor unity through the formation of a new and powerful international labor body including all the unions of free countries on a basis of equality.

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

BEFORE we make our predictions for 1945, let's see what happened to some of those 1944 predictions.

Reaction was riding high at the start of the year. The trend was all that way, we were told.

So a lot of the boys in Congress set out to ride with the tide. They predicted they would do a job on Roosevelt and labor.

They passed a feed-the-greedy tax bill and banned the federal soldiers' ballot. They gleefully overrode FDR's vetoes of both measures. They opposed effective price control. They indulged in constant administration-baiting, labor-baiting and United Nations-baiting.

They did a job all right, but on themselves—as many of them now have ample leisure to reflect.

★ ★ ★

Something happened to that trend and to those predictions. It was labor political action.

Remember all those contradictory pre-election predictions about CIO's PAC? It was going to give the kiss of death to Roosevelt and all progressives. It was going to capture the Democratic party and run up the red flag over Congress and the White House.

What happened to those predictions?

★ ★ ★

Then remember those predictions about the inadvisability and impossibility of the second front—the impregnability of Hitler's Fortress Europe.

Yet D-Day came in 1944—one of the most magnificent achievements in military history—and the Nazis were driven back to the German borders.

But don't forget the tragedy and heartaches of 1944's victory predictions. V-E Day was predicted for August, September, or at the latest by the end of October.

Remember the discussions of V-E Day celebrations, the agitation for rescinding the no-strike pledge on the grounds the war was nearly over, the preparations for returning to business-as-usual.

★ ★ ★

So when we look ahead to 1945, let's not kid ourselves.

Let's not underestimate our enemies' strength. And let's not underestimate our own strength to reverse trends and to achieve the seemingly impossible—if we mobilize sufficient intelligence, effort and determination.

What do we hope for in 1945?

We want to see Hitler completely licked—and soon—so we can devote all our efforts to polishing off Japan in the shortest possible time.

We want wages to be adjusted to increased living costs, and the minimum raised to assure at least a living wage.

We want real price control to prevent inflation, a fair distribution of the tax burden according to ability to pay, and expanded social security.

We want the polltax abolished, a permanent FEPC and strong steps against all racial and religious hate and discrimination.

We want proper planning now for reconversion, with adequate compensation for veterans and war workers affected by cutbacks.

We want planning now for jobs for all after the war, based on increased purchasing power, a guaranteed annual wage and expanded production by private industry and public enterprise.

We want a world organization of all the free countries to safeguard world peace, to expand world trade and generally to promote world prosperity.

★ ★ ★

What steps must we take to achieve these goals?

(1) Concentrate on all-out war effort first of all, adhere faithfully to our no-strike pledge, and no slackening so long as a single American boy depends on us for his life and his speedy return.

(2) Build the strength of our unions, organize the unorganized.

(3) More and more legislative and political action, to make sure that Congress fulfills the mandate of the 1944 elections.

(4) United labor and progressive action, building unity from the ground up.

(5) Promote national unity by fighting racial, religious and other discriminations, and by cooperating with farmers, industry and all other groups for victory and postwar prosperity.

(6) Promote United Nations' unity for winning the war, safeguarding the peace and raising world living standards.

(7) Unite labor internationally through a new world labor body including all unions of all free countries.

★ ★ ★

Those are labor's resolutions for 1945. If they are kept, we can confidently predict that labor's goals for the new year will be achieved.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux..... Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C.
Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 January 1, 1945 No. 1

Scarcity Causes More Rationing

Fifteen Washington representatives of organized consumers this week viewed the Christmas week-end order placing principal meats and canned goods back on the rationing list as assuring more equitable distribution of these items.

The 15, including the representatives of the CIO Cost of Living Committee and the CIO Congress of Women's Auxiliaries, wired approval of the action to Economic Stabilizer Vinson, Price Administrator Bowles and War Food Administrator Jones.

"We have already brought to your attention," the wire stated, "the desire of our members that rationing be restored for foods whose supply is still short, in order to protect consumers who have neither money nor storage space to hoard, and to assure fair distribution of supplies."

Detroit Tenants Pay Rent With Security Money

Security deposits demanded by landlords have flared back at them in Detroit.

More than 15,000 tenants in priority-built homes in the Detroit OPA District will be able to pay their rent with security deposits as a result of a decision by Circuit Court Commissioner Fitzgerald.

In Detroit area alone a half-million dollars are involved.

If the ruling of the OPA regulations that landlords of priority homes are not entitled to collect advance security deposits is upheld throughout the county, millions more will be involved.

The opinion was given in a case brought by Miller Homes, Inc., against one of their tenants for nonpayment of rent.

The tenant had deposited $60 with Miller Homes as a security deposit, which the company refused to give back, defying OPA regulations.

Miller Homes sued for eviction. The OPA intervened, with the result that the court ruled that landlord had no right to a deposit and allowed the tenant to withhold rent in a like amount.

ACT NOW! BOOK IT FOR YOUR SPECIFIC MEETING DATES!
Service Points Nation-Wide
BRANDON FILMS
1600 BROADWAY • NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

HOW TO DESTROY LABOR

Charge Navy Officers Fought CIO Union

U. S. Navy officers took part in anti-union activity at the Naval ordnance palnt at Milledgeville, Ga., according to a Natl. Labor Relations Board examiner's report issued this week.

During a campaign against the CIO United Steelworkers, Capt. Russell G. Sturges, Naval Commander at the plant, and a Lt. Comdr. Banks helped the management of the Reynolds Corp. fight the union, the NLRB said.

Commander Banks allegedly at one time addressed the workers on company time in the place of the commanding officer who was unable to attend, and claimed that anyone who took the workers' mind off their work was "guilty of treason as the deserter who assists the enemy." The NLRB examiner stated that the effect of this speech and that of one given by company manager Harry G. Smith was to align the company in the eyes of the employes against the CIO.

The examiner recommended that the company's Workers Welfare Ass'n. Inc. and the grievance committee be disestablished, and that the company cease discouraging membership in the USA-CIO or interfering with employes in their organizational rights.

The report said that last April two CIO organizers came to Milledgeville at the request of a number of workers and opened an office. Immediately local business men began an anti-CIO campaign. A licensing ordinance requiring union organizers to pay a fee of $5,000 per year and establish 12 months' residence in the town as a condition of licensing was passed by the council. One of the CIO organizers was immediately arrested.

Not long after this the "independent" Workers' Welfare Association was set up. The examiner pointed out that despite management's claim that workers were free to join the union or not, foremen permitted solicitations for the Welfare Assn. on company time while "CIO adherents were watched, reported, questioned, reprimanded and discharged."

We Must Have Unity in '45 To Win—Murray to Nation

Plenty of blood, sweat and tears still face both our fighting forces and the home front before victory will be won, and continued cooperation of all forces in the nation behind President Roosevelt is vital to our cause, said CIO Pres. Philip Murray this week in a speech scheduled for nationwide broadcast on New Year Day.

Participating on a program "Forecast 1945" carried by the Blue Network, Murray said:

"The CIO in 1945 will work for united action by all labor and progressive forces, together with farmers, industry and all other community groups, in the spirit of national unity behind our Commander-in-Chief and our armed forces.

"But in the coming year we must also look forward beyond victory to the difficult days of postwar reconstruction. We must plan now a reconversion program that will safeguard the human welfare of veterans and war workers as well as business interests.

"We must plan now for greater purchasing power, more social security, a guaranteed annual wage, industrial expansion and all other steps necessary to assure full production and jobs for all."

NLRB Sets Precedent

A precedent affecting the right of the nation's technical, professional and white collar employes to organize into bonafide unions was set by the Natl. Labor Relations Board recently.

The NLRB held that the General Motors Corp. was guilty of an unfair labor practice and of anti-union discrimination when it transferred salaried employes to hourly status after they had chosen the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians-CIO as a collective bargaining agency.

Consumers Get Little Action in Clothing Crisis

By ELEANOR FOWLER
Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Women's Auxiliaries

Most American mothers will applaud the telegram the St. Albans, Vermont, Mothers Club sent to Senator James Mead, of New York, urging him to switch from investigating the cigarette shortage to investigating the disappearance of children's clothes.

The clothing situation is just about the worst blot on our civilian war record. Disappearance of reasonably priced garments, combined with the much poorer quality of the more expensive clothes on the market, has resulted in doubling and even tripling clothing costs.

Consumers have been urging drastic action for well over a year. They have made it clear that they did not want in any way to interfere with military requirements. But they have been asking that all cloth and yarn available for civilian needs be used for necessary durable clothing, especially for children and war workers.

They have urged the War Production Board to require all manufacturers of yarn and of cloth to make durable, inexpensive materials instead of luxury fabrics, and to require clothing manufacturers to use these materials to make only needed durable clothing until essential needs are met.

They have wanted to see WPB require clothes to be made according to certain standards which would make them wear. They would like to see it made illegal for manufacturers to waste materials and manpower making clothes, like those piled up in basement stores today, that fall apart after one washing.

Consumers have been urging action by OPA to set dollars and cents prices on clothes, as on groceries, and to require that clothes be preticketed with those prices, as rayon stockings are.

Finally consumers have been asking, in the face of a shortage which is critical now and is expected to last for at least two more years, why doesn't WPB order clothes rationing?

The results of consumer pressure on clothing have not been very impressive to date. For the last year there has been a children's program each quarter which has allocated cloth to meet only a small part of the need. Both the quality of material and the standards required in that program have improved in the last quarter and OPA is now preparing to put dollars and cents ceilings on the clothes made under it. Those clothes should hit the civilian market about March, 1945, and they'll be gone just about as fast as they go on sale.

Then there is a program under which allocations were made for low priced shirts, shorts, house-dresses and slips. The manufacturers have not wanted to make those garments because the OPA ceilings really held prices down. But even if they had all been made, they would have met only about 10% of the need.

In October all civilian denim was finally reserved for certain definitely specified work clothes. That's the kind of action needed on many other vital fabrics.

One of the discouraging features of the whole clothing campaign has been the unwillingness of the government agencies, and especially of WPB, to buck industry opposition and try to meet the situation. Over and over again consumer representatives have been told in effect: "We won't do anything industry doesn't like—and anyway, it's too late, the war is almost over."

Now that the Nazi offensive has brought home to us all how far it still is to Victory, we should be able to get action. It's more imperative than ever because military needs are being revised upwards.

It's up to Economic Stabilization Director Fred Vinson to tell the agencies concerned to use their war powers to get essential, durable, low-priced clothes made before luxuries and rationed to ensure fair distribution. Write him to act quickly.

MVA 'Must' for '45 Congress, Says FDR

President Roosevelt this week renewed his support for creation of a Missouri Valley Authority to control floods, reclaim land, develop hydroelectric power and aid navigation.

FDR signed a bill providing $1 billion for postwar flood control projects with the understanding that nothing in it would jeopardize creation of an MVA with $400,000,000 to spend in the people's interests. Roosevelt said that MVA plans "should receive the early consideration of the next Congress."

L. J. IMBER COMPANY
Founded by L. J. Imber, Formerly of Green Duck Co.

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS
for ADVERTISING
UNION DUES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS
EMPLOYEES' BADGES
Recognized Union Labels
No Charge for Designs and Sketches
Also Specializing in
Light and Heavy Stamping
Coining and Embossing
Small, Intricate and Special Stampings.
Tools and Dies
N. Y. Representative
HERBERT R. LERMAN AL. 4-3356
37 E. 14th St.
Detroit Representative
CLARENCE L. HOULE CAD. 9085
424 Book Bldg.
L. J. IMBER COMPANY BRUnswick 7815
1725-41 W. North Ave.
CHICAGO, 22, ILLINOIS

Labor Smear Film

Glorifying A Union Baiter

The film about Eddie Rickenbacker, notorious baiter of war workers, is now in full production at 20th Century-Fox studio, reports Ted Taylor, Federated Press' Hollywood correspondent.

It has been in preparation for 22 months at an expenditure of some $750,000 to writers and $80,000 to Rick's fellow castaways, not to mention the considerable sum spent by union officials and locals for wires protesting against glorification of this labor-baiter.

Fred MacMurray plays Rickenbacker on the screen with Lynn Bari as his love interest. Others in the cast are James Gleason, Charles Bickford and Donald Meek. The director is Lloyd Bacon. The picture is called "First, Last and Always."

Rickenbacker cannot expect to include many war workers in his audiences, says Taylor, after his efforts to boost their morale by telling them that in the foxholes absentees "would get a bayonet in their bellies."

His favorite argument, Taylor recalls, "was that production could be doubled if troops were brought back to man the factories and war workers were 'put in foxholes with filth, vermin, malaria and the Japanese.' (Newspapers headlined Rickenbacker's hysterical speeches and ignored the report of aircraft companies that 95 per cent of absenteeism was due to illness or transportation difficulties.)"

Many labor protests on the Rickenbacker film went to the late Wendell L. Willkie as chairman of the 20th Century-Fox board, Taylor says, and "Willkie told Pres. A. F. Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railroad rainmen he thought some understanding had been reached with AFL and CIO.

"Whitney checked this and advised Hollywood unions that William Green and Philip Murray 'both vigorously repudiated any thought that any understanding favorable to the production of this film had been reached.' Six Hollywood unions, through the conference of Studio Unions, then renewed their protests to 20th-Fox.

"Sheehan, the producer-promoter, and his chief writer, Howard Emmett Rogers (union buster and baiter in his own right), went east to consult Rickenbacker. Newsmen were later informed that Sheehan had obtained personal assurance from Green and Murray they would do nothing to interfere with the Rickenbacker film."

Gallup Says Figures Aren't Pure

The Gallup poll, like Old Golds, isn't quite all it seems. Something new has been added to the famed poll as well as to the famous cigarette.

Followers of the political predictions of Gallup found this week that the extra ingredient in its figures result from mental exercises of some hired hand at Princeton and not from the opinions of persons polled.

Although Dr. George Gallup adds something different from apple honey, he told the House campaign expenditures committee in Washington that he varies the mix according to the state involved, the registration figures and some other factors.

Chairman Clinton Anderson (D., N. M.) told Gallup that in the 1944 election the Gallup poll went wrong in every state casting over a million votes—and in every instance the vote for Roosevelt (not Dewey) suffered thereby. In California, Gallup was off 4 points, Illinois 3, Texas 5, Minnesota 6, Michigan 5, and New York 3.

Gallup replied that "we always underestimate the vote for the Democratic party" because of the difficulty of reaching the lower income groups who are heavily in favor of Roosevelt.

Originally the Gallup Poll in 1944 showed Roosevelt ahead of Dewey by 51 to 49 per cent, but Gallup figured that there would be no more than 39 million voters and thereby knocked off two points from Roosevelt and gave them to Dewey. This was done independently of any polling—just knocking out two points from FDR because Gallup thought the vote would be light.

As the campaign progressed, Gallup saw the registration figures mounting and was prepared to remove the two-point handicap he'd placed on Roosevelt when he "found the Dewey trend increasing and put it back."

The "raw figures" on New York State, for instance, showed that Roosevelt had 52.5 per cent of the vote. But Gallup's various factors, including the national average that showed Roosevelt with only 51.5 per cent, and the two point deduction, brought him down to 49 per cent and gave Dewey the state.

All this brought Chairman Anderson to inquire whether a "pure food law for polls" to show that "artificial coloring has been added," wouldn't be a good idea. Gallup promised to send more figures to the government experts helping the committee and the hearing adjourned.

Argentine Revolt Near, CTAL Parley Hears

CALI, Colombia (ALN)—The time is ripe for a revolt in Argetina because of the approaching slump in that country brought on by a decline in trade with the United States and the isolation of the Axis, Ruben Iscaro, Argentine delegate to the congress of the Confederation of Latin American Workers (CTAL), which has just concluded its sessions here, declared this week. "The Argentine people swear that the dictatorship will not last much longer in our country and we will soon return to the democratic fold," the Argentine labor leader stated.

Following Iscaro's speech, in which he also revealed that there are 2,000 political prisoners in the Neuquen concentration camp suffering Nazi-like tortures, the CTAL voted to call a token strike on January 26 in protest against the Argentine dictatorship, but stressed that the strike must not interfere with the war effort.

CTAL affiliates in 16 Latin-American countries will take part in the action. The congress voted to aid in the overthrow of the Farrell-Peron dictatorship and to help restore democracy in Argentina.

The CTAL voted to support the creation of a world community of nations and a security organization under the responsible leadership of the United States, Great Britain and the USSR and urged full respect of the rights of self-determination and adherence to the Atlantic Charter and Teheran agreement.

Labor representation in the peace and security organizations and the formation of an international labor federation were also urged. Death for war criminals, and reparations, were demanded.

In a speech to the congress, CIO fraternal delegate Joseph Selly declared: "The CIO defends the social equality of all men as the only basis for economic equality." If President Roosevelt had not been reelected, he added, "it would have caused complete chaos."

O. A. Knight, the other CIO fraternal delegate, declared that "the CIO is ready to fight to the death for democracy, but will not shed a single drop of blood in defense of King George of Greece and his like."

GI'S PAY IN BLOOD: These wounded veterans know the miracles of blood plasma. Convalescing at the Percy Jones Hospital in Detroit, they repay the blood transfusions which saved their lives on the fighting fronts by donating blood for other servicemen. Give your pint to help save a life. (Federated Pictures.)

Bulgarian Unions Freed, Workers Flocking to Them

A national conference of the General Workers Trade Union will take place in Bulgaria February 4. At this first free national conference representatives of workers from all trades and professions coming from all parts of the country will discuss points connected with the restoration of free Bulgarian trade unions.

Most progressive Bulgarian workers are united in trade unions and are establishing connections in every city and village.

Particular attention is being devoted to the formation of trade union organizations in large-scale enterprises, mines, institutions and transport.

In the course of three months of their lawful existence, trade unions have been joined by thousands of workers.

Union organizations pay special heed to all demands and proposals made by workers with a view to improving living conditions. They draw up new wage scales, insist on installation of safety devices, carry on cultural and educational activities among workers, and assist in the organization of cooperatives in order to bring about improvement in living condiitons.

EXDOUS A MYTH

Workers Walk, Not Run For Peacetime Jobs

"The exodus" of war workers to peacetime jobs is exposed as a creation of the press and certain Army officials in the current issue of CIO's Economic Outlook.

The CIO Dept. of Research & Education, which publishes the Outlook, made a study of the "quit rate" to expose the fictional character of "the exodus." The quit rate represents the number of workers leaving their jobs voluntarily.

The study which compared the quit rates in 28 war industries for May-October last year with the corresponding period this year showed:

Of the 328 quit rates available for comparison, in 201 instances the rate decreased in 1944, and in 13 it remained the same.

In only 25 cases was the quit rate appreciably higher in 1944 than in 1943.

"We do not question the fact that in some instances workers are leaving their war jobs for jobs with peacetime security," the Outlook states. "We do believe the seriousness of this problem has been greatly overstressed."

Another Outlook article warns that laws passed by state legislatures in their early 1945 sessions "will set the reconversion pattern on such vital problems as union rights, election machinery, unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, safety, hours of work, special protection of women and children, education, housing, health, public assistance, planning, public works and taxes."

Attention is directed to the importance of political activity on the state level, since "some reactionary groups are saying frankly that now that the states are their chief hope for anti-labor measures which they cannot secure in Washington."

Separation Rate Lowest Since '43

With 64 out of 1,000 workers leaving or discharged from their jobs in October, the separation rate for that month was the lowest since November 1943, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported this week.

For every 1,000 workers on factory payrolls in October, 50 quit, six were discharged, five were laid off, and three left to enter the armed forces, she said.

The quit rate in war industries was 48 per 1,000 compared to 56 per 1,000 in both August and September.

The rate of hires for both men and women more than compensated for their quit rate, said the secretary.

Murray Hails Italian People

"The revival of a free trade union movement in Italy reveals more than any other fact the complete repudiation of fascism and nazism by the Italian people," CIO Pres. Philip Murray said this week in an overseas OWI broadcast to Italy.

"It is a symbol," Murray declared, "of the fundamental unity of the people and their will to take their place, shoulder to shoulder, with the people of the United Nations, in the creation of a world of justice for the common man."

The occasion for the speech was the coming free national convention of Italian unions, first since the suppression of labor organizations by the fascists. The meeting is scheduled for Naples, Jan. 28.

Ask High Court Hear Bridges' Case

Pres. Harry Bridges of the CIO International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union this week appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court for revocation of the deportation order against him.

Counsel for Bridges filed with the high court a petition for a writ which, if granted, will bring the seven-year-old case before the court for full hearing and final judgment.

Bridges, a native of Australia, entered the United States legally in 1920 and has been here ever since. After his rise to a position of influence in the labor movement, strenuous efforts were made by various anti-labor groups to deport him.

A brief entered in support of the request for a Supreme Court hearing outlines three reasons why it should be granted:

1. The evidence against Bridges was so flimsy that finding against him was a denial of due process of law guaranteed to citizens and aliens alike by the fifth amendment of our Constitution.

2. The procedure employed in bringing about the deportation order—"demonstrably the result of unrelenting persecution extending almost over a decade"—constitutes a further denial of due process.

3. The law as applied against Bridges denies him the freedom of speech and freedom of association guaranteed by the 1st and 5th constitutional amendments.

Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

Outstanding Accomplishments of 1944:

The United Nations assembled the largest armada carrying the greatest military force in the history of the world; successfully invaded the European Continent; liberated France. In addition, the striking force of freemen liberated the following capitals: Rome, Brussells, Bucharest, Athens and Sophia. Finland, Roumania and Bulgaria are out of the war!

General MacArthur and men successfully invaded the Philippines, conquering Leyte and Mindora, following the liberation of Saipan. The United States Navy rendered crushing blows to the Japanese Navy and now dominates the Pacific Ocean.

Russia is about to conquer Budapest and the road to Vienna. The Western Allies are resisting Hitler's military peace offensive. China is on the upsurge. The offensive in Burma is developing.

On the home front production records reached a new high. President Murray and the CIO lead in promoting an international labor conference. The PAC-CIO activized people to register for full citizenship participation in the elections; rendered effective support to eliminate isolationist-reactionary Senators and Congressmen in the primaries—defeated Costello, Clark, Starnes, Cotton Ed Smith—Reynolds and Dies chose not to run. Willkie advocated international cooperation against Nazis and permanent peace—rejected by Republicans. Dewey nominated. Roosevelt accepted nomination for fourth term.

PAC-CIO endorsed Franklin D. Roosevelt in support of progressive candidates. Isolationists and reactionaries viciously attacked PAC. Workers and all liberal forces gave effective reply. Worked untiringly. Roosevelt reelected. Leading isolationists such as Gerald Nye and Ham Fish repudiated. Democratic forces at home strengthened and encouraged throughout world.

United CIO Convention

CIO Convention held in Chicago. Recorded as most united, enthusiastic gathering labor ever held. Decided to continue PAC; declared for vigorous program to organize the unorganized. Progressive win-the-war and win-the-peace policy. Growth in CIO membership commendable.

War Labor Board rendered decision on United Steelworkers case, granting up to 5c per hour for adjustment of inequalities; basis laid for severance pay; improved vacations; proposed commission to study "guaranteed annual wage in American industry." The demand for lifting the "Little Steel" formula referred to Pres. Roosevelt without recommendation. The fight goes on.

For 1944 we can truthfully say to all—WELL DONE. For 1945 we join with our Commander-in-Chief and the leaders of our armed forces in the war for ever-increasing production to enable our fighting men and women and those of our Allies to win at the earliest date possible and bring peace to all people of good will. We of the CIO will join with all human forces everywhere to establish and maintain a peace guaranteeing to all those basic liberties, including labor's right to free organization and freedom of speech and assembly and freedom of worship without which freedom cannot prevail.

We dedicate ourselves to the task of organizing the unorganized and obtaining for them wages, working conditions and job security essential to their and the nation's well-being. We pledge to work for the proper and humane protection of all returning war veterans, with jobs at American standards for all; opportunities for youth; security for the aged and care for the afflicted.

So, to all, a New Year that will provide opportunities for accomplishments and the will to do. That will truly be a Happy New Year.

The Marine & Shipbuilding Workers came through with flying colors in the election at the Sun Shipbuilding Company, Chester, Pa., winning five to one. About a year ago the company union contested the election which the CIO won then, only to prove that the workers overwhelmingly want CIO. Congratulations to all participating in this splendid victory.

Big UAW-CIO Victory

UAW Reg. Dir. Joseph Mattson reports: Chicago Screw Co., CIO 1,064, AFL 778. UAW-CIO had been the bargaining agency following a successful election over two years ago. However, company opposition to the local delayed negotiation of a contract for many months. Finally, upon orders of the WLB, the company signed a contract. Upon expiration of the contract the company notified the union they would no longer recognize the UAW because there was a question of representation. UAW requested an extension of the contract until the question of representation was settled.

In a precedent-shattering action the National WLB tied, with the public and CIO members voting for extension and industry and AFL voting against. The local consented to another election and the above results fully repudiated the interference of the company. The old contract has been extended and negotiations are proceeding on a new and improved agreement.

UAW-CIO Intl. Rep. M. J. Meiner reports: Park Drop Forge Boiler House voted for CIO 11 to 5.

Oil Workers Dir Org. Wm. B. Taylor advises: Division 2, War Emergency Pipe Line, Inc., CIO 80, AFL 30. E Texas Salt Water Disposal Co., Kilgore, Tex., CIO 85, against 34.

FAECT-CIO reports: Engineers and draftsmen at Cox & Stevens Co., CIO 94, no union 58. Boland and Boyce, tool and machine designers, voted for CIO 29 to 1. Negotiations have begun at Lloyd Rogers Co., tool designers, where engineers and draftsmen had recently chosen CIO as their bargaining agency by a vote of 171 to 51.

CIO Field Rep. Virgil Burtz reports: Firestone, Ferndale, Wash., CIO 258, no union 12. Field Reps. Burtz and H. I. Tucker had charge of the election, assisted by Dist. Rep. Floyd Gartrell of the United Rubber Workers.

Geo. Brown, Dir. Org. IWA-CIO, reports: Nekoos A. Edwards Paper Co., Atlantic Mine, Mich., CIO 29, no union 1.

Sun Ship Stooge Outfit Seeks Beating—Gets It

CHESTER, Pa., Dec. 30—A thumping defeat to a company union which had petitioned for the election was handed out by nearly 20,000 workers at the Sun Shipbuilding & Drydock Corp., here when they voted five to one for the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers in a poll held last week by the Natl. Labor Relations Board. The vote was 15,597 for the CIO to 3,274 for the Sun Ship Employes Assn., and 474 for neither.

The election was held on a petition filed by the SSEA company union, which was defeated last year by Local 2 of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers in an NLRB election. In November, 1943, Local 2 signed a collective bargaining agreement with Sun Ship which expired last month.

Expiration of the contract was taken advantage of by the rejected company union for a renewed attempt to oust Local 2, whose bargaining rights it had been unable to upset in a year of court litigation challenging the outcome of the election.

Local 2 hails the results of the election as a strong vote of confidence by Sun Ship workers in the union agency which has been their bargaining agency during the past year.

Thousands of new members joined Local 2 during the two months preceding the election in a drive headed by Thomas J. Gallagher, Natl. organizational director.

Sun Ship employes recently were granted more than two million dollars in back pay based on retroactive wage adjustments won by Local 2 under last year's contract by application of the Shipbuilding Commission's Atlantic Coast wage reclassification plan.

CIO Wins 11 Out of 12 Gold Mines

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 30 — Election victories won in 11 out of 12 gold mines at Timmins by the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers brings the year's record for CIO unions in Canada to a triumphant conclusion in which they outdistanced the AFL in number of elections won.

The Mine, Mill union won the gold mine elections with a combined vote of 3,791 to 1,300, and lost out in the twelfth mine by only three votes.

The CIO's record for the year was further advance by an election victory at a synthetic rubber plant in Sarnia where the CIO United Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers administered their first defeat to the AFL Chemical Workers by a vote of 572 to 44.

Oil Union Appoints O'Connor

Fort Worth Tex., Dec. 30—Harvey O'Connor, Chicago correspondent for Federated Press, has been named publicity director of the Oil Workers Intl. Union, only CIO international with headquarters in the South. The union will begin publication of The Intl. Oil Worker about Feb. 1.

O'Connor is director of the American Labor Planning Service, which services nearly 100 members among AFL and CIO papers interested in labor planning for 60,000,000 jobs and lasting peace.

Illinois CIO Votes Thumbs Down On Wartime Strikes

CHICAGO, Dec. 30—Plans for active political action and legislative programs were formulated and the no-strike pledge was reaffirmed at the convention of the Illinois CIO Council held here last week. Delegates representing some 300,000 workers throughout the state attended the meeting.

The convention voted to put political action on a precinct basis in preparation for the Chicago election in 1945 and the Congressional election in 1946, and to cooperate with the AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods, small farmers, businessmen and church groups, working within the two existing parties. The resolution stressed that more labor representatives should run for office.

The legislative program adopted calls for the setting up of a permanent legislative office in Springfield and the publication of a weekly newsletter to be sent to Illinois unionists.

In the debate on the no-strike pledge, delegates expressed strong opposition to any type of wartime strike and the resolution was passed with only a few dissenting votes. Montgomery Ward and the company's fire-eating head, Sewell Avery, were condemned for the vicious anti-labor campaign being waged in their stubborn resistance against accepting the directives of the War Labor Board.

The WLB, however, was attacked for refusing to recommend upward revision of the Little Steel formula and for continuing to "fumble, procrastinate and delay, reflecting its own weaknesses, fears and lack of course." The convention urged that the WLB be continued but asked that its procedure be revised to speed up decisions.

Other important actions taken included a resolution urging establishment of a world labor organization to include representatives of Russian unions and one condemning Great Britain's "present reactionary and destructive policy in Greece, Belgium and Italy."

The convention also condemned the Chicago Tribune and its publisher, Robert R. McCormick, as "sworn enemies of organized labor" who it charged were "in open alliance with American Nazis and Fascists."

OIL UNION OFFICERS: Elected recently by referendum of the membership of the CIO Intl. Oil Workers Union were, left to right: Second Vice-Pres. A. R. Kinstley, Pres. O. A. Knight, Secy-Treas. E. C. Conarty and First Vice-Pres. E. Carl Mattern.

CIO Aids Fire Victims

Cleveland's CIO workers contributed $13,000 to aid victims of the recent Ohio Gas fire disaster here, it was announced in a report issued by the Cleveland CIO Council today. The fire swept 64 city blocks, killing 138 people.

More than 200 persons in 58 families, left destitute by the most terrible fire disaster in Cleveland's history, were aided by the CIO fund.

To date, $7,244 has been turned over to these families for clothing, housing and other immediate needs.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY, TROUBLE SHOOTER

DRAWN BY MORT MESKIN

STORY BY JOSEPH GREENE AND JERRY COLE

Copyright Natl. CIO NEWS

The CIO NEWS

National Edition

Weekly Publication
Of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 2 82 January 8, 1945

GIs Meet Bloody Death in Germany; Army Needs 100% Backing at Home

This is the harrowing story of the agonizing advance of the U. S. Army's 4th Infantry Division through Germany's Huertgen Forest. Through dark and dripping fir trees barring the approaches to Cologne, combat infantrymen crawled and fought their way forward. Violent death was the fate of many. Murderous mortar fire, crippling mines and snipers' whining slugs slowed the GIs' progress. But they fought on . . . and won.

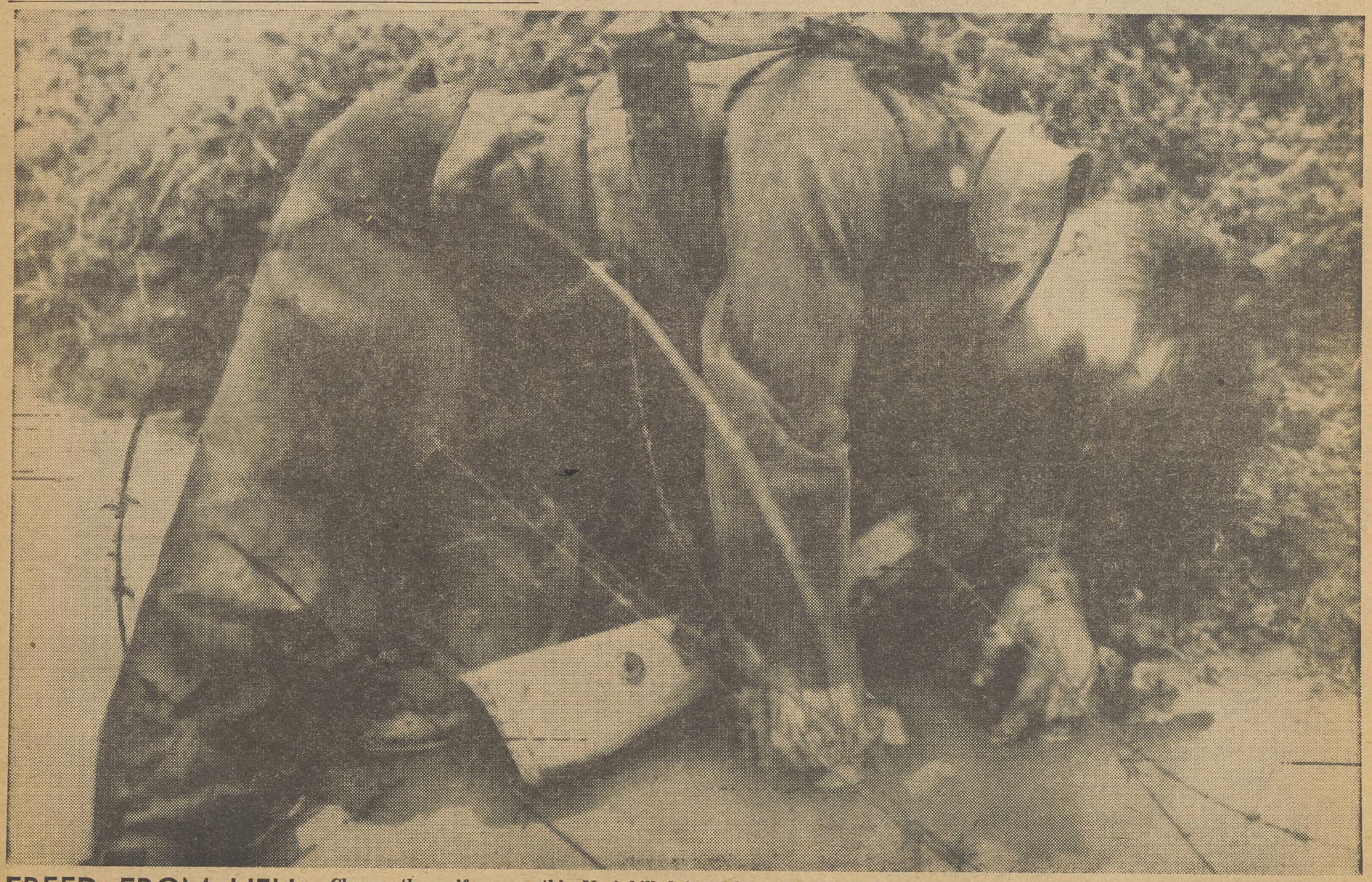
Their feats were recorded for posterity by Sergeant Mack Morris, writing in the Jan. 5 issue of the Army weekly, Yank. The CIO NEWS this week reprints excerpts from the article, with the hope that it will give to folks on the home front a better understanding of what GIs face . . . of what they expect from us . . . of what their attitude well might be if the home front should let them down.

To those millions of CIO members who are resolutely standing by their no-strike pledge with the knowledge that its maintenance helps to guarantee the full production the GIs need . . . to all patriotic Americans—this article (please turn to page 12) should be an inspiration.

FDR Hails UAW No-Strike Pledge

Congratulations to Pres. R. J. Thomas of the CIO United Auto Workers Union for the UAW's patriotic renewal of its no-strike pledge at the last convention have been extended by President Roosevelt. In a letter to Thomas, FDR recently wrote:

"That pledge has been a great factor in our record production of the weapons and materials of war and I am sure it will always be reaffirmed by the responsible men of labor. The war situation demands more and more production of the things our soldiers, sailors and marines must have to beat the enemy and shorten the conflict. This can be accomplished only by uninter--rupted and united effort."



FREED FROM HELL: Change the uniform on this Nazi killed in Italy, wipe the books clean of his brutal Nazi philosophy, and you might have a GI Joe from back home. Millions of Americans will have a better chance of living out the hell that is war if we at home back up to the limit our CIO pledge of all-out, continuous production.

Steel Wage Hikes OK, Says Vinson

The CIO United Steelworkers this week had the wage boost recently ordered by the Natl. War Labor Board approved by Director of Stabilization Fred M. Vinson. The union has asked the U. S. Steel Co. to reopen contract negotiations immediately.

Vinson based his approval on assurances from the Office of Price Administration that the wage boost would not cause an increase in steel prices because the OPA is about to authorize price hikes irrespective of the wage decision. The increases are necessary under a law which provides for adjustments in "hardship" cases when price ceilings do not cover "out of pocket" costs.

Vinson's approval of the WLB order covered an award of premium pay of 4 to 6 cents an hour, respectively, for second and third shifts, elimination of wage inequalities, dismissal pay in principle, and improved vacation schedules.

Negotiations with U. S. Steel had been broken off in December, pending action by Vinson. Affected are about 200,000 workers. The union hopes to conclude negotiations with this company shortly, and to use the U. S. Steel pact as a model to work from in negotiating others affecting an equal number of workers in other basic steel companies.

Further negotiations are scheduled with "non-basic" steel firms employing about 500,000 other workers.

Win 'Frame' Case in N.C.

The frame-up case against William DeBerry was shattered today as the North Carolina Supreme Court dismissed the assault charge against him. DeBerry, Negro international representative of the CIO Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of America, was sentenced to 60 days on the road by the State Superior Court on July 14 on a trumped-up charge of slapping Louise Johnson, a white company-union leader at the R. J. Reynolds "Camel" cigarette company.

Determined to crush this attempt to smash the CIO by the use of race prejudice, the DeBerry Defense Committee appealed the case. The State Supreme Court ruling upheld the committee's argument that the State has no jurisdiction over the case since the alleged assault occurred in a Federal courtroom.

Safety Drive

By reduction of job accidents 40 per cent in the next six months the woodworking industry plans to meet a large part of its manpower shortage, Secretary of Labor Perkins announced this week.

A cooperative safety drive is being opened by labor unions, industry, State Labor departments, national safety organizations, insurance companies, the U. S. Dept. of Labor and other Federal agencies.

CIO On The Air

The dramatic story of the maritime workers' contribution to the war effort, and relations of CIO with servicemen, will be the subjects of the next two nation-wide CIO radio broadcasts, next Saturday afternoon, Jan. 13.

The maritime program will be carried by CBS stations at 3:45 p.m., EWT, and the CIO-Servicemen's program will be carried by Blue Network outlets at 6:45 p.m., EWT.

Scheduled as featured speaker on the Blue program is Pres. R. J. Thomas of the CIO United Auto Workers Union.

CIO officials throughout the country once again are urged to report on whether local CBS and Blue Network stations are carrying the CIO broadcasts. These reports are the only accurate check that the national CIO has on the number of persons reached by the programs. Reports should be sent to the CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Ward Pay Boosts Due, Says Army

Despite the fact that top employes of Montgomery Ward and Co. have supported Sewell Avery's continued defiance of legal government procedures, the U. S. Army was successfully operating seized Ward properties in nine cities this week.

The Army not only was putting into effect wage increases approved by the Natl. War Labor Board but also was making plans to pay in the immediate future nearly $300,000 in back wages due under a retroactive pay principle ordered by the WLB.

The seized plants were being operated by the Army under the authority of Maj. Gen. Joseph W. Byron, who warned that any cases of obstruction will be reported promptly to the FBI and the Dept. of Justice.

Apparently some Ward officials have cooperated in developing orderly relations with the Army, according to a statement by General Byron, who said:

"I have been at great pains to avoid any act that would prevent Montgomery Ward & Co. from conducting the rest of its business in a normal manner, and I am gratified that the management has at last recognized the necessity for sitting down with the War Dept. to work out a program for keeping all parts of the business functioning efficiently and without inconvenience to the public."

1st House Vote of '45 And Not So Hot!

This is the vote in the House on Rep. John Rankin's (polltaxer, Miss.) motion to make the un-American Dies Committee a permanent House committee.

Almost all the southern polltax Democrats voted for the motion, together with almost all the northern Republicans. The new Democratic members, almost without exception, voted against it. Several Republicans whose records are not good on other issues also voted against Rankin.

The vote against the motion was 186, for 207. Forty-one failed to vote. The vote against was higher than any previous vote against the old Dies Committee. The anti-Dies high mark was 96 on the occasion of one of the committee's annual renewals. Many of these nay votes, however, were in protest against the procedure Rankin used, not against witch-hunts as such.

The vote is listed alphabetically, not by states. The CIO News will endeavor to carry future record votes by states.

A "Nay" vote is a vote against making the un-American Dies Committee permanent; a "Yea" vote is a vote for it.

NAYS—186

Anderson, N. Mex.
Arnold
Bailey
Baldwin, N. Y.
Barrett, Pa.
Barry
Bates Ky.
Bender
Bennet, N. Y.
Biemiller
Bland
Bloom
Bolton
Bonner
Boren
Bradley, Pa.
Buckley
Bulwinkle
Bunker
Burch
Burgin
Byrne, N. Y.
Canfield
Cannon, Mo.
Carnahan
Case, N. J.
Celler
Chelf
Clements
Cochran
Combs
Cooley
Crosser
Curley
Dawson
De Lacy
Delaney, James J.
Delaney, John J.
Dickstein
Dirksen
Douglas, Calif.
Douglas, Ill.
Doyle
Durham
Eberharter
Engel, Mich.
Engle, Calif.
Ervin
Feighan
Fernandez
Flannagan
Flood
Folger
Forand
Gallagher
Gardner
Geelan
Gerlach
Gordon
Gorski
Granahan
Granger
Green
Gregory
Hagen
Hand
Harris
Hart
Havenner
Hays
Healy
Hedrick
Heffernan
Herter
Heselton
Hoch
Holifield
Holmes, Mass.
Holmes, Wash.
Hook
Huber
Hull
Izac
Jarman
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Luther A.
Kean
Kee
Kefauver
Kelley, Pa.
Kelly, Ill.
Keogh
Kerr
King
Kirwan
Kopplemann
Kunkel
LaFollette
Lane
Lea
Lemke
Lesinski
Lewis
Link
Luce
Ludlow
Lyle
Lynch
McCormack
McDonough
McGlinchey
Madden
Mansfield, Mont.
Mansfield, Tex.
Marcantonio
Merrow
Miller, Calif.
Monroney
Morgan
Murdock
Murphy
Norton
O'Brien, Ill.
O'Brien, Mich.
O'Connor
O'Neal
O'Toole
Outland
Patman
Patrick
Patterson
Pfeifer
Pickett
Plumley
Poage
Powell
Price, Ill.
Priest
Quinn, N. Y.
Rabaut
Rabin
Rains
Ramey
Ramspeck
Rayfiel
Resa
Robinson, Utah
Roe, N. Y.
Rogers, N. Y.
Rooney
Rowan
Ryter
Sabath
Sadowski
Satterfield
Savage
Sheppard
Sheridan
Smith, Maine
Snyder
Sparkman
Spence
Starkey
Stevenson
Stockman
Sullivan
Tarver
Taylor
Thom
Thomas, Tex.
Thomason
Tolan
Torrens
Towe
Traynor
Vinson
Voorhis, Calif.
Walter
Wasielewski
Weaver
Weiss
Welch
Whittington
Wolverton, N. J.
Woodhouse
Woodrum, Va.

YEAS—207

Abernethy
Adams
Allen, Ill.
Allen, La.
Andersen, H. Carl
Anderson, Calif.
Andresen, August H.
Andrews, Ala.
Andrews, N. Y.
Angell
Arends
Auchincloss
Barrett, Wyo.
Bates, Mass.
Beall
Beckworth
Bell
Bennett, Mo.
Bishop
Boykin
Bradley, Mich.
Brown, Ga.
Brown, Ohio
Brumbaugh
Bryson
Buffett
Byrnes, Wis.
Camp
Campbell
Cannon, Fla.
Carlson
Case, S. Dak.
Chiperfield
Church
Clason
Clevenger
Cole, Kans.
Cole, Mo.
Cole, N. Y.
Colmer
Coope.
Corbett
Cox
Cravens
Cunningham
Curtis
D'Alesandro
Daughton, Va.
Davis
Dolliver
Domengeaux
Dondero
Drewry
Dworshak
Eaton
Elliott
Ellis
Ellsworth
Elsaesser
Elston
Fallon
Fellows
Fenton
Fisher
Fuller
Gamble
Gathings
Gearhart
Gibson
Gifford
Gillespie
Gillette
Gillie
Goodwin
Gossett
Graham
Grant, Ala.
Grant, Ind.
Griffiths
Gross
Gwinn, N. Y.
Gwynne, Iowa
Hall, Edwin Arthur
Hall, Leonard W.
Halleck
Hancock
Hare
Harness, Ind.
Hartley
Hebert
Hendricks
Henry
Hess
Hill
Hinshaw
Hobbs
Hoeven
Hoffman
Hope
Horan
Howell
Jenkins
Jensen
Johnson, Ill.
Johnson, Ind.
Johnson, Okla.
Jones
Jonkman
Judd
Kearney
Keefe
Kilburn
Kilday
Kinzer
Knutson
Landis
Lanham
Larcade
LeCompte
LeFevre
McConnell
McCowen
McGehee
McGregor
McKenzie
McMillan, S. C.
McMillen, Ill.
Mahon
Maloney
Manasco
Martin, Iowa
Martin, Mass.
Mason
May
Michener
Miller, Nebr.
Mills
Morrison
Mott
Mundt
Murray, Tenn.
Murray, Wis.
Norell
O'Hara
O'Konski
Pace
Peterson, Fla.
Peterson, Ga.
Philbin
Phillips
Pittenger
Ploeser
Powers
Price, Fla.
Randolph
Rankin
Reed, Ill.
Reed, N. Y.
Rees, Kans.
Rich
Richards
Riley
Rivers
Robertson, N. Dak.
Robertson, Va.
Robsion, Ky.
Rockwell
Rodgers, Pa.
Roe, Md.
Rogers, Fla.
Rogers, Mass.
Russell
Sasscer
Schwabe, Mo.
Schwabe, Okla.
Scrivner
Shafer
Short
Simpson, Ill.
Smith, Va.
Smith, Wis.
Springer
Stefan
Stewart
Stigler
Sundstrom
Taber
Talbot
Talle
Thomas, N. J.
Tibbott
Vorys, Ohio
Vursell
Wadsworth
West
White
Whitten
Wickersham
Wigglesworth
Wilson
Winstead
Winter
Wolcott
Wolfenden, Pa.
Wood
Woodruff, Mich.
Worley

NOT VOTING—41

Baldwin, Md.
Barden
Blackney
Brehm
Brooks
Buck
Butler
Chapman
Chenoweth
Clark
Coffee
Courtney
Crawford
Dingell
Doughton, N. C.
Earthman
Fogarty
Fulton
Gavin
Gore
Hale
Harless, Ariz.
Heidinger
Jackson
Jennings
Johnson, Lyndon B.
Latham
Neely
Reece, Tenn.
Rizley
Sharp
Sikes
Simpson, Pa.
Slaughter
Smith, Ohio
Somers, N. Y.
Sumner, Ill.
Trimble
Weichel
Zimmerman

NEW—JUST OFF THE PRESS

ELECTRICIANS HANDBOOK

A Book Every Electrical Worker Needs

Here's a BRAND NEW, up to the minute Electricians Handbook. A book electrical workers need for reference on the job. Over 5,000 electrical facts—wiring diagrams—essential electrical formulas—latest code rules, tables, charts, and wiring methods. Includes Industrial Electronics data. A practical book every electrical worker can use every day. Pocket size, flexible leatherette cover to stand every day usage.

Electricians Handbook

See this book FREE for 7 days. It's a book electricians have been waiting for—350 pages "chuckfull" of VALUABLE ELECTRICAL DATA that can earn it's small cost many times over. Price $2.75, payable after 7 days' FREE inspection.

ELECTRONICS

The QUICK Way To BIGGER PAY

GET THESE BOOKS 7 DAYS FREE

To get ahead in Electricity NOW and in the future you should know ELECTRONICS. It is the big pay field for Electrical workers. Coyne's new 400 page book — just off the press is especially written for busy electricians who want practical "on the job" simplified, electronic information. This is no text book — it's a practical book written for practical men. Electricians should find this book a "GOLDMINE" of EASY TO FOLLOW electronic data. Priced at only $4.95 — payable after 7 days' FREE inspection.

Send No Money

See both of these books FREE for 7 days. Here's my offer. I'll send either or both books to you for 7 days' inspection at my expense. If you decide you don't want the books, send them back and you owe nothing; if you keep either or both you can pay as outlined in the coupon. Don't delay — SUPPLY LIMITED due to paper restrictions — send that coupon NOW!

COYNE ELECTRICAL SCHOOL

H. C. LEWIS, President
500 S. Paulina Street, Dept. 94-KY
CHICAGO 12, ILLINOIS

Send me the books checked below on 7-day free trial. I'll either return them in 7 days or pay for them according to the plan I select as outlined here

☐ Coyne Electricians Handbook: 1 Volume. Price $2.75 after 7 days FREE examination.

☐ Electronics for Electricians & Radiomen: 1 Vol. Price $4.95 after 7 days Free examination.

SPECIAL PAYMENT PLAN
If you keep both books you can send $2.00 in 7 days and pay $2 monthly until $7.70 is paid.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ Zone _____ STATE _____

☐ If you want books sent C.O.D.—you pay postman cash price (shown above) check here. Same 100% satisfaction guarantee.

Clarion RADIO

calls the world to your door

TODAY ALL-OUT FOR

VICTORY

TOMORROW ALL-OUT FOR

FULL EMPLOYMENT

WARWICK MANUFACTURING CORPORATION

4640-50 W. HARRISON ST.

CHICAGO 44, ILL.

Congress Cooks

CIO Stirs Broth With Program To Aid People

The new Congress started its first session this week. For the next two years, this group of men and women will have to make laws affecting the progress of the war, the strength and stability of the home front, and the peace to come after victory.

It is a better Congress than the one that went just before it. It will have even more important issues to deal with. Although it got off to an unfortunate start with the vote to make the Dies Committee permanent, there will be plenty of opportunity to take genuine, progressive action on issues affecting the whole country and the world.

Here is a brief summary list of these major issues, as the CIO sees them, and brief indications of the action that should be taken on them.

* * *

FOREIGN POLICY

A secure peace after victory depends not only on the kind of peace treaty to be ratified by the Senate after it is signed, but also on preliminary steps taken now, while the war is still being fought.

Chief among these is Congressional endorsement of United Nations agreements such as the one worked out at Bretton Woods. The Bretton Woods agreement provides for orderly and peaceful world trade, without financial or economic aggression of the kind that prepared the way for this war and the last. It will mean at least five million jobs for American workers in the export trades, if it is carried out by Congress.

Congress leaders expect to bring it up by the end of this month. Big bankers are fighting it because they think it will deprive them of some of their huge profits from international financial maneuvering.

The U. S., along with all the other United Nations, is expected to put up a share of the cost of Bretton Woods. This cost will be returned many times over in increased U. S. export trade and in jobs.

Opposition to Bretton Woods will come mainly from northern GOP men who will center their fire on the U. S. share of the cost. They will ignore the practical benefits to us, and will not care about the jobs involved.

Action: Start writing your Congressman and your two Senators now; urge them to vote for the bill to carry out the Bretton Woods agreement to be brought up this month.

* * *

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

Under this long heading come such issues as taxes, price control, wages, protection of the farmers, and the like.

Taxes: A new tax bill will come up, most likely fairly early in the session. Watch out for renewed attempts to put over a sales tax; prepare to press for adequate taxes on big incomes and profits, tightening of present loopholes.

Price control: The price control act will have to be renewed early in the summer, together with new appropriations for OPA. The usual attempts to cripple the act, through weakening amendments and through hamstring riders on funds will be made.

Wages: Principal current item here is the bill in the Senate (S Con. Res. 48) to put a 65-cent floor on wages. 10 million workers today get 50 cents an hour or less, many of them in essential war industries.

Protection of farmers: Crop insurance, to guard against unforeseen losses, farm pricing, incentive payments to farmers on essential crops, will be up in Congress. CIO stands for a fair break for farmers; it asked at its 1944 convention for a guaranteed annual income for them.

* * *

CIVIL RIGHTS

Polltax repeal is the principal issue here. Last year's bill (**HR 7**) passed the House by two to one, was blocked in the Senate by a threatened filibuster. Getting a similar bill to a vote in the Senate on its merits is the job this year. It will pass if it reaches the floor.

Along with polltax repeal go measures to repeal the **Hatch Act** that freezes millions of Federal employes out of normal political action; a bill to give the vote to the 800,000 people who live in Washington, D. C., and a proposal to lower the voting age to 18.

The **soldiers vote law,** which in its present form prevented about 60 per cent of the armed forces from voting in 1944, should be amended to provide a simple, uniform, Federal ballot.

A bill to make the **Fair Employment Practice Committee** a permanent U. S. agency, thus aiding the struggle against Jim Crow and other job discrimination, was pending in the 78th Congress, should be pushed early in this session.

Bills to bar anti-Semitic and other race-hate material from the mails are another holdover from the last session that should be passed this year.

* * *

RECONVERSION, SECURITY

Main need here is for an adequate **reconversion bill,** as proposed in the **Kilgore bill** last year. This would help war production now and reconversion later by adequate planning, protection for war workers and veterans, retraining, etc.

Adequate social security as provided in the **Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill** was ignored by the 78th Congress for almost two years. The bill provides greatly increased coverage larger benefits, new protection to people previously not covered.

Merchant seamen, of whom more than 5,000 have died in active service since the war, must also be included. Write your Congressman and Senators, to get the bill out of committee, hold hearings, pass it.

* * *

HOUSING, MVA

Nothing was done about **housing** in the 78th Congress. We will need more than 1,500,000 new housing units a year, for 10 years, to be built by private industry and government.

Big regional projects, like TVA, are needed in many areas to save eroded land, provide power, raise living standards, furnish millions of jobs. The **Missouri Valley Authority** plan was dumped in the last minutes of the 78th Congress. It must be revived and passed this session, as a major part of the CIO plan for 60,000,000 postwar jobs.

LABOR SPOKESMAN: From the ranks of labor to the new Congress comes Rep. Charles Savage (D. Wash.), former business agent of the Intl. Woodworkers (CIO), who will stand firm for progressive legislation. (Federated Pictures.)

* * *

EDUCATION, YOUTH CARE

Federal aid to education is needed on a big scale to raise shockingly low school standards in a big portion of the states. Teachers' wages are low, school facilities shabby or completely lacking for more than a third of our children, can only be raised by Federal aid.

Maternity and child care, including special projects for child care in war industry centers, must be continued and expanded.

* * *

WOMEN

Of special importance to women workers, and to all workers, is defeat of the mis-called **"Equal Rights" Amendment** which, if passed, would be a wedge to wipe out laws protecting first women and then all workers. It can be countered by pressing for a bill for **equal pay for equal work,** thus eliminating the main inequality now between men and women workers.

* * *

SOLDIERS, VETERANS

CIO fought for the original GI Bill of Rights, for increased allowances for soldiers' dependents, for maternity and infant care for their babies, and for increased pay. This year, CIO will continue to urge expansion of these benefits, will ask to have merchant seamen included.

* * *

ROUNDUP

This is a bare outline of the program CIO will urge on Congress this session. Other issues will come up as the session goes on.

Speedy mobilization of all labor, liberal and progressive forces will be needed this year more than ever before. The new Congress, despite a bad beginning on the Dies Committee, can be worked with successfully.

Success depends on us and on our neighbors—workers, farmers, businessmen, professional people, housewives. The Congress is part of our government, which we elected.

Most Congressmen are fair minded, patriotic people like other Americans. They need our help in combatting the few who are neither fair nor particularly devoted to winning the war. With our help, this 79th Congress can and will do a good job.

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Congress and US

GOP-Polltax Gang Pulls A Fast One, But Can Be Stopped

The first day of the 79th Congress was marred by a large and disturbing cloud, in the renewal of the un-American Dies Committee as a permanent committee of the House.

The job was done partly through slick parliamentary maneuvering by Rep. John E. Rankin (polltaxer, Miss.) but mainly by the continuing strength of the polltax Democrat-reactionary Republican coalition that did so much damage in the 78th Congress.

The new Dies Committee, now that it has become permanent, is in a stronger position than the old one was. Being permanent, it won't have to come up for annual renewal and funds as the old one did. Its record won't be subject to review by the whole House, the way the old one was. It can recommend and sponsor bills, which the old one couldn't do. And finally, though Rankin probably won't be chairman, he's a much smarter reactionary than Dies ever was and will give it much more astute guidance.

ANTI-WAR COALITION

But the most significant part of Rankin's coup is the early showing of strength by the polltax-GOP coalition. A quick analysis of the vote shows the familiar pattern, almost all of the southern polltax Democrats voting with almost all the northern Republicans.

This is the same gang that passed the Smith-Connally Act, that passed the 1944 tax bill, that robbed 60 per cent of our soldiers of the vote, that tried to wreck price control, that sabotaged reconversion, that tried to water down the GI Bill of Rights in the 78th Congress.

Its early success, however, doesn't inevitably mean continued success. In fact, this early success, if it acts as a warning and a jolt to the voters back home, can make things tough for the anti-war coalition from now on out.

The material to beat this coalition is in the new Congress. Many of its former leaders are dead ducks, having been defeated in the election. Many sound progressives are in their places.

The decisive element, and the largest one, that we will have to call on for this job is the "middle-of-the-roaders" in the new Congress. These are the people who aren't always sure of how they're going to vote, but can be worked with. They need constant explanation and persuasion to help them make up their minds.

The polltax-GOP trick on the Dies Committee was smoothly and deliberately planned to put this vote over before the new Congress could get acquainted with itself and its tasks.

There is no point in blinking the fact that this vote is a setback. There is even less point in taking the defeatist line that such setbacks will continue to happen. If we do our job of explaining, educating, telling Congress what's wanted from the voters, the setback will not be repeated.

Ask Pact Extension

Continuation of the UAW-CIO contract terms at the Centerline Westinghouse Ordnance plant when it is taken over by the Navy was urged by UAW President R. J. Thomas this week.

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

PAPER WORKERS LOCAL 256 UNION MADE CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
LET MILPRINT FURNISH YOUR
CIO STATIONERY
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES
MILPRINT, Inc.
431 WEST FLORIDA STREET
MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN
Over 750 CIO Employees

SOLD EVERYWHERE
5c
Planters Salted Peanuts
EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP
PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

PLACE YOUR FAITH IN THE
Famous Since Broadcasting Began!
FADA Radio OF THE FUTURE
FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC., LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

Let's Meet The Challenge

There is a sharp warning for labor and all progressives in the disgraceful incident that marred the opening day of the Seventy-Ninth Congress.

After House Speaker Sam Rayburn had voiced an eloquent plea for national unity in Congress and throughout the country, Rep. John Rankin, the most disruptive of polltax reactionaries, brazenly defied the whole spirit of national unity by demanding revival of the notorious un-American Dies Committee with a permanent status.

What the American people think of this labor-baiting, administration-baiting Committee was eloquently expressed in the last elections, when most of its members were retired from public office.

The fact that the House gave a new lease of life to a group whose function has been to disrupt national unity by reckless slanders and smears against the Roosevelt administration, the CIO and all liberals and progressives in public life, is disturbing enough in itself.

But even more disturbing is the nature of the unscrupulous combination that took control of Congress in this instance, in defiance of the American people's election mandate—and the menace it represents for the future.

The 1944 Presidential elections gave a sweeping popular mandate to President Roosevelt to carry on with winning the war, organizing the United Nations for lasting peace, and with a progressive domestic program.

The elections made a definite improvement in the composition of Congress—as was indeed reflected in the greatly increased vote against the Dies Committee (186-207) as compared with similar votes in the past Congress.

But, the The CIO News pointed out immediately following the elections, the new Congress does not reflect the people's will as clearly as did the Presidential election. National issues were confused in Congressional elections by local and sectional issues, and many tories rode in on such issues. Furthermore, the polltax regularly assures the re-election to Congress of many anti-New Deal reactionaries by minority vote.

We warned that, despite the great progressive victories of the elections, there was still "danger that Southern polltaxers and tory Republicans will again combine to dominate Congress and to defy the people's mandate for Roosevelt's progressive policies."

This, of course, is exactly what happened in the Dies Committee vote. Seventy Democrats, mostly polltaxers, joined with 137 Republicans in making a joke of Democratic control of the House; while the Roosevelt administration was supported by only 150 Democrats and 34 of the more progressive Republicans.

There are therefore no grounds for undue pessimism, since attempts to revive the reactionary Republican-polltax combination that dominated the last Congress were to be anticipated; and since many middle-of-the-roaders may be won over on other issues to deprive it of its present slim majority.

But at the same time, the success of this combination on the first day of Congress should serve the sharpest possible warning on labor and all win-the-war progressives that they must be vigilant as never before during the present Congress to prevent the polltaxers and tory Republicans from usurping control on other issues as well.

This calls for maintaining constant personal contact with our Congressmen, for active legislative committees in every local, and for continuation and intensification of the political work so well begun by CIO's Political Action Committee.

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

THERE is an old Persian proverb—"Help thou thy brother's boat across the stream—and lo! thine own hath reached the shore."

It expresses the essence of labor unionism—and of labor's no-strike pledge.

"I'm for me—and to hell with the rest" is the slogan of the non-union scab. It leads to worse conditions for all, including the guy who thinks it's smart to be selfish.

Unions are built on the opposite idea: "Each for all"—"in union there is strength"—"an injury to one is the concern of all."

All such union slogans stress helping our brothers, the whole group, and thus incidentally helping themselves.

For the individual, this may mean some personal sacrifices. But in the long run, by building a strong union, he benefits—along with all the rest—more than he could have done by following the scab's philosophy.

★ ★ ★

When America entered the world war against fascism, labor might have succumbed to the scabby idea—"let's go out for us, and to hell with the rest."

It might have argued, "Here's our chance to get what's coming to us, by striking when the country needs our labor most of all."

This would have been unpatriotic and a stab in the back for our fighting men. But it would also have been stupid and short-sighted even from a selfish point of view.

Suppose some momentary wage gains might have been made in this fashion. They would have been more than cancelled out by the revulsion of public opinion against labor, by a flood of union-busting and wage-cutting legislation, by the lengthening of the war, and perhaps by the victory of fascism—from which workers would be the worst sufferers.

★ ★ ★

For sound union reasons, American labor (both CIO and AFL) took the opposite course. It voluntarily and unanimously made its unqualified no-strike pledge to the nation.

It took the attitude that victory in this people's war must be the first consideration, that we must back up our fighting brothers with maximum and uninterrupted production.

Was this mere flag-waving? Was it a weak-kneed betrayal of labor's interests? On the contrary, it was not only true patriotism but also militant and practical unionism.

Certainly some employers have taken advantage of labor's no-strike pledge. Certainly labor has had to make sacrifices for victory.

But, more important than this, the no-strike pledge has helped America to outproduce the Axis. It has helped to save the lives of many of our fighting men, and to hasten the day of final victory.

In so doing, the no-strike pledge has also helped to make the labor movement stronger than it has ever been; to make it an effective and respected force in politics and in the nation's councils; and to draw it closer to our servicemen and to all other sections of our population.

The unions have thus been enabled to protect their members better than they could have done by striking, and to build up a reserve of strength and public goodwill that will be sorely needed in the difficult postwar years.

★ ★ ★

But what if labor should now welch on its no-strike pledge?

The war is daily growing in intensity. The toughest fighting lies ahead. Our troops need more supplies and weapons than ever before.

To let them down now would lengthen the war, would mean death and injury to our own kith and kin. It would also create searing hatred among returning servicemen, making them prey to the designs of union-busting reactionaries.

In Congress it would mean the passage of bills to break unions, cut wages and enslave labor.

Why is it that all of labor's best friends and most militant leaders, like President Roosevelt and Philip Murray, so urgently plead that labor maintain and adhere to its no-strike pledge—while anti-union employers, defeatists and pro-fascists constantly try to provoke strikes?

Obviously it is because labor's worst enemies would like nothing better than the scrapping of the no-strike pledge, to turn servicemen and the public against labor, and to bring a general crackdown on the unions.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, S. H. Dalrymple, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, Emil Rieve, Reid Robinson, Frank Rosenblum, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux.....Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C.
Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

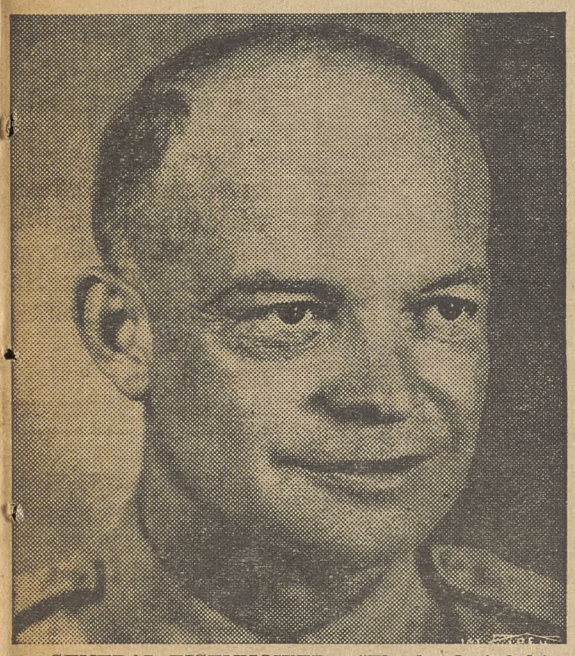
Vol. 8 January 8, 1945 No. 2

OUR PLEDGE TO THE NATION

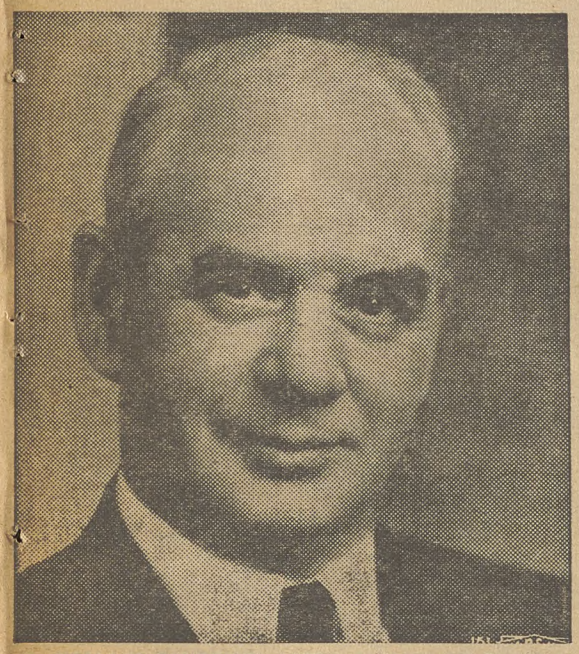
The CIO News

A Special Supplement of the Official Publication of the CIO

• PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT: "American men and women on assembly lines, at machines, in mines, at counters, in office work, on farms and those directing production have, almost without exception, done everything humanly possible to help our brave fighters carry on against ruthless enemies. We must, and I know we will, keep turning out the weapons and materials needed by our fighters so that the war may be shortened, lives saved and our boys returned at the earliest possible moment to their homes and loved ones."



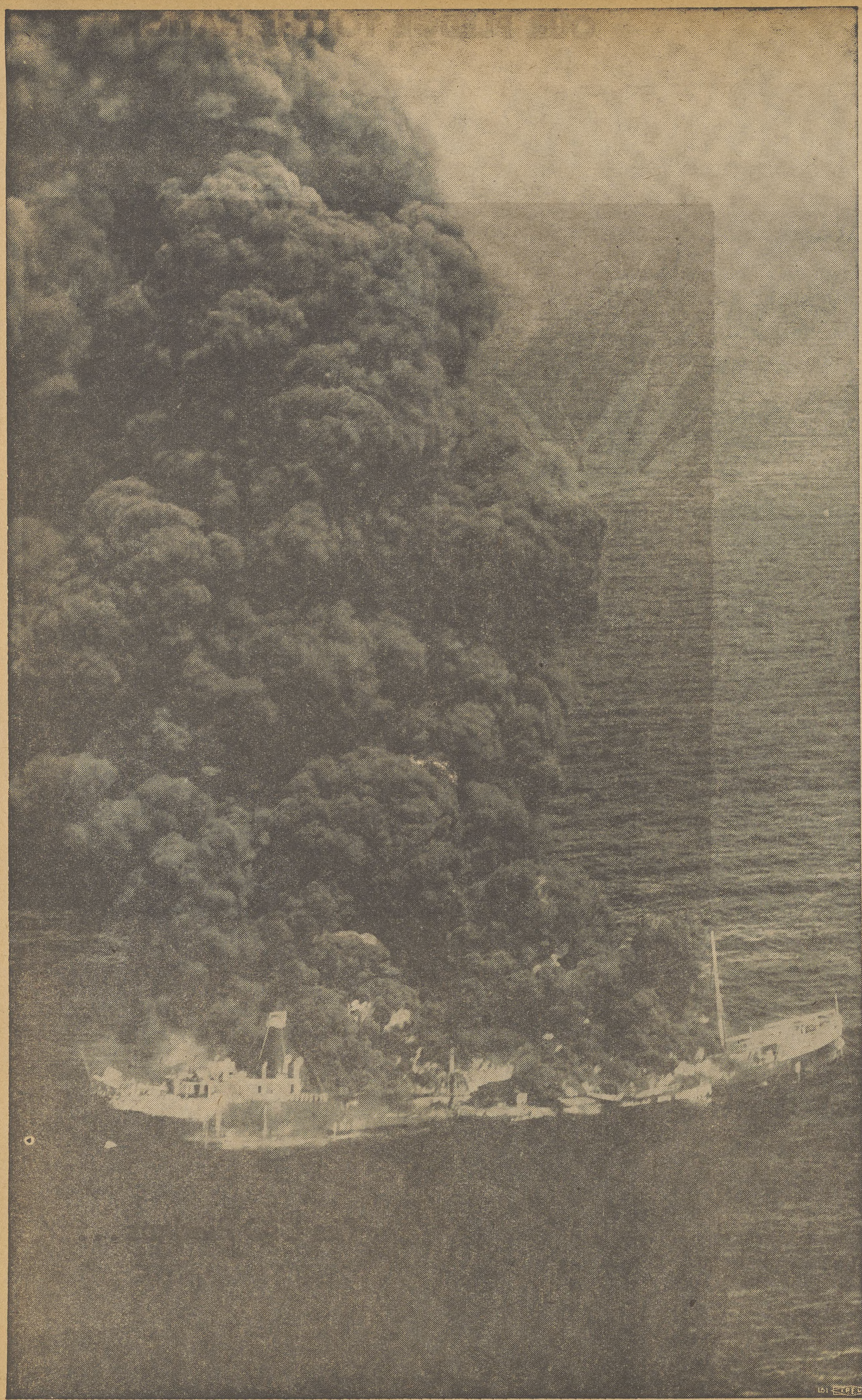
• GENERAL EISENHOWER: "The hardest fighting of the war is in progress. If we are to step up the force of our offense and bring the war in Europe to an early finish, we must hit the enemy harder than ever. To do that, we need an immediate increase in shipments, particularly of artillery and mortar ammunition, tanks and trucks. The speed and cost of our victory depend on the support we get in the weeks ahead."



• PHILLIP MURRAY: "The country needs your no-strike commitment. Every single, solitary one of the young men and women in the armed services needs your no-strike commitment, and the fathers and mothers of these young men who are now serving you overseas are praying for the maintenance of your no-strike commitment to protect the lives of the children God gave to them."

The CIO Pledges . . .

"The CIO reaffirms its solemn pledge that until we have accomplished a complete and absolute destruction of the German and Japanese military forces there can be no question of our basic responsibility to the nation to continue intact our no-strike pledge. Each member and leader of organized labor must make it his responsibility to discharge with scrupulous care this sacred obligation."—CIO Convention, 1944.



Don't L

Deat
No-S

TO those who woul
create in the public
labor is losing ground
ica it is rather interes
veal that the Congre
trial Organizations in
actual dues-paying m
during the past 12 m
spite no-strike con
some 669,000.

DO you know why la
United States is
all-out support to th
of the war? Look bac
dark pages of Nazi h
the history of Fasci
were the first groups
terminated? Whose
did they first seek?

The history of th
countries in Europe
with the destruction o
unionists. All over E
ler and Mussolini
cohorts determined t
tators were going to
must first seek the de
the trade union move

**• MEN, MONEY, WEA
eaten up by war. Scor
and millions of man-h
lost when a Nazi torpe
the U. S. oil tanker, a
thousands of our figh
like those below, are ca
every battlefront. All
us back home is that
turning out what the
whip the Axis.**

et GIs Down!

h Takes No Holidays In Foxholes!
trike Pledge Is Sacred—Murray

d seek to
mind that
in Amer-
ing to re-
of Indus-
reased its
embership
oths, de-
mitments,

bor in the
giving its
winning
k over the
story and
sm. Who
to be ex-
estruction

occupied
is replete
free trade
rope Hit-
nd their
at if dic-
ail they
ruction of
ment. So

PONS are
s of lives
ours were
o blew up
left, and
ting men,
ualties on
hey ask of
e keep on
need to

"The no-strike pledge is a sacred obligation that you have to your son, to your daughter, to your brother, and to your sister, fighting somewhere, yes, perhaps dying somewhere, living in some global hellhole, bleeding, yes, dying, and whilst young men and women are making sacrifices of that description for you and me back home, the least, the very least that we can do to help them is by giving them every assurance that every single weapon that they need to win this war shall be provided them." Thus spoke CIO Pres. Philip Murray to the 1944 CIO Convention. Major excerpts from his address are carried on this page.

they set out to destroy the trade unions of Europe and within a comparatively short time the strong, powerful labor movements of Europe were rendered extinct. They were destroyed, and their leaders were either put in concentration camps or brutally murdered.

UNDERNEATH this no-strike commitment which your organizations have made to the President of the United States and have made to one hundred and thirty million souls in this country and have made to eleven million young people now in the armed services, underneath all of that was this record of the Nazis, this record of the Fascists, when they did bring about the destruction of the trade union movement in Europe.

No responsible leader of labor in the United States of America under circumstances such as that can hope to serve the best interests of the members which he is privileged to represent if he attempts by word of mouth or by act to set aside labor's no-strike pledge in the course of this present war.

It is a sacred obligation. It is an obligation that you have to your son, to your daughter, to your brother, and to your sister, fighting somewhere, yes, perhaps dying somewhere, living in some global hellhole, bleeding, yes, dying, and whilst young men and women are making sacrifices of that description for you and me back home, the least, the very least that we can do to help them is by giving them every assurance that every single weapon that they need to win this war shall be provided them.

The record of American labor in the United States in the course of this war has been an almost miraculous one. To maintain that kind of a record, and, yes, improve upon it, if need be, is what we all look forward to.

The miracles of production referred to by General Sommervell in the course of his talk to the convention here today attest more loyally than any words I might give to you the remarkable achievement of American labor in the field of war production since the beginning of the present war.

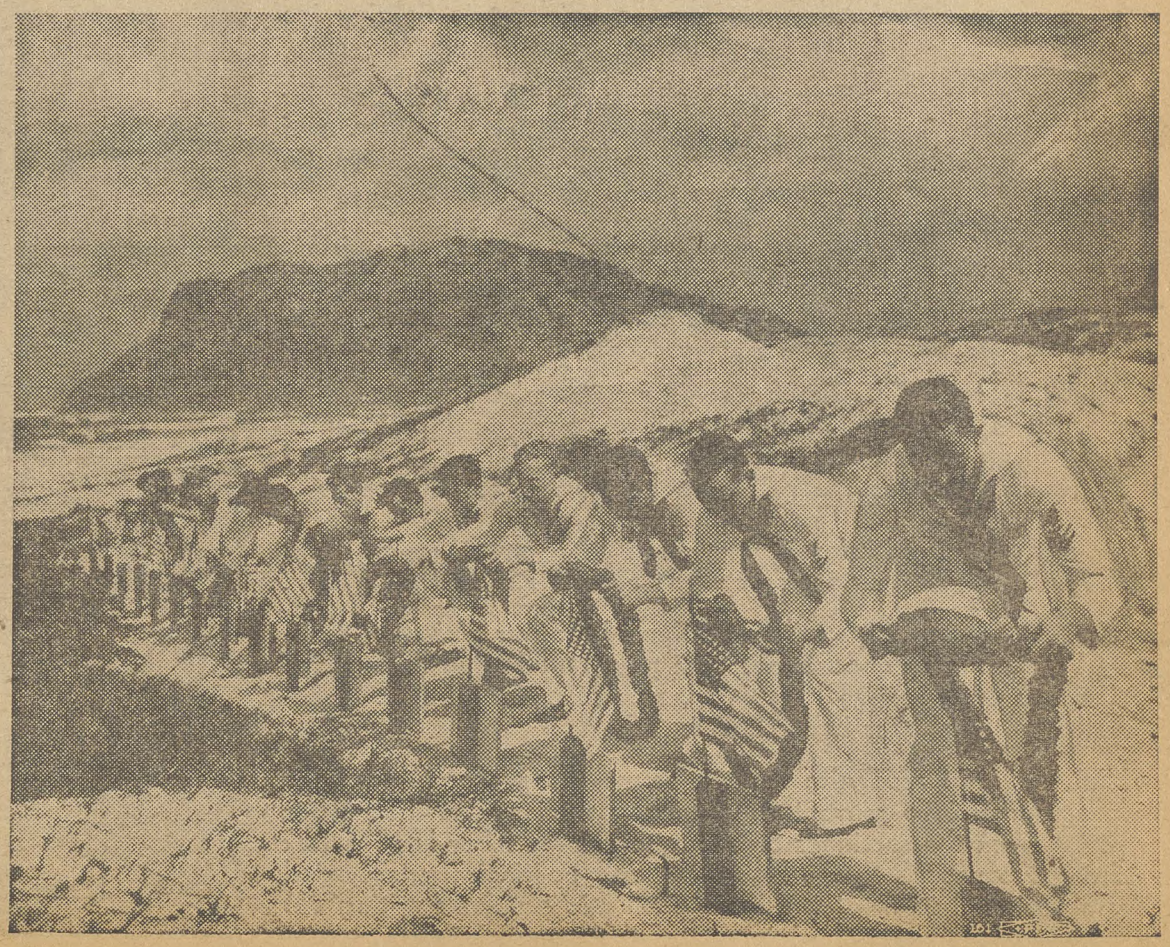
I am looking forward to the growth of this movement. There isn't any force big enough anywhere in the United States of America to destroy—yes, to even weaken — the influence or the power of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

We live because we provide workers a good example; we are not irresponsible, we maintain our collective bargaining commitments with our employers, and we maintain our no-strike commitments to the American people in the course of a war. We don't make pledges today and break them tomorrow.

Our organization was builded upon a rock. That rock is a rock of truth, a rock of honesty, a rock of integrity. That rock upon which this organization is being builded has won for itself the respect and admiration of all workers throughout the United States of America, and the right-thinking citizens of our country as well.

A union can no more disregard its pledges than a man can and maintain its own self respect, and the respect of the community and the nation, whilst violating its pledges.

Our unions have maintained their no-strike commitment. Our unions have been loyal to our boys overseas, and they have been devoted to the cause for which they are now fighting, and the members of these great unions who are the soldiers of production on the home front here, will continue to maintain that same degree of loyalty until all forms—all forms of oppression and aggression have been wiped from the face of the earth completely.



Weapon-Gulping War Wrecks Equipment; CIO Renews Pledge To Keep It Coming

"We planned this war to use up munitions to save men's lives and, with more than 12 millions of men under arms, with over half of them overseas, we are committed to backing them up with everything America has. . . . We are calling on American productive power for a supreme effort to meet a supreme crisis. The doughboy has fought his way ahead of schedule and we have to catch up with him. When a division commander calls frantically for guns or tanks or ammunition, we should be able to say, as General Pershing told Clemenceau in the desperate spring of 1918: 'All that we have is yours.' And we must see to it that we have enough to give—enough for victory." Those words were addressed to the people of America by Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commanding general of the Army Service Forces, who spoke at the recent CIO Convention. He heard the strongest organization in the United States unanimously renew a pledge that it will continue to do its part to see that we fight the war by expending more powder and shot than blood and lives. CIO's pledge, to keep the weapons coming, follows:

CIO's No-Strike Pledge

WHEREAS, The working men and women of this nation desire above anything else to exert all their effort and energy toward achieving maximum producton of war materials. The CIO, at the outset of this war, gave its no-strike pledge, which it has religiously maintained;

WE recognze that a strike or stoppage of work, frequently provoked by management or caused by the weaknesses and delay of government agencies, must necessarily interfere with this effort for all-out production and to that extent actually assists our enemies and endangers the life of those men and women on the battlefronts fighting the Axis armies;

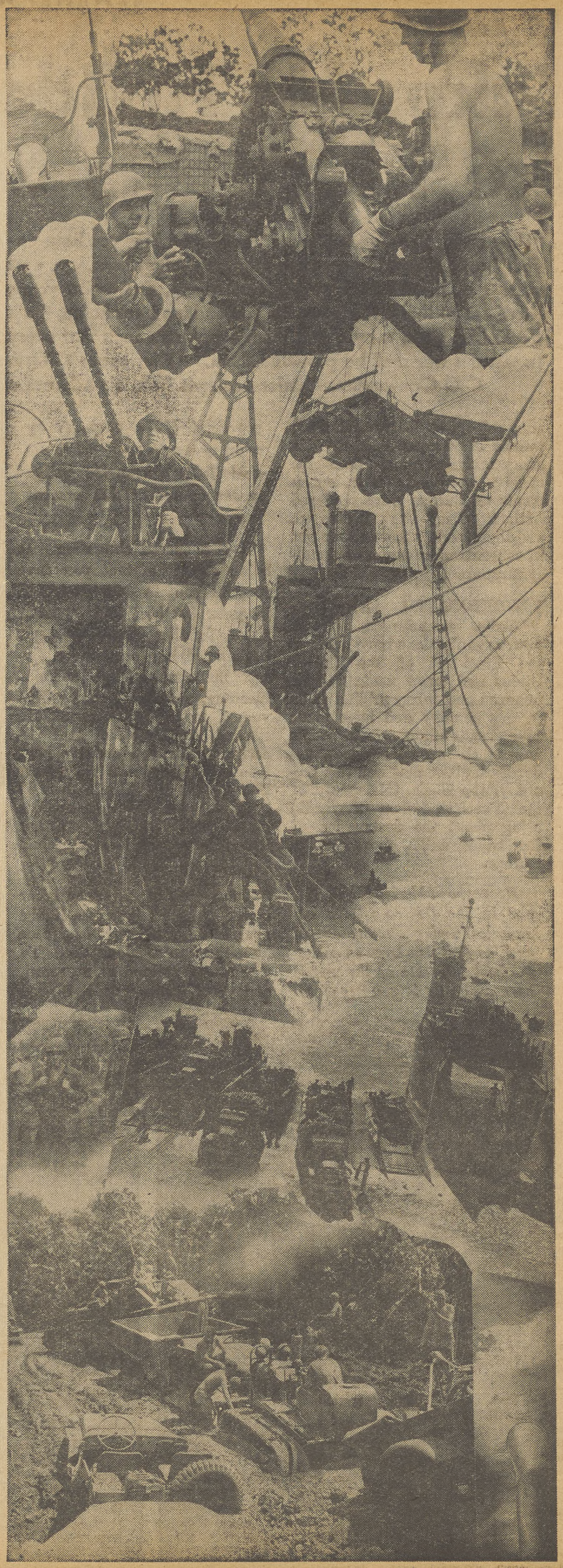
LABOR does not regard its no-strike pledge as a bargaining matter with our nation. To the contrary, we recognize that the enemies of our war effort would constantly seek to provoke labor into engaging in strikes and that there are employers who, for their own personal profit, would endeavor to take advantage of our war situation and attempt to exploit labor regardless of the impact of their policies upon the war effort. This has involved sacrifices by labor to assure continuous and maximum production of war materials for our armed forces; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the CIO hereby reaffirms its solemn pledge that until we have accomplished a complete and absolute destruction of the German and Japanese military forces there can be no question of our basic responsibility to the nation to continue intact our no-strike pledge.

Each member and leader of organized labor must make it his responsibility to discharge with scrupulous care this sacred obligation.

WE must recognize that for the duration of the war all issues in dispute between labor and management must be adjusted through the peaceful means of collective bargaining, mediation, or through disposition by the National War Labor Board.

FURTHER, we must recognize that to assure the prosecution of the war program and to prevent special groups from exploiting labor or benefiting from the sacrifices of others, organized labor has the task of mobilizing the people on the legislative and political fronts behind a program designed to meet the basic economic problems arising out of the war and to protect the interests of the common people.



Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

Sewell Avery is on the rampage again! Just a wilful, foolish man who puts his personal prejudices above the Nation's well-being and again is resisting the application of the War Labor Board's directive. All fair-minded people throughout the Nation must recognize that during the period of war—when our Nation is struggling, along with the United Nations, for democracy—there must be a mechanism established to adjudicate problems of the kind involved in this directive which Avery refuses to accept.

Americans are good sports. When umpires are created, they abide by their decisions. They may protest but they abide by them in the interests of the game. Here is an individual who tries to create chaos, to destroy confidence, at a time when we need unity more than ever. Men are dying on the battle fields all over the world, fighting a foe who has resorted to vile and brutal practices that have shocked the whole world.

What does this matter to Avery—as long as he can get the public eye by his unAmerican conduct? He would rather pay for costly ads in all leading newspapers of the country than pay the wage increases ordered by the WLB some two years ago. His attempt to distort the meaning of the maintenance of membership award, to make it appear that this means a closed shop, is hypocritical and false, as his high-salaried lawyers and legal counsel well know.

The directors of Montgomery-Ward cannot escape their responsibility in this disgraceful act of Sewell Avery, their chairman. Neither can the stockholders. As for the CIO, Mr. Avery can rest assured that the task of organizing his employees is going on and even if it extends into the postwar period, ORGANIZED LABOR WILL WIN, because it is right. Others have had to recognize the unions and deal with them properly and so will Mr. Avery. King Canute Avery cannot stop this tide. It is the tide of democracy which will eventually overwhelm all those who stand in the way. Trade unionism is here to stay and to become more and more a part of our democracy.

Avery should receive the condemnation of every American who has faith in the institutions of democracy. He loudly proclaimed that his employees didn't want unions. Where elections have been held, the answer has been given in no uncertain terms as to what they want. This doesn't satisfy Mr. Avery.

President Roosevelt is to be commended for the stand he has taken in this situation. Mr. Avery will go down in labor history as one of those who tried to bring disunity and impair the war effort. The Union will win!

CIO ELECTIONS WON

CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. Ralph Tillotson reports: Struthers-Wells Corp., Titusville, Pa., USA-CIO, 546; AFL 123. CIO, 97; AFL Blacksmiths, 7. CIO, 85; AFL Electricians, 10. Olympic Luggage Co., Kanes, Pa., CIO Fur Workers, 15; No. Union, 11.

Pres. R. J. Thomas of the UAW-CIO, advises: Park Drop Forge Boiler House, CIO 11, Against 5.

Thos. J. Gallagher, Org. Dir., Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, reports: Timekeepers of the Beth-Fairfield Yard, Baltimore, Md., CIO 85; no union 8.

Thos. F. McGuire, MMSW Field Rep., reports: MMSW Local 241, Timmins, Ontarion, won 11 out of 12 mines at this camp with a vote of 3199 for CIO, 1290 against.

Secy-Treas. John Lawson of Stone & Allied Products Workers advises: Lastic Products Co., plant, Wampum, Pa., CIO 32; District 50, 2. Rep. Lewis R. Lowry represented the union in organizing these workers.

Wm. Mayo, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., South Bend, Ind., reports: Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO, won an election at Warren Feather Bone Co., Three Oaks, Mich., involving some 245 employees. Rep. Mildred Stout was in charge.

NCNW Cites Mrs. FDR, Mrs. Bellanca

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was named this week by the National Council for Negro Women as the Woman of the Year.

"Her varied activities in the field of human relations, her courage, her energy, and her deep concern for national and international unity have given inspiration to women all over the world," said Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the council.

Mrs. Dorothy J. Bellanca, international vice-president of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, was among the others named by the council as outstanding women for 1944.

She was cited for her effective assistance in mobilizing women industrial workers for "registration and participation in local and national elections in 1944."

OTHERS LISTED

Others on the council's list of outstanding women of the year were:

Anna Arnold Hedgeman, executive secretary of the National Committee for the Establishment of a Permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission; Mary S. Ingraham, president of the National Board of the YWCA; Mabel Staupers, executive secretary of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses; Alice T. McLean, founder-president of the American Women's Voluntary Services; Daisy Lampkin, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Katherine Shryver, executive secretary of the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax; Dorothy Thompson, columnist; Lovonia H. Brown, founder-lt. general of the Women's Army for National Defense; Lillian Smith, editor of "South Today" and author of the novel "Strange Fruit"; Bettye Murphy Phillips, newspaperwoman of the Baltimore Afro-American; Lena Horne, singer; Thomasina W. Johnson, legislative representative, National Non-Partisan Council on Public Affairs; Pauline Redmond Coggs, executive secretary of the Washington Urban League; and Jeanetta Welch Brown, executive secretary of the National Council of Negro Women.

By ELEANOR FOWLER

Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Women's Auxiliaries

Consumer organizations won a real victory for the American people when most meat and processed food went back on rationing. And OPA acted very courageously and in the best interests of all of us when they cancelled back ration stamps. There's been some complaining about it, but that's because housewives haven't had the facts.

The basic fact is that there's less food available for civilians for the year 1945 than during any other year of the war—in spite of the fact that food production is at an all-time high.

Take canned vegetables, for instance. The civilian supply of the 1944 pack which must last until the new crop is packed next summer, was one-third less than last year's supply. By December 1—with no rationing—stocks on hand were reduced to just a little more than half of what was available to civilians at the same time last year.

Think about that a minute—only half as much canned food on hand for us as last year. And yet lots of us have several months' supply of unused blue stamps. Supplies were not big enough to go around until next summer unless those back stamps were cancelled.

The situation was similar on sugar. Military and lend lease requirements will be 300,000 tons greater this year than last and there's no way to increase the supply. It's limited by lack of shipping for one thing—because our ships must carry supplies to the front. Our sugar stocks right now are at the lowest point in years. We used 500,000 tons more sugar than we could afford in 1944.

The result is that we will only have 78 pounds per person in 1945 compared with 104 pounds each in 1941. But we couldn't have that much unless back stamps were cancelled. Even with the cancellation, our ration for at least one ration period will have to last us three months instead of the present two and a half.

It's the same with meat. The 1945 supply is estimated at two billion pounds less than last year and our Army and our fighting allies need increasing quantities. Soldiers in the field now get fresh meat at three meals a week. The Quartermaster Corps wants them to have it at two meals a day. We'll be glad to do with less so they can have it.

In addition, we want to see fair distribution of the supply that's left for us. We haven't had that the past few months because such a small part of the meat supply was rationed. Now that 85 per cent of meat is back on the point system we can expect to see a better variety of meat in our butcher showcases before long.

Opponents of the administration both in Congress and on the radio have tried to make American housewives feel that they've been betrayed by OPA. That's dangerous business. It undermines our war effort by encouraging the black market.

Carey Urges Break With Franco Spain

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey this week joined Dr. Juan Negrin, prime minister of the last Republican government in Spain, Thomas Mann ,author, and others in urging that the U. S. break off relations with the Franco regime at once.

Speaking at a mass rally for Republican Spain, held in New York City last week, Carey called upon U.S. officials to see to it "that America's leadership is regained in the ranks of freedom-loving people everywhere."

Declaring that the U.S. helped to maintain Franco in power, Carey said:

"He could not have survived the lack of our economic support. The same holds true today. Franco is still dependent upon us—not we on him.

"If we mean to give encouragement to the democratic forces throughout the world, and particularly in South America and the West Indies, we must relegate our hypocritic acts to the background, and recall that nations and individuals are judged by actions as well as words—we must sever our relations with Franco now."

Dr. Negrin's message to the rally was cabled from London and read to the meeting after the British Foreign Office refused to allow it to be broadcast. Breaking what he called a self-imposed silence of five years, Negrin declared that the United Nations owed a debt to Republican Spain, the country in the vanguard of the fight against fascism, which could be paid only by a complete break with the Franco regime.

SPEAKS FOR SPAIN

Denying that Republican Spain, "the real Spain," had ever given up the struggle against fascism, Negrin said: "It is in the name of this true Spain that I am speaking to you, my American friends, so as to assure you that the Spanish people are ready and able to handle their own affairs, on condition that our hands are not tied, on condition that we are not subjected to pressures and maneuvers from without.

"We do not ask for—and please get this—we do not ask for and do not want intervention by other Governments and armies."

Speakers at the rally, all of whom urged a break with Franco, included Democratic Representative John W. Coffee from Washington; Dr. G. Bromley Oxnam, Methodist Bishop of New York; Dr. Frank Kingdon, news analyst; Frank Gervasi, war correspondent; Freda Kirchwey, editor of The Nation; Dr. Francis E. McMahon, former Notre Dame professor; William Shirer, radio commentator; Allan Chase, author of "Falange"; Quentin Reynolds, writer, and others.

Anti-Poll Tax Bill

"A federal bill to abolish the poll tax is a clear necessity as well as a national obligation," Dr. Frank P. Graham, public member of the National War Labor Board and president of the University of North Carolina, states in an article in the last "Ammunition," UAW-CIO monthly.

Senate Group Urges More Health Centers

Health centers in every community so that medical care is within easy reach of every group were recommended in proposals placed before the new Congress this week by the Senate subcommittee headed by Sen. Claude Pepper (D. Fla.).

The health centers would be part of the system advocated before the committee by the U. S. Public Health Service, and would consist of community health centers, rural hospitals, district hospitals and large base hospitals.

EXCHANGE OF PATIENTS

The health centers would provide preventive, diagnostic and curative care, and between the various units of the whole system there would be a constant exchange of information, training, consultation service and personnel. There would also be referral of patients between the various units.

The subcommittee made no specific recommendation on health insurance, the main feature of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, which is supported by the CIO, but found that the pay-as-you-go method of meeting medical bills is unsatisfactory for most people.

The report declared that "remediable action is overdue and should not be delayed," and advocated "some form of group financing." Voluntary prepayment, compulsory insurance, tax-supported medicine, or a combination of these methods, were cited as possible alternatives.

The concentration of physicians in prosperous areas where hospitals are located was attacked.

"Rural counties have only one-third as many physicians as do urban counties," the subcommittee found. "Counties with no hispitals have 60 per cent fewer doctors than counties with the same income and general hospitals."

Federal, state and local cooperation was proposed in planning and financing the network of medical facilities. Before Federal funds could be granted, the state plans and individual projects should be approved by the U. S. Public Health Service to make sure that the proposals are up to standard, Sen. Pepper's group reported.

Increased enrollment of women in medical and dental schools and in preparatory courses for such schools was urged.

Other recommendations of the subcommittee included:

Mental hygiene clinics to serve all groups, including veterans.

Improvement of school health programs.

Postwar public health construction to provide sewerage, water, sanitation and milk pasteurization facilities, especially in rural areas.

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY — TROUBLE SHOOTER

DRAWN BY MORT MESKIN

STORY BY JOSEPH GREENE AND JERRY COLE

Copyright Natl CIO NEWS

Vets Get Score On Unions, Jobs In New Booklet

Any ex-GI Joe who reads the CIO United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers' pamphlet "When You Come Back" should face the future with confidence, with all misconceptions about the CIO and the UE swept away.

And most returning servicemen who get the pamphlet should read it. It is told in story form, with an attractive cover and illustrations throughout.

The story in a nutshell is that of Tom, discharged serviceman, who is taken in tow by his father's friend, Marty, who convinces him that there can be jobs for all and sends him to a UE Veterans Committee for answers to other quesions.

The committee first gave him a calendar of events to show what happened while he was away. It tells of labor's no-strike pledge, withdrawal of the United Mine Workers from the CIO because the CIO insisted on full support for the war effort and for President Roosevelt, formation of the CIO Political Action Committee, and PAC's endorsement of President Roosevelt.

Tom was also told his rights under the GI Bill, by the committee. At the UE Servicemen's and Veterans' Canteen, Tom was given an official circular from the War Department authorized by Chief of Staff, General Marshall, which told that loss due to strikes from shortly after Pearl Harbor to July 1, 1944, amounted to less than "one-tenth of 1 per cent of the total labor time available."

To set Tom straight on the notion that there is going to be a depression, he was informed:

"A nation can prepare for peace as it did for war. As a matter of fact, this is the first war in history in which plans for peace were made before the war actually ended. Unless forces which seek to destroy the unity of the nation succeed in their desire, America faces a period of expanding commerce, prosperity and jobs for all."

Information on established veterans organizations, the program of the UE for veterans, and a record of what the union has done to aid veterans were also given Tom.

All the Toms returning to civilian life should get a good start when they read the booklet, which was written by Bill Cahn, illustrated by Julian Brazelton, and prepared under the direction of the UE National Servicemen's and Veterans' Committee.

Intended for mass distribution, "When You Come Back" sells for 5 cents a copy, $4.50 per 100 and $37 per thousand. It may be mailed to servicemen anywhere in the world for 6 cents postage, and may be ordered from UE, 11 East 51st St., N. Y. 22, N. Y.

Transport Service Union Buys Building

A union center and national headquarters of the CIO United Transport Service Employes of America will be established in a new building just purchased by the UTSEA in Chicago, Pres. Willard S. Townsend announced this week.

The Binga Bank Building at 35th and State Streets bought by the union at an estimated cost of $25,000 will be remodeled into a modern union center containing club and recreation rooms, a credit union, a union counselling service department to work with community social agencies, and a private cocktail lounge for members and friends.

Purchase of the building was authorized recently by the union's general executive board in compliance with a resolution adopted at the annual convention held last May.

Auto Union Bowling Match

A national bowling tournament for members of the CIO United Auto Workers will open in Detroit at the Bowl-O-Drome Sunday, Feb. 4, announces the union's recreation director, Melvin West. It will be the biggest ever held by the UAW or any union, he says, with entries exceeding the record total of last year by 25 per cent.

A $200 first prize will go to the high team in each of the five-man classifications; $50 to high teams in each classification for all events, and war bonds will be given as prizes for tournament individual high game in each classification.

Majority of the entries will be from Michigan, with scattering representation from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin.

Union Bookshop Best Sellers

Current best sellers at the United Auto Workers Union Bookstore, in Detroit, are reported to be: Fiction—Strange Fruit, Leave Her To Heaven, Freedom Road, Earth and High Heaven and Bell for Adano.

Non-fiction—Prejudice by Carey McWilliams; People on Our Side by Edgar Snow; Black Mail by Henry Hoke; Facts & Fascism by George Seldes, and I Never Left Home, by Bob Hope.

Check-Off Awarded

Maintenance of membership and check-off provisions have been granted the United Steelworkers of America for approximately 650 employes of the Maryland Sanitary Manufacturing Co. in Baltimore. Industry members of the War Labor Board dissented.

World Neighbors

Murray, British Union Leaders Hail World Labor Meeting Feb. 6

MOSCOW, (ALN)—The importance of the forthcoming world labor conference in ensuring that the close collaboration of the United Nations be continued and extended after the war was emphasized this week in articles by CIO Pres. Philip Murray, Will Lawther, president of the Miners Federation of Great Britain, and Jack Tanner, president of the British Amalgamated Engineering Union, in the current issue of "War and the Working Class."

(Pres. Murray's article was carried in full in The CIO NEWS of Dec. 25.—Ed. note.)

Discussing the "isolationist" stand of the AFL, Tanner pointed out that the AFL "is a conservative organization built on the craft principle, and refusing to take in whole sections of workers." Stating that differences are bound to arise on the issues confronting the conference delegates, he stressed that "national interests should be subordinated to international exigencies."

The February conference will become "a landmark in the history of the international labor movement," Lawther stated, adding that "despite the regrettable attitude of the AFL, the conference will achieve the long-cherished unity of the world labor movement, the lack of which was so keenly felt before the war."

U. S. Brings Freedom to Germany--Murray

"Every act of cooperation with the Allied Military Government brings nearer the dawn of a new day of freedom for German labor and emancipation from present, actual enslavement under the Nazi party," CIO Pres. Philip Murray said this week in an OWI short wave broadcast beamed at Germany.

Noting that General Eisenhower's recent announcement to German workers pledged the unqualified restoration of trade unions and the right of collective bargaining, Murray said:

"Every German will find conclusive proof that a United Nations victory over the Nazi tyrants means not enslavement, as Hitler and Goebbels would have him believe, but a revival of freedom for the German trade union movement."

TWU Bond Record

Local 100 of the Transport Workers' Union, CIO oversubscribed a $500,000 Sixth War Loan quota, with final figures still to be reported.

Labor's New Strength Chills Business Mag.

Some chilling thoughts about labor's increased political power are plunked like ice cubes into the minds of union-fearful employers in the current (December 15) issue of Modern Industry, monthly magazine for "management men."

"New headaches for management" lurk in the months just ahead, warns MI—a hangover from labor's show of political power in the November election.

"Almost overlooked is the fact that labor, while proving its strength in the national election, also enhanced its power and prestige locally," says this management mouthpiece. "Labor endorsed candidates—and in many instances actual labor leaders—" (how awful) "were not only elected, to Congress, but to state legislatures, county boards, municpal councils.

"And the politicians, at all levels, have a new respect for the organizational talents demonstrated by the unions in the presidential elections.

"PAC will continue as an 'educational' adjunct of the CIO, as will other independent groups organized during the recent campaign for the support of the Democratic administration. At the least they will operate as pressure groups to influence national labor policy and legislation. Or they can become potent political forces carrying the balance of power in city and state elections."

Just what are the things this "politically minded labor movement" is trying to get that mean "headaches" for management? They are "obvious," says MI—"Quick abrogation of the Little Steel Formula, annual wage, increased Social Security benefits, socialized medicine, higher minimum wages."

"These are important issues, their effect upon industry is readily recognized, and the fight is in the open," MI declares, but they don't include all the headaches menacing industry. There are also the "sleeper" bills, those "simple municipal ordinances and innocent-appearing state labor laws" which "can prove more costly to management than revision of the Little Steel formula."

The trend in state legislation, warns MI, "may be a swift reversal of the 1942-44 trend "that sharply limited labor prerogatives and afforded management more adequate protection against labor excesses."

Labor can only accept all these dire predictions cheerfully, and hope that MI is right.

L. J. IMBER COMPANY
Founded by L. J. Imber, Formerly of Green Duck Co.

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS

for ADVERTISING
UNION DUES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS
EMPLOYEES' BADGES

Recognized Union Labels
No Charge for Designs and Sketches
Also Specializing in
Light and Heavy Stamping
Coining and Embossing
Small, Intricate and Special Stampings.
Tools and Dies

N. Y. Representative
HERBERT R. LERMAN
AL. 4-3356
37 E. 14th St.

Detroit Representative
CLARENCE L. HOULE
CAD. 9085
424 Book Bldg.

L. J. IMBER COMPANY
1725-41 W. North Ave.
CHICAGO, 22, ILLINOIS
BRUnswick 7815

GIs Meet Bloody Death

(Continued from Page 1)

WITH THE 4TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN HUERTGEN FORREST, GERMANY—The firs are thick and there are 50 square miles of them standing dismal and dripping at the approaches to the Cologne plain. At the height of a man standing, there is a solid mass of dark, impenetrable green. But at the height of a man crawling, there is room, and it is like a green cave, low-roofed and forbidding. And through this cave moved the infantry, to emerge cold and exhausted where the forest of Huertgen came to a sudden end before Grosshau.

The infantry, free from the claustrophobia of the forest, went on, but behind them they left their dead, and the forest will stink with deadness long after the last body is removed.

For Huertgen was agony, and there was no glory in it except the glory of courageous men—the MP whose testicles were hit by shrapnel and who said, "OK, Doc, I can take it"; the man who walked forward, firing tommy guns with both hands, until an arm was blown off and then kept on firing the other tommy gun until he disappeared in a mortar burst.

MEN OF THE 25th, 43d and 37th Divisions would know Huertgen—it was like New Georgia. Mud was as deep, but it was yellow instead of black. Trees were as thick, but the branches were stemmed by brittle needles instead of broad jungle leaves. Hills were as steep and numerous but there were mines—S mines, wooden shoe mines, tellermines, box mines.

Foxholes were as miserable but they were covered because tree bursts are deadly and every barrage was a deluge of fragmentation from the tops of the neat little firs. Rain was as constant but in Huertgen it was cold, and on the line there was constant attack and a stubborn enemy.

The advance through Huertgen was "like wading through the ocean," said S-3 at the regiment. "You walk in it all right, but water is all around you."

HUERTGEN had its roads and firebreaks. The firebreaks were only wide enough to allow two jeeps to pass, and they were mined and interdicted by machine-gun fire. In one break there was a tellermine every eight paces for three miles. In another there were more than 500 mines in the narrow break. One stretch of road held 300 tellermines. There were 400 anti-tank mines in a three-mile area.

The infantry went through Huertgen's mud and its splintered forest growth and its mines and its high explosives, mile after mile, slowly and at great cost. But it went through, with an average of perhaps 600 yards gained each day.

The men threw ropes around the logs of the roadblock and yanked the ropes to explode the mines and booby traps in the roadblock, and then they shoved the trees aside to clear the way. The engineers on their hands and knees probed the earth with No. 8 wire to find and uncover nonmetalic shoe mines and box mines which the Germans had planted by the thousands.

FREEZING IT OUT on the Western front are these U. S. 1st Army second division infantrymen, crouched in a snow-filled ditch, seeking shelter from a German artillery barrage.

A wire or bayonet was shoved into the ground at an angle in the hope that it would touch the mines on their sides rather than on the tops.

Scattered on the ground were little round mines no larger than an ointment box, but still large enough to blow off a man's foot.

HOW THE Germans met our assault was recorded in the brief diary of a medic who was later taken prisoner. The medic refers to the infantry as "Ami," colloquial for American. These are some excerpts:

"To our left machine guns begin to clatter—and there comes Ami.

"In broad waves you can see him across the field. Tanks all around him are firing wildly. Now the American artillery ceases and the tank guns are firing like mad. With a few shots we can see several tanks burning once again. Long smoke columns are rising toward heaven. The infantry takes cover and the attack slows down—it's stopped. It's unbelievable that with this handful of men we hold out against such attacks.

"And now we go forward to counterattack. The captain is leading it himself. We can't go far though. Our people are dropping like tired flies. We have got to go back and leave the whole number of our dead and wounded. Slowly the artillery begins its monotonous song again—drumming, drumming, drumming without let-up.

"Our people are overtired. When Ami really attacks again he has got to break through. I can't believe that this land can be held any longer. Many of our boys just run away and we can't find them and we have to hold out with a small group, but we are going to fight."

Then two days later came the final entry:

"Last night was pretty bad. We hardly got any sleep, and in the morning the artillery is worse than ever. I can hardly stand it, and the planes are here again. Once more the quiet before the storm. Then suddenly tanks and then hordes of Amis are breaking out of the forest. Murderous fire meets him, but he doesn't even take cover any more. We shoot until the barrels sizzle, and finally he is stopped again.

"We are glad to think that the worst is past when suddenly he breaks through on our left. Hand grenades are bursting but we cannot hold them any longer. There are only a very few left, and here he is again. There are only five of us. We have got to go back.

"On the road to Grosshau we take up a new position. We can hear tanks come closer, but Ami won't follow through his gains anyway. He's too cowardly for that."

PERHAPS this German who called the infantry cowardly and then surrendered to it will never hear the story of one 4th Division soldier in Huertgen. He stepped on a mine and it blew off his foot. It was one of the wounds in which the veins are forced upward so they are in a manner sealed, and bleeding is not so profuse as it otherwise would be.

The man lay there, but he wasn't able to bandage his own wounds. The medics tried to reach him but were fired upon. One was hit, and the trees around the man were white with scars of the machine-gun bullets that kept the medics away. Finally—after 70 hours—they managed to reach him.

He was still conscious, and for the medics it was a blessing that he was conscious; and for the man himself it was a blessing. For during the darkness the Germans had moved up to the wounded man. They took his field jacket from him, and his cigarettes They booby trapped him by setting a charge under his back so that whoever lifted him would die. So the wounded man, knowing this, lay quietly on the charge and told the men who came to help him what the Germans had done. They cut the wires of the booby trap and carried him away

The green mounment of Huertgen is a bitter thing.

SCREAMING NAZI SHELLS forced these American infantrymen to seek shelter behind a U. S. tank. In the background are the ruins of Geich, Germany, sample of the terrific destructive power of the pulverizing artillery barrages both sides have to face on the border of Nazi-land.

The CIO NEWS

National Edition

Weekly Publication
Of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 3 82 January 15, 1945

No-Strike Pledge Is Vital To War, Murray Tells Auto Workers

(See Page 12)

★ ★ ★

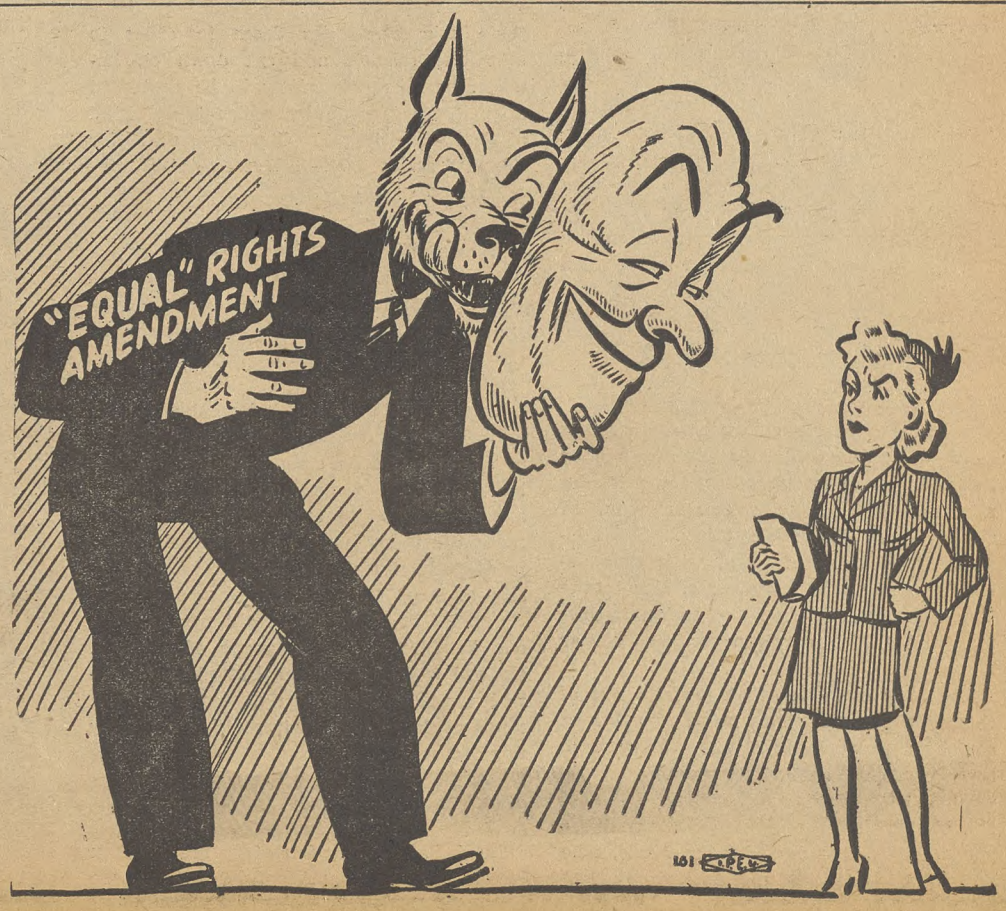
'Equal' Rights—Neither Equal Nor Right!

(See Pages 6-7)

★ ★ ★

CIO Union Show

(Pictures, Story on Page 5)



Thomas Victory Blow To South's Anti-Labor Laws

Texas came back into the Union this week, via the U. S. Supreme Court. The Court, in a 5 to 4 decision, held that Pres. R. J. Thomas of the CIO United Auto Workers Union could solicit union members in Texas without taking out a license.

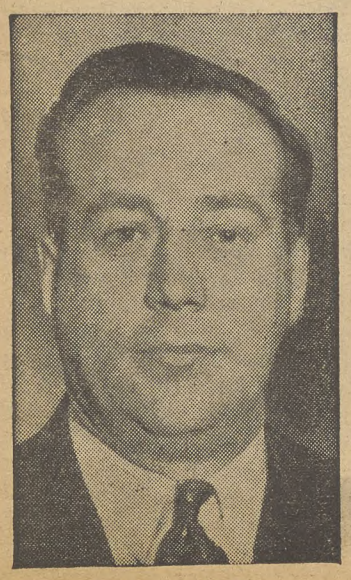
Reversing a lower court decision which OKed a three-day jail sentence and a $100 fine for the CIO Vice President, the highest court in the land said that the Texas law requiring labor organizers to register before they start "beating their gums" is a violation of the Constitutional right of free speech and free assembly. Thomas had been arrested after making a speech at a CIO Oil Workers rally without having registered.

ANTI-LABOR LAWS

The decision was hailed by CIO Pres. Philip Murray and by Thomas as a decided setback for the anti-labor Christian American Assn., which supported the Texas law and other legislation designed to encircle and annihilate the labor movement south of Mason Dixon. Said Murray:

"The decision, in emphasizing the values for which this war is being fought, should be hailed by good citizens everywhere. In announcing that freedom has no geographical frontier, and that the rights of labor and working people have equal constitutional standing with those of other citizens, the Court's opinion serves the national interest in an important way."

Thomas declared that the decision will serve as a warning to other states which contemplate similar legislation, and added that "the UAW-CIO has been pressing this case vigorously because it involved a fundamental principle, the right af labor to exercise its constitutional freedom."



R. J. THOMAS

CIO General Counsel Lee Pressman pointed out that the Court rejected the view that solicitation of individuals to join a union is a business practice such as selling real estate or toothpaste. Pressman said that the decision also was important because it stressed the constitutional right of peaceful assembly, a right that rarely has been emphasized by the Court.

The decision came shortly after the Southern Patriot, publication of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, warned that fascist-minded forces are plotting to railroad anti-union laws through the eight Southern state legislatures which will meet during 1945.

"The spearhead of these groups is an organization flaunting false colors and faking patriotism, ironically named the Christian American," states the Southern Patriot, which devotes its current issue to exposing this conspiracy and its national connections.

"The organization, neither 'Christian' nor 'American', has from its beginning in Texas in 1936, fought every Roosevelt measure," reports the paper. "Lately it has concentrated its attack, through the press and state assembly halls, on labor."

Its anti-union measures are disguised as "anti-violence-in-strikes" laws and "right-to-work" amendments to state and Federal constitutions; would ban the union shop and repeal the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

"Should Christian American plans succeed," warns Southern Patriot, "the general public will be the loser as much as labor, because lower wages and working

(Continued on Page 3)

5,000,000 Jobs for U. S. In Postwar World Trade

How Bretton Woods Provides A Key To World Prosperity

BY C. W. FOWLER

JOBS FOR 5,000,000 American workers from foreign trade are in sight—when Congress passes a law ratifying an agreement made in a little New Hampshire resort town in the summer of 1944.

The agreement, which went under a long official title, "United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference," was signed by the U. S. and by 43 other countries. It aims to do four basic things:

1. Guarantee jobs and prosperity for all countries through free international trade.

2. Prevent financial and economic aggression of the kind that helped Germany and Japan prepare for this war.

3. Make impossible for financial interests in this and other countries to help foreign aggressors, the way Germany and Japan were helped before this war.

4. Raise the standard of living in "backward" countries to the point where they can buy the things we make.

Jobs First

First, the question of jobs for American workers. President Roosevelt and CIO President Murray have set the goal at 60,000,000 jobs to keep America secure and prosperous after the war.

A big slice of these jobs must come from foreign trade. As President Murray has pointed out in his "CIO Re-Employment Plan":

"The continued prosperity of Americans is directly tied to the prosperity of people of all other nations. In addition to a domestic program for full production in the U. S., there must be a vigorous, long-term program of international commerce."

Now, foreign trade doesn't just happen. People in other countries have to have something more than just the desire for American goods. They have to have money to buy them with.

In the days before the war, people who wanted to buy goods from other countries got the money only when and if private banking interests were pleased to let them have it.

Remember the 30's?

THOSE WHO remember the '30's will recall how some countries deliberately drove down the value of their own money in order to undercut other countries on exports. The other countries then, of course, tried the same thing. This destroyed world trade. And with that destruction of world trade came, also in the '30's, the most terrible depression in history and the preparation for World War II.

The only countries that profited out of this world trade chaos were the fascist countries preparing for war. They used their superior economic strength to force weaker countries to give them valuable raw materials in exchange for worthless goods. This was done by the Nazis, who paid for imports in "blocked marks," spendable only in Germany. For these blocked marks the exporting country usually got nothing better than harmonicas or aspirin.

How It Works

Foreign trade is a two way street. To sell goods to a country, you have to buy things in return. One country cannot expect to go indefinitely selling to its neighbors unless its neighbors can sell to it.

For steady payment you need steady currencies. A U. S. exporter must be sure of getting his price for his exports in dollars. A Frenchman buying U. S. goods must be sure of a steady price when he pays for them in francs. If the rate of exchange—that is, the number of francs it takes to equal a U. S. dollar, changes sharply against the franc, the deal is off because it will take many more francs to buy the same amount of U. S. goods.

Neither the U. S. exporter nor his European customer control the rate of exchange. All they know is that suddenly the cost of the U. S. product to the European customer has been jerked up—and the customer for U. S. goods is jerked away.

All the U. S. exporter can do is to try to cut his price, which usually means an attempt at a wage cut, or stop exporting, which means layoffs.

The Fund

THIS is where the International Monetary Fund proposed at Bretton Woods comes in. Countries whose currencies may be threatened with a deep cut in exchange value can come to the Fund and borrow either gold, or dollars, or some other exchange medium, to restore their own currency to health.

Thus they will not be forced to drive their own currencies down in order to stimulate exports and cut down on imports. Weaker countries will be protected against the "harmonica and aspirin" kind of deal that helped Germany arm for World War II.

The Bank

But stable currencies are not enough. Countries wasted by war and undeveloped countries will need loans to rebuild and to develop. They will need money to help them get started on buying American products.

This is where the Bank for International Reconstruction and Development proposed at Bretton Woods comes in. Long-term loans will be guaranteed by the Bank, after investigation to make sure the borrowing country plans to use the money in a productive way and therefore will be able to repay the loan.

Control of these loans will not be with one banker or with a group of bankers. Control will be with the United Nations—which will see to it that loans do not mean exploitation and imperialism as they used to mean.

Profit for All

As U. S. Treasury Secretary Morgenthau has said of Bretton Woods, loans will be made:

POSTWAR JOBS **by the millions are tied up in U. S. shipping, which either can lay idle as it did after the last war or be put to work under a plan that will aid the international exchange of goods. Bretton Woods is the answer.**

". . . to promote sound industry and increase industrial and agricultural production in nations whose economic potentialities have not yet been developed."

Our hope for 5,000,000 jobs through foreign trade lies in the industrialization of nations and continents such as China, Africa, Latin-America, India, and a big expansion of industry in the Soviet Union.

This means profit for all. We do not have to be afraid of competition from these countries. On the contrary, the more they are built up, the more they can buy from us. Canada is a highly industrialized country and has always been one of our best customers.

In a peaceful and stable world, made possible by the Bretton Woods kind of planning, the fact that millions of people have well paid jobs in other countries will mean millions of well paid jobs for us.

What's It Cost?

WHAT is the cost of Bretton Woods? The new Bank and the new Fund will of course take money to set up and run. It will be a pretty big investment to start with—$10 billion for the Bank and $8.8 billion for the Fund.

The U. S. share of this investment in world stability will be $3.2 billion for the Bank and $2.8 billion for the Fund. The U. S. is the world's richest country, and will have the largest say in controlling both Bank and Fund.

This money is invested, not spent. Countries that borrow from both the Bank and the Fund will repay the loans. The fact that loans will be made only for productive purposes is the guarantee of that.

Who's Against It?

You might think that there would be no opposition to such a sound and sensible plan as Bretton Woods. At the time the agreement was worked out in the summer of 1944, there was very little—and it wasn't vocal.

Only a handful of diehard Republicans, led by Senator Taft in Congress, opposed Bretton Woods then. Taft's criticism was the false one that it would cost U. S. taxpayers a lot of money. He ignored the fact that our share of the total—$6 billion—is an investment, not an expenditure.

But since the agreement was signed a small section of big bankers in this country and in England has decided to oppose Bretton Woods. Not too publicly, of course, but the decision has been made to fight it.

This decision is based on a professed fear that Bretton Woods will wipe out private banking. This is not so, since banks will continue to make loans—supervised by the Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

THE real reason behind this minority opposition is a hankering for the "good old days" of uncontrolled currency manipulation, uncontrolled lending, and speculative profits for the few.

The big banks didn't lose anything when countries such as Germany defaulted on loans. That loss was taken by the suckers who bought German bonds from the banks. In the same way, a handful of banks made big profits on loans to "backward" countries that were used not for production but solely for the purpose of extracting high interest rates.

Up to Congress

The Bretton Woods agreement is now up to Congress, which will have to pass a law authorizing the U. S. to join in the Bank and the Fund and appropriating the money for the original investment.

Congress thus has to decide whether or not we will have those 5,000,000 jobs in foreign trade. A bill to do this is being prepared, will be offered early in 1945.

Start writing your Congressman and your two Senators now. Urge them to make Bretton Woods a reality by voting the full amount needed from the U. S. to start it working. Urge them to reject limiting or crippling amendments.

Five million jobs isn't hay!

London Union Congress To End 'Dead Hand' On World Labor Solidarity

Any attempt to breathe new life into the old bones of the Intl. Federation of Trade Unions (IFTU) at the February World Trade Union Congress in London will be hotly opposed by the CIO, Pres. Murray said this week in a pre-Congress statement issued in Washington.

Instead, the CIO delegation, which Murray will head, will press hard for the "immediate organization of a new world trade union federation to which all the trade union centers of the freedom-loving nations will be eligible," he said.

The IFTU, which the AFL is trying to revive, has been a dead hand on world labor for years. As Murray points out, it has always excluded the CIO, the Railroad Brotherhoods and the Soviet trade unions. As a result, it "has for many years been ineffective and today has largely ceased to function."

Murray's position is actively backed by the Soviet unions, as shown in recent Soviet statements blasting the IFTU, and by the British Trades Union Congress delegates at the preliminary meeting, who went along with CIO. As Murray points out:

"The results of the meeting of the preparatory committee for the World Trade Union Congress, as reported to me by the CIO delegates, are most gratifying. Representatives of the CIO, the British TUC and the Soviet unions met and conducted their business in an atmosphere marked by complete friendship and harmony."

Decisions on agenda and rules for the world meeting were worked out in three days, with a unanimity that "augers well for the success of the World Trade Union Congress when it meets in February," Murray said.

AGENDA CHANGE

The agenda, as reported by Murray, names point three as discussion of the "Basis for a World Trade Union Federation." This is a change from the original agenda sent out by Sir Walter Citrine, head of the TUC, which said "Reconstruction of the world trade union movement," leaving the way open for revival of the IFTU.

This change will be a considerable disappointment to the AFL, which, while flatly refusing to attend the February meeting, has announced plans for a meeting of the IFTU at about the same time.

Under the IFTU constitution, only one union body from each country can belong, and as Murray points out, this freezes out the largest sections of the world trade union movement—CIO, the Brotherhoods, and the Soviet unions. In addition, some four million Latin-American workers in the CTAL are also excluded.

AFL top officials have come to regard the IFTU and world labor representation generally as their exclusive bailiwick. For many years they had the help of the officials of the British TUC, including Sir Walter Citrine, in maintaining this attitude. They also worked closely with reactionary trade union leaders from the European countries.

Now this AFL stranglehold on world labor is being broken, on the initiative of the CIO. The final basis for creating a new, inclusive world union organization has been laid at the preliminary conference. As Murray said on receiving the report of the three CIO delegates to this pre-congress meeting:

"They pointed out that no world organization of the free trade unions which is either inclusive or effective exists at the present time and that the need for an organization which can speak effectively for the world labor movement is immediate and urgent."

FRENCH JOIN IN

The French trade unions, which had a leading part in the resistance to the Nazis, will also be at the World Trade Union Congress and will play a part in the new organization, according to a Reuters story in the N. Y. Times.

This story is further confirmed by the decision of the pre-Congress meeting to make French one of the four official languages, the others being English, Russian and Spanish.

The Murray statement and the agenda for the February Congress show that the dead hand of the IFTU is being shaken off by world labor. In its place will be a new world union body that:

" . . . shall include all the unions of free countries on a basis of equality, excluding none and relegating none to a secondary place, and that shall be capable of defending the interests of the common man."

On the Air with CIO—Tune In Sat.

CIO's next two big radio shows will dramatize the tremendous production job done by members of the CIO United Steelworkers, and will call the score on Congressional action during the past week. Both shows are on Saturday, Jan. 20.

The Steelworkers' program will be heard at 3:45 p.m. EWT over CBS outlets, on the "Job for Tomorrow" series.

What's cooking in Congress will be the subject of a 6:45 p.m. EWT broadcast over the Blue Network.

Both programs have been given preferred rating on several major newspapers' radio pages. Listen in!

Byrnes Hits Ward Policy

A re-hash of arguments in the Montgomery Ward case featured a hearing in Federal District Court in Chicago last week, with the Federal Government asking for an injunction which would restrain Ward Chairman Sewell Avery and other company officers from interfering with Army operation of seized Ward properties.

The company lawyers piled affidavits on affidavits to try to prove that the firm, which employs about 60,000 workers, is not a business which affects the conduct of the war, but their guns were largely spiked by a statement from James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization director, who said in an affidavit:

"Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., has persistently refused to settle labor disputes arising in its plants and facilities, located in some cases in vital centers of war production, and to adjust its wage rates in accordance with the decisions of the Natl. War Labor Board.

"It is my opinion that the continued refusal by Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., to conform to those procedures for the adjustment of wartime labor disputes and for the maintenance of wage and price stabilization threatens to disrupt those procedures and that the company's conduct, if allowed to continue, will seriously interfere with the successful prosecution of the war."

Ask Annual Pay For State City, County Workers

As a part of postwar prosperity insurance for everyone, to guarantee 60,000,000 jobs and a $200,000,000 national production level, the national executive board of the CIO State, County and Municipal Workers last week recommended a guaranteed annual wage for all State, county and city workers of $2,500 a year, and a five-billion-dollar program of public construction.

Pointing out the importance of the purchasing power or lack of it of 30,000,000 Government employes, they urged expansion of public service, more progressive tax measures, and increased Federal aid for public works and services, with set minimum standards and freedom of disbursement by State and local agencies.

Murray Speech On Our Pledge In Pamphlet

"Our Pledge to the Nation," a new pamphlet containing CIO President Philip Murray's speech on the renewal of the no-strike pledge at the 1944 CIO National Convention and the convention resolution reaffirming the pledge, has just been issued by the CIO Publicity Dept.

Sixteen pages and amply illustrated, the pamphlet is available 100 for $4.00, 500 for $15.00 from the CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Appeal Denied In Lynn Case

The appeal for a hearing on the Lynn Case which challenged the legality of the Negro quota system in the selection of military trainees has been denied by the Supreme Court.

Wilfred Lynn, now a corporal serving in the South Pacific, based his legal argument on Section 4(a) of the Selective Service Act which states that "in selection and training of men under this Act . . . there shall be no discrimination against any person on account of race or color."

Help To Bring Victory
Buy A War Bond Today

Thomas Victory

(Continued From Page 1)

conditions always hurt the entire community."

Chief-cook and bottle-washer of the Christian American outfit is a man named Vance Muse, who has a long record as a lobbyist for big business, says the paper. "From time to time he has received financial contributions from such big Northern industrialists as the duPonts, Armours, Wideners, Sam Insull, Stone & Webster, John J. Raskob, Howard C. Hopson of Associated Gas & Electric, E. W. Mudge of Weirton Steel, Ogden Mills, Alfred P. Sloan and the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. among others.

"The titular head of the "Christian Americans," a Texas realtor named S. Valentine Ulrey, is chiefly noted for advocating a 12-hour work day, a six-day work week, and less than regular pay for all overtime work. He has also helped distribute the propaganda of Gerald Winrod, whose connections have been exposed by the book, "Under Cover."

The documentary material printed in the Southern Patriot was prepared by Stetson Kennedy and will appear in his forthcoming book, "The Four Freedoms Down South," to be published in September by Doubleday, Doran.

PAPER WORKERS LOCAL 256 UNION MADE CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
LET MILPRINT FURNISH YOUR
CIO STATIONERY
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES
MILPRINT, Inc.
431 WEST FLORIDA STREET
MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN
Over 750 CIO Employees

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c
EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP
PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

PLACE YOUR FAITH IN THE
Famous Since Broadcasting Began!
FADA Radio OF THE FUTURE
FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC., LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

TUA
TRADE UNION AGENCY
CONSULTANTS TO UNIONS ON ALL INSURANCE PROBLEMS
80 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
Group Insurance · Pensions · General Insurance

No Time to Take It Easy!

Blow For Southern Liberty

BY PHILIP MURRAY

The Christian American campaign in the Southern states to cripple labor unions and to undermine their strength was dealt an effective blow this week by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Thomas case. We believe that the Court has made it clear that a state may not, in the camouflage of treating a trade union as a commercial enterprise, interfere with the exercise of those basic rights which the organization and formation of trade unions necessarily entail.

The decision, in emphasizing the values for which this war is being fought, should be hailed by good citizens everywhere. In announcing that freedom has no geographical frontier, and that the rights of labor and working people have equal constitutional standing with those of other citizens, the Court's opinion serves the national interest in an important way.

We believe that the CIO, in testing the right of Mr. Thomas to speak, has advanced the cause of liberty everywhere. We particularly hail the concluding language of the Court which is in the great tradition of a democratic government:

"The restraint is not small when it is considered what was restrained. The right is a national right, federally guaranteed. There is some modicum of freedom of thought, speech and assembly which all citizens of the Republic may exercise throughout its length and breadth, which no State, nor all together, nor the Nation itself, can prohibit, restrain or impede. If the restraint were smaller than it is, it is from petty tyrannies that large ones take root and grow. This fact can be no more plain when they are imposed on the most basic rights of all. Seedlings planted in that soil grow great and, growing, break down the foundations of liberty."

Teachers Need Better Pay

Low salaries in the teaching profession—which is one of the worst paid of all the "white collar" occupations—have their evil effects not only on the families of the teachers but also on the children of the entire nation.

As conditions in education and in the teaching profession stand today, our children are being robbed in huge areas of the nation of the right to an adequate and good education. Once lost, this can never be replaced.

For several years now educators and unions have been trying to get Congress to pass a Federal aid to education bill, appropriating some $300,000,000 to raise salaries from sub-standard levels and to improve school facilities.

Opponents of the bill have contended that this means "Federal control" of education, which they picture as something ominous. Actually no "Federal control" is contemplated. The funds in the bill will be administered by the local educational systems.

Sub-standard wages for teachers and lack of funds for schools are working incalculable harm to the future citizens of America. The means to end much of this damage lies at hand in the bill just offered in Congress. It should have the support of every parent and every American interested in our country's future.

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

The following article by CIO Pres. Murray is run this week in place of Len De Caux's usual column, in the absence of the CIO Publicity Director, who is away from Washington on business.

THE results of the meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the World Trade Union Congress, as reported to me by the CIO delegates, are most gratifying. Representatives of the CIO, the British Trade Union Congress and the Soviet trade unions met and conducted their business in an atmosphere marked by complete friendship and mutual understanding.

It is anticipated that tthe February conference will be attended by approximately 150 delegates, representing 40 national trade union organizations in upwards of 30 countries. The inclusive and representative character of the conference demonstrates the desire on the part of the free trade-union movements of the world to enter into close working arrangements and establish an effective instrumentality through which to exert labor's full influence in shaping the vital decisions in connection with the peace settlements and postwar political and economic problems.

★ ★ ★

The agenda which the Preparatory Committee approved and will recommend to the World Congress for adoption, calls for consideration and discussion of the basic problems of winning the war, exterminating every vestige of nazi-ism and fascism, organizing international cooperation for an enduring peace, and establishing an economy of abundance for all of the people of the world.

The agenda agreed upon by the Preparatory Committee follows:

Item 1. The Furtherance of the Allied War Effort.

Item 2. Attitude of the Trade Unions toward Anticipated Peace Settlement, for instance, general organization of world peace; Allied occupation of ex-enemy countries; Reparations; Treatment of Germany; Representation of the Trade Unions at the peace conference at the preparatory commissions or conferences for relief, rehabilitation and post-war reconstruction.

Item 3. Basis for a World Trade Union Federation.

Item 4. Immediate Trade Union Demands for the Post-war Period.

Item 5. Problems of Post-war Reconstruction; General principles for the social and economic demands in the national and international fields; the fundamentals of social security and full employment.

★ ★ ★

The work of the Preparatory Committee was confined to the consideration of matters of procedure and did not concern itself with the merits of the questions which will come up for discussion at the February conference. The CIO delegation, however, took occasion to state the position of CIO on the question of a world trade union federation, which will be discussed as Point 3 on the agenda of the World Congress.

In accordance with the stand consistently taken by the CIO and reaffirmed at its Chicago convention in November, the CIO delegates stressed the need of organizing a new world federation of trade unions and proposed that the February conference should direct itself to that end.

They pointed out that no world organization of the free trade unions which is either inclusive or effective exists at the present time and that the need for an organization, which can speak authoritatively for the world labor movement, is immediate and urgent.

Under the rules and constitution of the IFTU, any effort to reconstruct it by securing the affiliation of those trade union centers now excluded would entail prolonged delays and deprive labor of an instrumentality for making its full influence felt in world affairs at the very moment when the creation of such an instrumentality is most important.

★ ★ ★

It is the intention of the CIO delegation to submit to the February Congress a proposal for the immediate organization of a new world trade union federation to which all of the trade-union centers of the freedom-loving nations will be eligible for membership.

I am confident that the World Trade Union Congress will make a significant contribution to the attainment of labor's common objectives by uniting the labor movements of all freedom-loving nations to work together for speedy and uncompromising victory over the enemy; for international cooperation to secure a lasting peace, and for an economy which will assure to all peoples high living standards, full employment and greater security.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

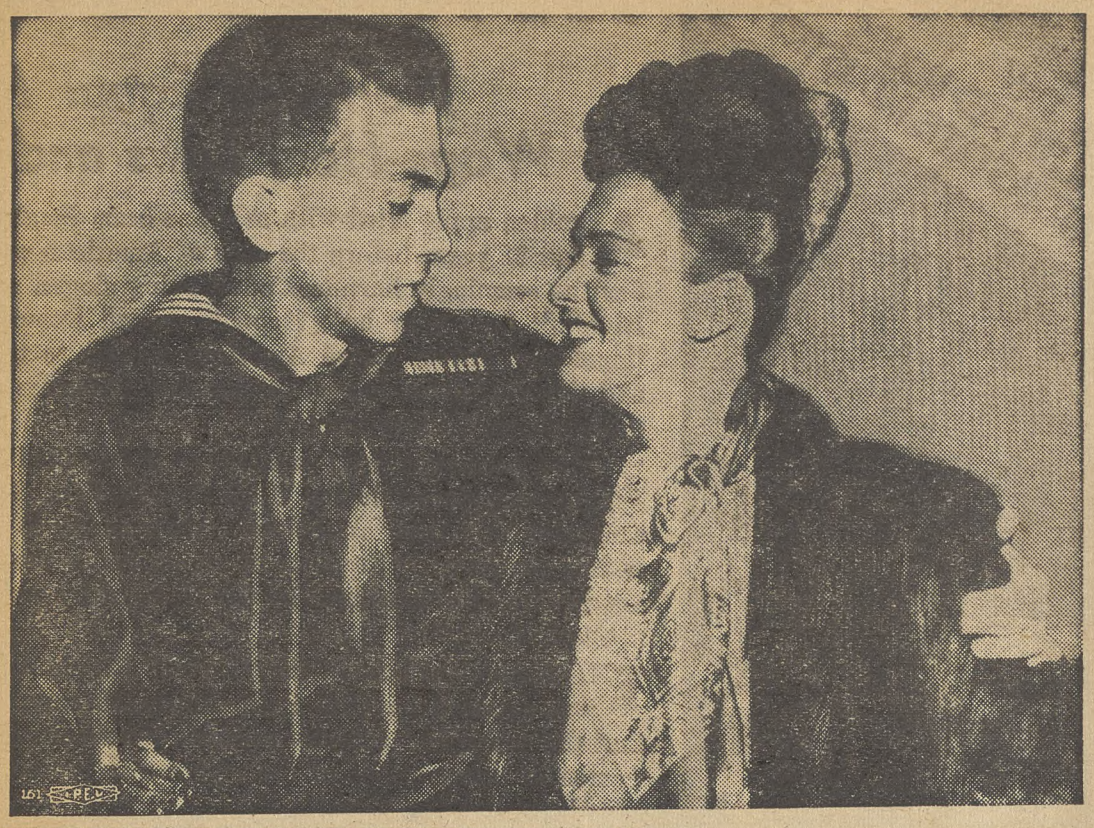
Joseph Curran, S. H. Dalrymple, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, Emil Rieve, Reid Robinson, Frank Rosenblum, R. J. Thomas

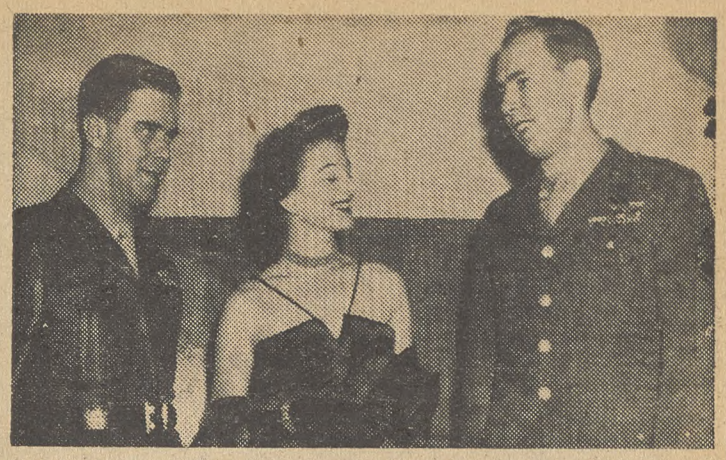
Len De Caux..... Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C.
Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 January 15, 1945 No. 8

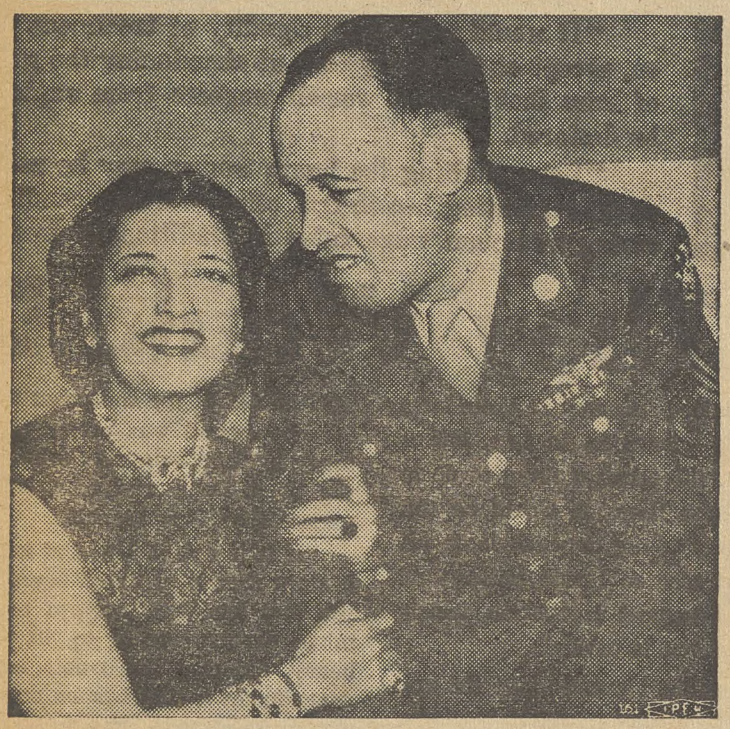
CIO Shipbuilders Salute The Wounded





MYRNA LOY wearing this dress at "Salute to the Wounded," presented by the CIO Shipbuilding Workers at New York City, caused the boys to stare, even though her own eyes were closed when this shot was taken with two heroes, Marine Cpl. William Sheean, left, and Staff Sgt. Arthur Moore.

← A COUPLE OF PURPLE HEARTS Both Jane Froman and a sailor from one of the military hospitals in the New York area, are recipients of the Purple Heart. Jane was awarded the Purple Heart because she was hurt when her plane crashed off Lisbon while she was touring camps.



LUCKY FELLOW is this hero, Master Sgt. David Statland, pictured with Screen Star Kay Francis at "Salute to the Wounded."

CIO SHIPBUILDERS UNION GIVES $50,000 to the Chaplains' Funds of the five military hospitals in the New York Area before the show "Salute to the Wounded" started. John Green, president of the union, is presenting checks for $10,000 each to two chaplains, Lt. Col. N. M. Reynolds, left, and Capt. T. B. Harp, U. S. Navy.

Halsey on Luzon Thrust Eve Hails U.S. Production

Almost on the eve of the Luzon invasion, the Navy Dept. issued a statement by Admiral William E. Halsey, Jr., Third Fleet commander, hailing the "productive power of America" as aiding the Navy to rout the Jap fleet in the Battle of the Philippine Sea last year.

Presumably this productive power aided in the latest thrust against the Japs. Attempting to break up units of the Third and Seventh Fleet as they advanced to Luzon, the Japs lost 79 planes, a midget submarine and 2 destroyers, according to the Associated Press.

The Navy issued Halsey's statement just three days before American forces landed at Luzon.

"You know the thousands of tons of ammunition, trucks, guns, and supplies needed to keep an army on the offensive," Admiral Halsey's timely statement said. "You cannot but see that more armies will soon be engaged in a similar offensive closer and closer to the heart of the Japanese empire if this stubborn enemy is to be decisively beaten.

"You must know that thousands of ships and thousands of planes must be employed to land and support these armies. If anything, the demand on you for production support will increase —I repeat, increase."

•

The CIO United Auto Workers, heavy producers of equipment used by our fighting forces and those of allies, this week announced that honorary membership will be given to soldiers furloughed by the Army to work in war production plants covered by UAW contracts.

The announcement was made by President R. J. Thomas. Receiving all the privileges of the union and all benefits of the union contract, the soldiers will not be required to pay dues or initiation fees. Each one will be issued a special membership card similar to the one held by UAW members in the service.

Help To Bring Victory
Buy A War Bond Today

$50,000 Raised For Chaplains' Funds By Show, More Coming

The star-riddled "Salute to the Wounded," presented at Madison Square Garden last Tuesday night by the CIO Shipbuilding Workers is being acclaimed one of the finest contributions labor has made to helping fellow Americans injured fighting Nazis and Japs.

The entire proceeds of the show, presented as a tribute to the 200,000 members of the union in the armed forces, will go to the Chaplains' Funds of five military hospitals in the New York area—St. Albans, Mitchel Field, Mason General, Halloran General and U. S. Marine. Boys from all over the country in every service, including the Merchant Marine, will benefit.

Payment of $10,000 to each of the hospitals was made by President John Green of the Shipbuilding Workers before the cheering audience of 18,000. It is expected that the contribution will amount to $75,000, as proceeds from tickets sales were still coming in as the CIO News went to press.

"Please extend my greetings to the wounded veterans who are guests upon the occasion of 'Salute to the Wounded,'" said the telegram from President Roosevelt which one of the galaxy of stars, Myrna Loy, read to the audience.

"I join with your sponsoring committee," the telegram continued, "in honoring the men to whom America and the civilized world is so everlastingly indebted. That debt is gratefully acknowledged by all Americans."

HUGE FLAG RAISED

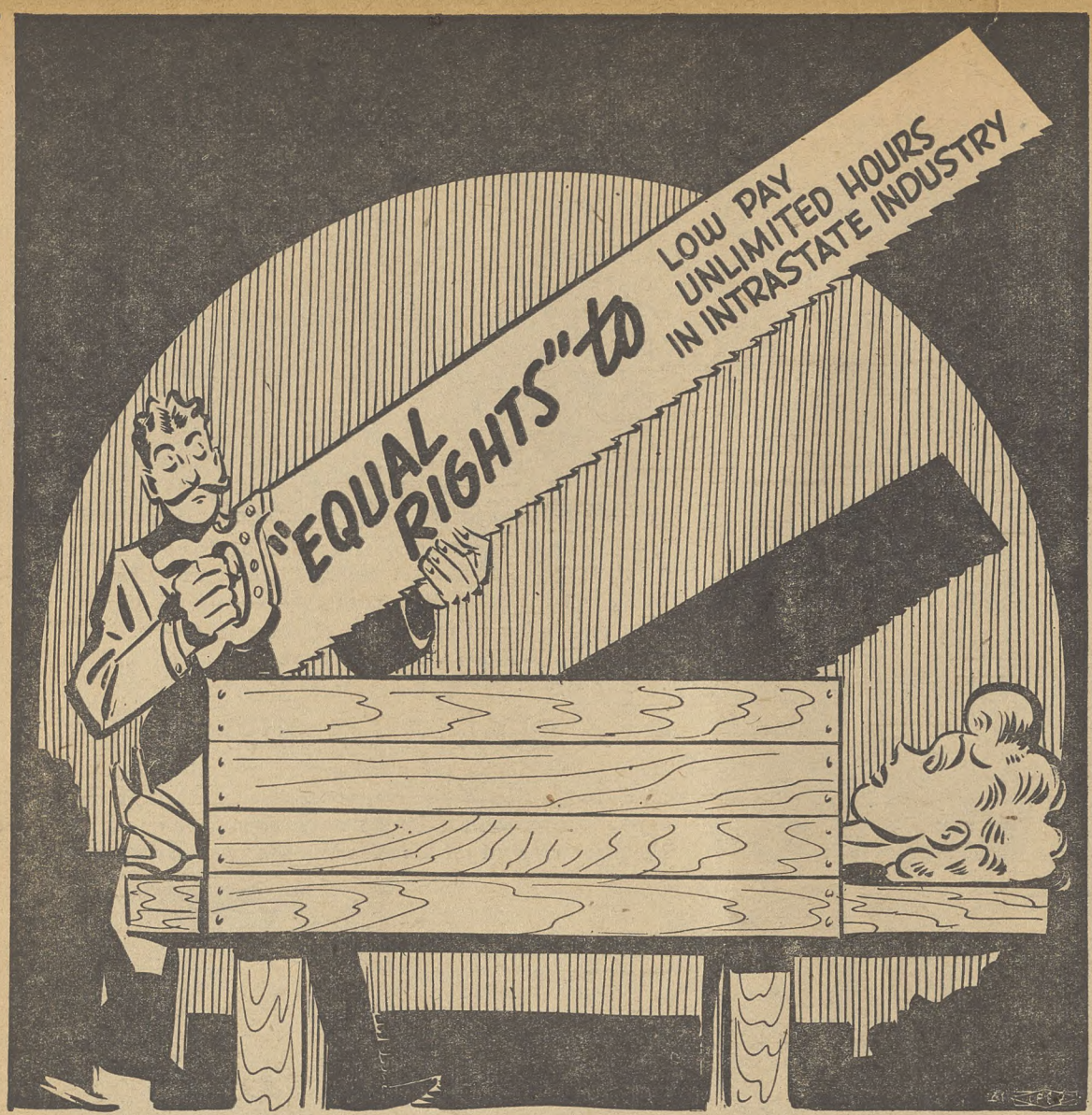
The show was opened by Don Albert's WHN band which also played for all acts. Miss Lucy Monroe sang "The Star Spangled Banner" as a huge American flag was raised to the roof of the garden.

The audience included 10,000 members of the armed services—many of them Purple Heart wearers—all the guests of the Shipbuilding Workers, and other labor unions and individual contributors.

More than 700 entertainers appeared in the show which lasted five and a half hours—and the most enthusiastic members of the audience were the servicemen and women who stayed until the last number was presented.

Ed Sullivan, chairman of the show committee, was master of ceremonies. Performers included:

Milton Berle, Gae Foster Roxyettes, Kay Francis, Myrna Loy, Marjorie Lawrence, Tommy Dorsey's band, Ralph Edwards and his truth or consequence show; Ethel Merman, Woody Herman's Band, Fred Waring's Glee Club, Louise Rainer, Harvey Stone, Louis Armstrong's Band, Peters Sisters, Bill Robinson, Perry Como, Jerry Lester, Jane Froman, George Olsen, Radio City Music Hall Rockettes, Lionel Hampton's band, Billy Vine and The Latin Quarter Revue, former New York Mayor James J. Walker, who introduced war heroes, Sgt. Joe Louis, heavyweight boxing champion; Lorraine Rognan and Lew Parker.



Neither Equ

Proposed 'Equal' Righ Wage-Hour Laws and Ot

A golden apple filled with acid has been dangled for t last 21 years before the eyes of American woman, u der the seemingly harmless advertising slogan of "Equ Rights." Last year both Republican and Democratic n tional conventions urged American women to take a bi and this year there is real danger that Congress will off the apple on a silver platter.

The poisonous fruit consists of a so-called "Equal Rights Amendment to the U. S. Constitution. It is thr sentences long (see text below). Its meaning is contain in this sentence: "Equality of rights under the law sha not be denied or abridged by the U. S. or by any state account of sex."

THE fraudulent base of the "Equal" Rights Amendme was exposed by CIO Pres. Philip Murray, who sa that the proposal "actually conceals the means of robbi women of many states of the rights and protections th have been won for them."

"It would not secure equality of treatment for wo en, except at the heavy cost of abandoning the great bo of laws that protect women workers from exploitation he declared.

"Laws limiting the hours women may be required work, regulating health and other working conditions, s curing minimum wage rates in traditionally low-paid i

Hidden Jokers—What They Would Do

THE so-called "Equal" Rights Amendment is loaded with more jokers than there are marked cards in a gambling house. One of the most widely circulated phoney reasons in support of the Amendment is that it will be the magic wand that will establish equal pay for women when their work equals men's.

The Amendment simply says that states cannot deny equal rights under the law. It cannot require equal pay for equal work. It is up to the 48 states to pass laws providing for equal pay. So far five have done so—without benefit of an Equal Rights Amendment—and the other 43 can do so too, also without the Amendment.

More important to women workers is the fact that the "Equal" Rights Amendment would wipe out legislation which provides for minimum wages in intrastate industry.

Twenty-six states and the District of Columbia have minimum wage laws for women. Not a single one of these laws covers men too. If the "Equal" Rights Amendment were passed, all these laws would be wiped off the books.

The laws cover mainly the service industries, such as laundries, hotels, restaurants, stores, etc., that have a long history of low-wage exploitation. The need for maintaining wage legislation in these industries is shown by the fact that hundreds of thousands of dollars a year in back pay due women and minors is being collected from employers every year under such laws.

For example, in New York State during 1942 and the first half of 1943 there was collected $224,477 from 7,464 employers which had paid 21,000 workers less than the legal minimum wage. The figures are especially shocking when it is realized that no N. Y. law provides for an hourly minimum over 36.7c.

OTHER laws that would be wiped out, and the number of states that have them on the books, include: Maximum hours—43 states; limitations on night work—19 states; prohibition against work in coal mines—15 states; restrictions on lifting heavy weights—nine states; providing seats—44 states; day of rest—27 states, and rest periods—eight states.

Extensive and careful investigations of the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Dept. of Labor over many years show that these laws have not caused women to lose jobs. On the contrary, the laws have brought material benefits to women in the form of higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions.

Who's Against The Amendment

Practically every responsible women's organization which has the interests of the working members of the sex at heart is flatly opposed to the "Equal" Rights Amendment.

Besides the CIO and AFL, and the CIO Congress of Women's Auxiliaries, the following organizations are on record against the amendment, according to the U. S. Secretary of Labor:

National Council of Catholic Women.
American Assn. of University Women.
Natl. Consumers League.
Natl. Women's Trade Union League.
Natl. League of Women Voters.
Natl. Catholic Welfare Conference.
Natl. Council of Jewish Women.
Natl. Board of YWCA.
Girls' Friendly Society.
Natl. Service Star Legions.

If it develops that any of these laws safeguarding women is, in fact, harmful to them, the sensible thing to do is to repeal those laws. It would be the height of folly to not only eliminate all of them but also to forbid passage of any other beneficial legislation which experience shows is needed.

THE Amendment would upset the application of legal measures protecting women as wives and widows. A striking illustration of this is the old-age and survivors' insurance benefits of the Social Security Act. Since no parallel benefits are paid to the husbands or widowers of women who are insured individuals, it would be necessary for Congress to wipe out the benefits to women or to make equal provision for men. Doing the latter would seriously disrupt the financial planning of the government, and if Congress failed to approve such a step, the wives and widows might be left without a cent of protection.

Confusion compounded on confusion would be the lot of women if the "Equal" Rights Amendment should become law. The best legal minds in the U. S. Dept. of Labor are responsible for the statement that "on the date of its ratification and for many years thereafter, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain, without extended litigation, which of a host of laws with respect to property rights, marital obligations, social insurance benefits, etc., now on the statute books, are valid. No one can foretell the construction which the Court will accord to the terms 'equal' and 'right.' What is 'equal' in Mississippi, with respect to a particular subject, may not be considered 'equal' in Vermont; what is a 'right' in California may not be a 'right' under Federal law."

SAMPLE of the confusion that wou be caused was presented in tes mony by Miss Frances Perkins, head the U. S. Dept. of Labor, before Co gress. Miss Perkins said:

"If it is established and accepted a state that it is too dangerous to t life and health of women to work mines or quarries, or to lift and car heavy objects, the command of t Amendment is that women must be pe mitted to hazard such occupation or, the alternative, that no man be pe mitted to work in mines and quarri either.

"The ridiculous alternative, course, will never be adopted—but sta legislation giving women the freedom ruin their health in places unsuitab for their physical structures is not be regarded as an ideal."

MISS PERKINS pointed out th legislation is gradually elimina ing undesirable differences in the trea ment of men and women as the need f such laws become obvious.

It's Simple But Dangerous!

Here's the "Equal" Rights Amen ment, simple and apparently innocuou but loaded with more dynamite than a Army ammunition truck:

"Equality of rights under the la shall not be denied or abridged by t U. S. or by any state on account of se

"Congress and the several stat shall have power within their respecti jurisdictions to enforce this article b appropriate legislation.

"This amendment shall take five years after the date of ratification

al Nor Right!

's Amendment Would Wreck er Legislation Protecting Women

dustries and the like, would cease to be effective, if this amendment were to become part of our Constitution.

"In addition, laws and other beneficial provisions such as maternity aid, widows' pensions, aid for dependent children and other social security protective measures that apply 'unequally' to women would also be abolished."

THE disruptive possibilities of the "Equal" Rights Amendment have been recognized by socially conscious women all over the nation, as well as by CIO and AFL. Organizations ranging from the American Assn. of University Women to the Natl. Council of Catholic Women and the Natl. Women's Trade Union League have registered their opposition.

Testifying against the proposed Amendment, Secy. of Labor Frances Perkins said that "its effects upon the institution of the family would be appalling."

"The Amendment," she declared, "might well strike down the right of married women to support from their husbands—a right that we are not prepared to give up so long as the family remains the basic unit of our society. The Amendment, in the name of a spurious 'equality,' would either deprive the wife of the right to demand support from her husband or give the husband an equal right to demand that he be supported by his wife.

"One has only to investigate the pathetic nonsupport cases brought into the domestic relations courts to realize what great injustice to women and what disasters to the family would result if the protective arm of the law were withdrawn."

POINTING to the basic physical differences between men and women and to the need for protective legislation which prevents employers from exploiting women in jobs which are harmful not only to them but to the entire race, Miss Perkins said:

"It is well established that, as a class, women workers are more susceptible to exploitation by unscrupulous employers than are men," Miss Perkins declared. "This is because, typically, they are not the primary family breadwinners and, in order to supplement the family income, will work for a lower wage than men. Because they are frequently casual workers, and as such are not as well organized in unions as men; and because of blind and unreasonable prejudice against women workers.

"Unless, therefore, the exploitation of women workers is controlled by appropriate legislation, many of them will become industrial casualties at an early age, public charges, and unable to fulfill the functions of womanhood. They did before these beneficial laws were passed, and will do so again if the laws are stricken down."

THE real effect of the Amendment would be to add longer hours, smaller pay envelopes and lower standards to the hardships of working women. It would not protect them from exploitation nor would it relieve them of their double duty of home makers and wage earners.

If you haven't already written your Senators and Congressman in opposition to the Amendment, sit down right now and tell them what you think about it!

PROTECTIONS ABOLISHED: If the "Equal Rights Amendment were passed, women like those in the sweatshop, top, would have the right to work for wages just as employers wanted to set them, under conditions as bad as bosses wanted to provide, and for as long as the workers could stand on their feet. Special rest times like those enjoyed by the girls in the center picture could be abolished, and heavy jobs like tapping aluminum furnaces (below) could be thrown open to women if any of them were hard pressed enough for money to want to take them.

Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

President S. H. Dalrymple, Un. Rubber Workers, advises: B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron (office workers), CIO, 789; no union, 343. Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Plant Protection Employes, Akron, Ohio, CIO, 98; no union, 22. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Windsor, Vt., CIO, 395; no union, 150. United States Rubber Co., Woonsocket, R. I., CIO, 494; Independent (ITU), 59.

CIO Reg. Dir. Ewald Sandner, New Jersey, reports: Walloomsac Paper Products plant, Walloomsac, N. Y., CIO, 53; AFL, 12. Rep. Fred Sandner was in charge.

Wm. B. Taylor, Dir. Oil Workers Campaign, reports: At Texas Co., Pipeline Cut Bank Sunburst, Mont., employes voted six to four for CIO.

CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Carmichael, Boston, Mass., reports: Forest Hills Cemetery, Boston, Mass., CIO, 35; no union, 2. Webster Lens Co., Webster, Mass., CIO, 66; no union, 43.CIO Rep. Robert W. Davis handled this election and was in charge of these campaigns.

CIO Reg. Dir. George Craig, Philadelphia, reports: Globe Hoist Co., Montgomery County, Pa., USA-CIO, 79; against, 12.

F. J. Michel, CIO Reg. Dir., Wiscon, reports: City Car & Yellow Cab, LaCrosse, Wisc., CIO, 16; no union, 3.

Un. Retail, Wholesale & Department Store employes won an NLRB election at Rumford Baking Co., Boston, Mass., by a vote of 66 for CIO and 4 for no union. CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Carmichael reports this victory.

The Railroad Drive is rolling on among the railroad shop crafts on the PRR under the directorship of Brother A. B. Martin. Cards are being presented to the National Mediation Board and an election has been ordered on the PL & E in Pittsburgh and CIO's name is also to go on the ballot. Every indication for a victory there.

Congressman Rankin from Mississippi, representing reactionary forces, succeeded in getting through endorsement of the Congress for the continuation of the Dies Committee and efforts are being made to load it down with anti-labor Congressmen for the purpose of harassing labor throughout the nation.

Delegates from the CIO, comprising the president, secretary-treasurer and nine vice presidents are preparing for the trip to the International Labor Conference to be held in London on February 7th. The writer is one of the delegates and out of this conference can come, if there is a will to do it, a real foundation for the establishment of human rights everywhere and for permanent peace. Labor can be the mightiest force in supporting the cause of international cooperation and human brotherhood.

The AFL has refused to participate in this world conference, taking the ridiculous attitude that they will not meet with the Russians, who are our Allies and who are fighting the Nazis along with our armed forces and other Allies. It is all right to fight together but not to work together, so it seems according to their attitude, and this at a time when the future of the world is in the making!

Western Union Vote To Be Counted Jan. 23

Washington, Jan. 13—Results of the elections conducted among 60,000 employes of the Western Union Telegraph Co. Jan. 2-9 will not be known until the last week in January, the Natl. Labor Relations Board announced this week.

The ballots will be opened and counted in the presence of all parties, in Washington, beginning Jan. 23, the board stated. Elections were conducted in 77 cities. At the close of each poll the boxes in which the individual voters placed their ballots were sealed and will not be opened until Jan. 23, when the counting starts.

In addition to the elections held at appointed polling places, a number of ballots are being sent in by mail. These are not due in Washington until Jan. 22. They will also be opened Jan. 23 and counted along with the ballots cast at the election polls.

The last three of the elections were held Jan. 9 in Providence, R. I., St. Louis, Mo., and Oakland, Calif. On Jan. 8, elections were held in five cities—New York, Milwaukee, Chicago, Peoria, Ill., and Montgomery, Ala.

MOTHER-DAUGHTER TEAM: **Three mother-and- daughter teams who have seen husbands and sons off to war hit the waterfront lines every day at 7 a. m. at the Todd shipyards in Brooklyn, where the Intl. Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, CIO, has a contract. They are (l. to r.) Mrs. Anna Masucci and daughter Lee, Mrs. Louise Mesagno and daughter Mrs. Jenny Cirella, Mildred Harrington and her mother, Mrs. Martin McKie. (Federated Pictures)**

Two CIO Women To Make Goodwill Tour To England

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—The two CIO women chosen to go with the group of four women trade unionists who will take off shortly for a goodwill exchange trip to England are mighty pleased about it. They were here this week for a fast-moving round of conferences, dinners, picture taking, interviews, luncheons and speech-making that would have worn them to a frazzle if they hadn't been held up by their good spirits and excitement.

TALKING IT OVER: **CIO Secy.-Treas. James Carey discusses the trip these two CIO women are going to make to England. Anne Murkovich (left) is an organizer for the American Federation of Hosiery Workers. Mrs. Grace Blackett is intl. representative for the United Auto Workers.**

CIO members of the delegation are Mrs. Grace Blackett, international representative of the United Automobile Workers, and Miss Anne Murkovich, organizer for the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, an affiliate of the Textile Workers Union.

AFL delegates are Mrs. Maida Springer, Brooklyn, N. Y., Negro member of the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers, and Mrs. Julia Parker from Boston, member of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The trip was arranged jointly by the Office of War Information and the Office of Labor Production of the War Production Board, at the invitation of the British Ministry of Information, and is a feminine counterpart of an earlier trip made by four union men some months ago. When the women return, four British union women will come with them as members of an exchange delegation.

Both Mrs. Blackett and Miss Murkovich have long been active in the labor movement and have important union jobs which will enable them to make good use of the information and impressions they gather on the trip.

Anne Murkovich's dark eyes shine when she tells about her work with the hosiery union in the Reading, Pa., hosiery area. Her life has been centered in the hosiery industry since she went to work at the Phoenix Hosiery mill in Milwaukee on her first job. She stayed there until 1938 when she was appointed organizer for the Hosiery Workers union. She has been on the job ever since. There's very little she doesn't know about her industry.

Born in Stajnica, Jugoslavia, Miss Murkovich came to this country in 1912 as a small child and attended school in Jessville, Mich., and Chisholm, Minn. She has been living in Reading, Pa., since 1938.

In telling of her union activity, Grace Blackett puts first the fact that she is the first woman international representative to be appointed by the United Automobile Workers. She is assigned to the UAW staff in Chicago.

As a member of UAW Local 50 at the Ford Willow Run plant Mrs. Blackett worked for more than two years as an aircraft parts assembler until she was granted leave of absence at the request of the UAW to work on union problems affecting women. At a conference held in Detroit in December, she was elected chairman of the Natl. UAW-CIO Women's Committee.

Her husband, Cpl. Laurence F. Blackett, is in service overseas. Her father is chief steward for Packard UAW Local 190. Mrs. Blackett started her union activity as a member of the Women's Auxiliary of Local 190 when it was first organized.

Southern Mills Owners Accused of Covering Up

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—Southern mill owners are trying to stir up political prejudice against the Natl. War Labor Board to cover their own failure to pay decent wages in the cotton textile industry, Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers Union of America charged here this week.

Replying to a telegram sent to all Southern members of Congress by W. H. Hightower, of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Assn., Rieve accused the mill owners of making use of "utterly misleading propaganda."

"This group of employers is telling the Southern Congressional bloc that the wage differential between the North and South is being wiped out," he stated. "Neither the union nor the employers know just what the proposed NLRB order in the cotton textile case will contain, but both sides can be certain that the elimination of the wage differential, which the union has always fought for, is not in the picture at this time.

"The basic demand of the Textile Workers Union in this case is for a minimum wage of 60 cents an hour and a wage increase of not less than 10 cents an hour for all workers. There is every indication that the NLRB will order a minimum wage of 55 cents an hour and an across-the-board pay raise of 5 cents per hour to all Southern cotton textile workers.

"How can any American citizen oppose a minimum wage of 55 cents an hour, especially in view of the uncontroverted evidence presented by the union to the NLRB proving that a Southern worker would need at least 72 cents an hour to maintain a standard of living of the most meager character?"

Drive On In Pullman Repair Shop

Chicago, Jan. 13—A drive to organize the several thousand Pullman repair shop workers in plants located at Chicago, Buffalo, Wilmington, St. Louis, Atlanta and Richmond, Calif., was announced this week by the CIO United Transport Service Employes of America.

Edward K. Welsh, the union's director of organization, will be in charge of the drive at the six Pullman repair shops among the company's carmen, laborers, electricians, sheetmetal workers, blacksmiths and machinists.

Tenn. CIO Goes After Legislators

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 13—Tennessee CIO unions will ask the legislators convening in Nashville to ratify the long-pending child labor amendment, enact a state wage-hour law and increase and extend unemployment compensation, reports Pres. W. A. Copeland of the Tennessee CIO Council.

Memphis legislators, comprising the key delegation in the general assembly, will be presented with this 4-point legislative program before the opening of the session, he said.

Ben Yomen, who draws the Congressmen Dripp cartoon, is joining the staff of the CIO United Auto Workers' Educatiion Dept. in Detroit, announces Federated Press.

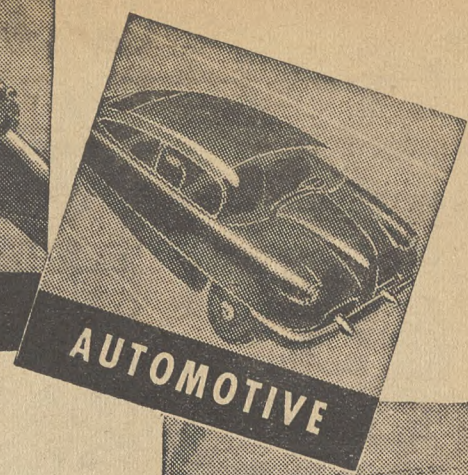
Classes for NMU Boatmen

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 13—An education class for river boatmen to start here Jan. 15 has been announced by the Natl. Maritime Union. Subjects include the Job of the Boat Delegate, What Your Contract Means, How to Run Meetings, History of the NMU on the Rivers and Education and Political Action on Boats.

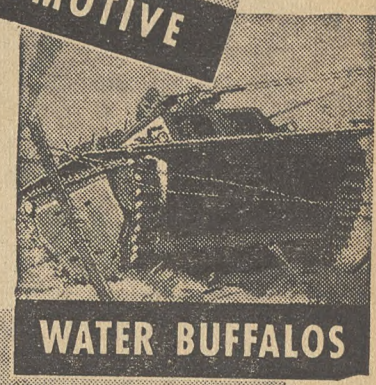
Continental Red Seal Engines

CONTINENTAL MOTORS · Powers the Nation · AMERICA'S STANDARD

AVIATION


AUTOMOTIVE

TANKS


WATER BUFFALOS

POWER TO WIN

Skilled experience in Research, Design, Engineering Development, Facilities, Correct Tooling, Coordinated Planning and Manufacturing are proportionately responsible for the splendid reputation of Continental Red Seal Engines.

This "Know How" plus many Continental features including individual porting, roto valves and Con-Tem Cooling Systems are responsible for such dependable, economical power, that mighty Red Seal Power — the Power to Win.

Our fighting men will long remember how they could always depend on Continental Red Seal Engines.

Your Dollars are Power, Too! Buy War Bonds and Keep Them!

INDUSTRIAL TRACTORS

FARM TRACTORS

Continental Motors Corporation
MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN

OIL FIELD

TRUCKS

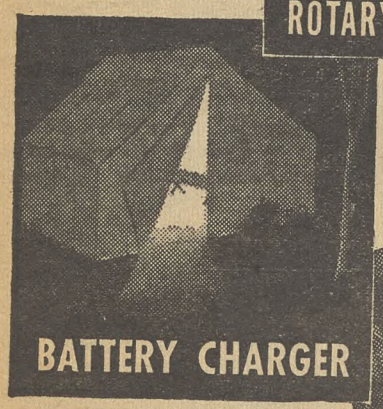
ARMY E NAVY

Awarded to the Detroit and Muskegon Plants of Continental Motors Corporation for High Achievement

ROTARY SNOW PLOWS

ROAD BUILDING

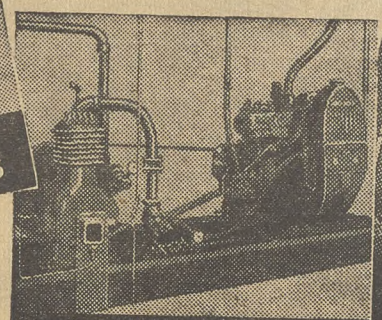
FIGHTING PLANES


BATTERY CHARGER

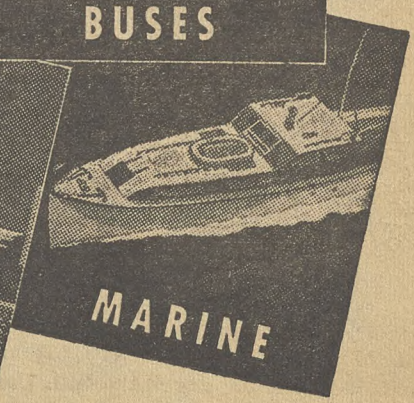
MINING & TIMBERING

BUSES

PORTABLE POWER TOOLS


AIR CONDITIONING

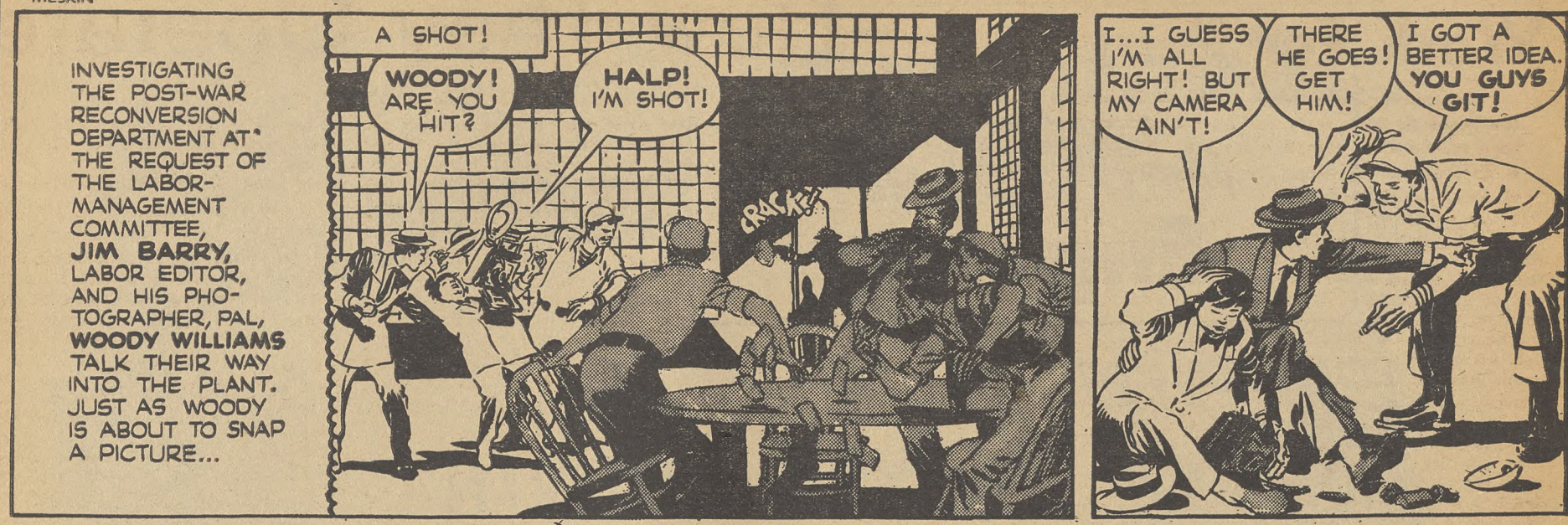
HOISTING


MARINE

Drawn by MORT MESKIN

THE ADVENTURES OF JIM BARRY — TROUBLE SHOOTER

Story by JOSEPH GREENE and JERRY COLE



COPYRIGHT NATIONAL CIO NEWS

Can Kill and Cure

Putting Science To Work For Peace

A program for putting American science to work for the peace as fully as it has worked for the war has just been published in pamphlet form by the CIO United Office & Professional Workers, under the title of "The Future of American Science."

It was written by Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, Geology Professor at Harvard University; Dr. Harry Grundfest, assistant in physiology at the Rockfeller Institute (now on leave with the War Department); and Dr. Melber Phillips, Assistant Professor of Physics at Brooklyn College.

Taking as its point of departure four questions raised by President Roosevelt in a recent letter to Dr. Vannevar Bush, head of the Office of Scientific Research & Development, on how new wartime scientific advances can be adapted to peacetime needs, the pamphlet calls for national planning to insure the expansion of scientific research to meet the needs of an expanding economy and to promote the health and well-being of the American people.

"It is a tragic fact that hitherto full use has been made of science only during war, when its work must be largely destructive," states the pamphlet. "Our country must be resolved to make equal use of science's constructive possibilities for human advancement."

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

The three scientists propose that the scientific knowledge and data acquired during the program of war research be gathered together and coordinated for the postwar period "through special committees appointed by the Natl. Research Council, supervised by the OSRD and by representatives of Government, particularly of the Armed Forces and of the Depts. of Commerce, Agriculture and Labor."

In the field of medicine, the scientists propose the development of a program for "applying the results of medical research to improving the national level of health." They recommend that the Committee for Medical Research immediately set up a committee of representatives from the fields of medical research and medicine to work with legislators in helping formulate a comprehensive program of medical care for the nation.

The many new research facilities developed during the war, they say, "should be maintained after the war as part of an enlarged program of research in public health and industrial medicine.

POSTWAR CHANGES

"For example, the various laboratories now concerned with aeromedical work might continue after the war as centers for research in industrial medicine and physiology. Likewise, the medical research center of the Chemical Warfare Service could become a center of research in the chemical war against disease and against plant and animal parasites."

In conclusion the pamphlet stressed the importance of international scientific cooperation through the establishment of an international scientific organization as part of the United Nations Organization, and points to the need for a national scientific survey.

"Such a survey is made as a matter of course," the pamphlet says, "by the scientists of the Soviet Union to help them plan their scientific programs. The scientists of Great Britain, the Parliamentary and Science Committee and the industrialist of the Federation of British Industries, are now engaged in examining the state of British science.

"For our country, the survey proposed here would have the inestimable advantage of presenting to our scientists and to our citizens' future goals for scientific achievement in the interest of the national welfare."

The Future of American Science; published by the United Office & Professional Workers, 1860 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y.

Saving Lives of Mothers, Children, Is Survey's Aim

Proper medical facilities for all mothers and children in America is the purpose of a proposed nation-wide survey endorsed by the advisory committee of the Children's Bureau of the Labor Dept.

The bureau's figures show that 200,000 babies are born each year in the United States without a physician in attendance and that half of the mothers who died in childbirth could be saved if they had medical care.

However, the survey would not confine itself to maternity care, but it is proposed to develop for each State such figures as distribution of children in urban and rural areas; status of public health and pediatric nursing; status of free social services, and of school health services.

A plan evolved from the survey would likely become part of the over-all health center program recommended by the Pepper subcommittee on wartime health and education. (See Page 9, National CIO News, January 8.)

The survey will be made by the American Academy of Pediatrics in cooperation with the bureau and the U. S. Public Health Service.

Dr. Martha Eliot, associate chief of the bureau, announced that the advisory committee had endorsed the survey.

The committee consists of 70 leading physicians and professional workers with the following chairmen: Dr. Nicholson J. Eastman, professor of obstetrics at the School of Medicine, John Hopkins Univ., and Dr. Henry F. Helmholtz, chief of the pediatric dept. of Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.

Leaves CIO for Wacs

Elizabeth Josephine Benedict, former employe at CIO headquarters, has begun training as a Wac. One of her sisters, Sgt. Myrtle Marie Benedict, is on duty with the Wacs in France. They are daughters of Mrs. George H. Benedict, Washington, D. C.

British Trade Unions —How They Operate

By GLADYS CHASINS

(As background for the world labor conference, which opens in London on Feb. 6, Allied Labor News is preparing a series of articles on the labor movements of the United Nations, of which this is the first. Articles on labor in Latin America and the USSR will follow next week.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (ALN)—During the five years of the war, the British Trades Union Congress has increased its membership by 50 per cent until it now represents close to 7,000,000 workers.

While its main attention has been centered on the war, through participation in joint production committees and the entrance of its members into leading positions in the wartime coalition government, the TUC has laid careful plans for the post-war period—two goals being the election of a Labor government and the introduction of public ownership and control of basic industries.

The TUC has worked out a detailed program for the introduction of a controlled economic system, which it terms "a modern necessity." The program, which deals thoroughly with all phases of the operation of publicly-owned plants, regards the immediate public ownership of the fuel, power and transport industries after the war as "essential for effective planning nationally."

It urges "some measure of direct public regulation" over a long list of major industries, including automobile, aircraft, shipbuilding, cotton, shoe, clothing, rubber and electrical appliances.

It further calls for government control of land and other natural resources of the supply and availability of cash, credit and money; the rate of gross investment and the supply of capital; the location of industry and general physical planning; foreign trade and foreign lending and investment.

The TUC has taken firm stands on the questions of housing, health, social security, and has set as its goal a general standard of a 40-hour week and a guaranteed annual wage. Its desire to work closely with government and management wherever possible to secure these aims was voiced recently by TUC general secretary Sir Walter Citrine, who stated that "our policy is toward more direction, cooperation and discussion with employers and away from the primitive method of the strike."

Closely related to these goals is the effort to secure a victory for the Labor party in the next general election, which Prime Minister Churchill has announced will be held as soon as possible after the defeat of Germany. Trade union leaders have been among the most vociferous supporters of a united electoral slate of all the progressive parties, many trade unionists having expressed the fear that the running of separate candidates might lead to another victory for the Conservative party because of a split labor vote.

Full support of the principles of the Atlantic Charter and Teheran accord is the basis of the TUC's international program, which charges that the German people cannot be absolved from responsibility for war crimes, urges international cooperation to develop backward areas of the world and expresses strong condemnation of international cartels.

In its relations with the international labor movement, the TUC is united with the Soviet trade unions in the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee, formed in September, 1941, and has recently resolved to revive the Anglo-French Trade Union Committee. TUC general secretary Sir Walter Citrine is president of the International Federation of Trade Unions, but large sections of British labor have indicated their support for a new organization of world labor rather than a revision of the IFTU constitution to permit entry of the CIO and Soviet trade unions.

By ELEANOR FOWLER

Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Women's Auxiliaries

One of the most shocking facts about the health of our children that was presented to the Senate Sub-Committee on Wartime Health and Education is that almost 1,000,000 American children under 21 were born with syphilis.

This points up to the great importance of the campaign which has been undertaken by many of our leading women's organizations in America to educate their members to the need for action in combatting venereal disease. They are circulating through their organizations a new pamphlet called "Meet Your Enemy" which deals with this problem.

It was prepared by the Federal Security Agency with the assistance and advice of the National Women's Advisory Committee on Social Protection.

The pamphlet presents an excellent summary of the whole problem of elimination of venereal disease. It gives the facts which we must face—as, for instance, that one in every 42 Americans had syphilis in 1941. It points out that we must cut loose from the "hush-hush" attitudes which have made this part of the fight for better national health so difficult. And it outlines a program of community action which can be undertaken by women's organizations.

National Social Hygiene Day, February 7, 1945, will provide an opportunity for building interest in community action. This day is sponsored each year by the American Social Hygiene Association, a voluntary health organization allied with official federal and military agencies in fighting the threat of venereal disease to wartime fighting and working efficiency.

Women's organizations should urge their members to participate in the meetings, forums, conferences and radio programs which will be put on that day in thousands of American communities. Local health departments, Social Hygiene Societies and Councils of Social Agencies can supply information on community plans. These departments and agencies can also supply assistance if members are interested in forming classes dealing with sex and family relations.

That social hygiene problems are a matter of vital concern to the family is becoming more widely recognized. Most States have laws requiring blood tests for men and women contemplating marriage, and laws requiring blood tests for expectant mothers. These premarital and prenatal laws are designed to guard the family health and to protect the unborn against syphilis.

The job of controlling and preventing venereal disease requires an all-out attack. In the words of the American Social Hygiene Association, "a complete social hygiene program — which can stamp out VD in our time—calls for the mobilization of all community forces — medical, public health, law enforcement, business, labor, moral, the church, the school and the home."

And ASHA adds that "in our democracy, a community can have no better program for the control of the venereal diseases, the repression of prostitution, the educating of young people to live full and useful lives than its citizens ask for and will support."

For copies of "Meet Your Enemy" write to the Social Protection Division, Federal Security Agency, Washington 25, D. C.

L. J. IMBER
COMPANY
Founded by L. J. Imber, Formerly of Green Duck Co.

UNION MADE
METAL LITHOGRAPHED
BUTTONS

for ADVERTISING
UNION DUES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS
EMPLOYEES' BADGES
Recognized Union Labels
No Charge for Designs and Sketches
Also Specializing in
Light and Heavy Stamping
Coining and Embossing
Small, Intricate and
Special Stampings.
Tools and Dies

N. Y. Representative
HERBERT R. LERMAN
AL. 4-3356
37 E. 14th St.

Detroit Representative
CLARENCE L. HOULE
CAD. 9085
424 Book Bldg.

L. J. IMBER COMPANY
1725-41 W. North Ave.
CHICAGO, 22, ILLINOIS
BRUnswick 7815

Congress of Industrial Organizations

718 Jackson Place, N. W. • Washington 6, D. C.

Office of
THE PRESIDENT

January 12, 1945

EXECUTIVE 5581

Mr. R. J. Thomas, President, UAW-CIO
411 W. Milwaukee
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Sir and Brother:

This is directed through you to the membership of the largest union in the world.

Your union is about to vote on upholding its pledge not to strike. It is a sacred pledge, made to 11 million soldiers, sailors, and marines who are giving their lives in a killing struggle. Their minds are weary and their bodies are exhausted.

Yet through the cloud of suffering and death that overshadows the battlefronts, there shines a beam of confidence -- confidence that the folks back home will not let their fighting men down. The staggering record of continuous production piled up by working people is mighty evidence that they are more than fair weather patriots.

These are critical days. Mighty offensives are grinding forward. The work and sweat and production of the past are the tanks, planes and guns expended now against the enemy. The struggle is long and costly. Yet our fighting men are determined to win.

To the millions of men in uniform sweating out their lives for victory, it is entirely logical that the labor movement should pass resolutions not to strike and should maintain them inviolate. It would be entirely illogical to expect our fighting men to understand or to accept any other action.

It takes time to settle grievances -- aginst the Axis, and against some American employers. Our fighting men expect to settle the former grievances themselves with force. They expect us back home to settle the latter grievances within a peaceful pattern of labor relations that guarantees uninterrupted war production. For if delay on the home front is hard to take, delay on the battlefront means loss of life, and often is the difference between defeat and victory.

Our pledge not to strike is as sacred as our fighters' pledge to give their lives, if necessary, to defeat the enemy. It would be just as foolish to say that either fighters or workers could revoke their pledges and still give every ounce of energy toward victory. You don't win battles with retreats -- even if they are advertised as "psychological only"

Despite some setbacks, this has been a year of major progress on the military fronts. It has also been a year of progress on the home front. CIO added 669,000 new members, many of them in your Union. CIO helped re-elect President Roosevelt and elect a more progressive Congress. CIO unions, maintaining their no-strike commitments, have scored decisive gains for millions of workers, with millions of dollars in benefits yet to come as the National War Labor Board makes retroactive pay decisions.

With more than one million members, the UAW-CIO is the strongest union in America. Its continued growth, its very existence, depend on the record it builds during this war. I urge you to keep that record clean in the minds of millions of servicemen by voting to retain your pledge not to strike.

Fraternally,

Philip Murray

Philip Murray
President

The CIO NEWS

National Edition

Weekly Publication
Of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 4 82 January 22, 1945

CIO Says

Manpower Muddle Needs Cooperation, Not Compulsion

(See Pages 3, 6 & 9)

Thomas Will Head U. S. Delegates to London Parley

President Philip Murray announced this week that he will not be able to head the CIO delegation to the London world labor meeting Feb. 6. Negotiations on the steel wage case will force him to remain in this country, he said.

R. J. Thomas, president of the UAW-CIO and a delegate to the preliminary meeting last December, will head the CIO group, Murray said. Sidney Hillman will also be a delegate, taking the place of Frank Rosenblum, vice-president of the Clothing Workers, who was designated earlier.

CIO will leave a two-man continuations committee behind in London, Murray said, to work out details on the new world labor federation expected to come from the meeting. These two men will be Michael Ross, of the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, and Martin C. Kyne, vice-president, Retail & Wholesale Employes.

Texas Bugle Boy Apes Nazis, Leads Campaign to Outlaw Unions

Tells How 'Christian' American Gang Does Its Dirty Work

HOUSTON, Tex.—Christian American bugle boy Vance Muse will swear by the Holy Bible and the W. Lee O'Daniel News that he's "a friend of labor." An angelic light plays over his big beefy face as he proclaims before God Almighty and the ghost of Thomas Jefferson that he believes in "the right of workers to organize, strike, and bargain collectively."

His "love for the working men" is the reason that his outfit is sponsoring measures in 19 state legislatures, now in session, to outlaw the union shop and virtually to outlaw the labor movement. Eleven states—Texas, Arkansas, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Colorado, Kansas, South Dakota, Minnesota, Idaho, and Wisconsin have already passed legislation "regulating" labor as a result of blitzkrieg propaganda campaigns staged by the Christian Americans and their jumping jacks in public office.

"We just want to protect the working man in his God-given right of earning his living by the sweat of his brow without paying tribute to the labor racketeers," Muse said in his office in the Kirby Building here.

It was the first interview ever given a labor paper by this six-foot-four Goliath who is making all his rival fascist fuehrers of Dixie look like minnows trying to run interference for a whale.

"We can protect the working man by putting the right to work amendment, just incorporated into the Arkansas and Florida constitutions, in the federal constitution, " he continued. "We are asking the legislatures of the different states to petition Congress to submit this amendment for ratification. Submission is mandatory if the legislatures of 32 states ask for it."

Muse reached on his desk, picked up a copy of The CIO News, and threw it in the wastebasket. His heavy hand fiddled with some papers on his desk. Then he read off the list of states in which the Christian American henchmen will introduce their pet measure — sponsored in Washington as a proposed constitutional amendment by Texas Senator "Pappy" O'Daniel—during the current sessions of state legislatures.

These states—all of them predominantly agricultural areas or sections where labor could be stronger—are:

Oregon, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, West Virginia, Maryland, Texas ("we'll guarantee this one," Muse boasted) Tennessee and Georgia.

State legislation muzzling labor is usually presented by people close to the Christian Americans whenever the "petition" to Congress is introduced in a state legislature. Even before the Christian Americans launched their present campaign to put "the right to work" amendment into the federal constitution, they had secured the enactment of their peculiar type of Nazi legislation in the eleven states mentioned.

The Christian Americans apparently have learned a lesson from their recent trouncing by the voters of California. Hereafter, their policy toward the big industrial states will be one of "encirclement." They know that they will get no hearing in the shops and the factories of New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Ohio but they hope to put across their "message" in the RFD boxes of the grassroots sections.

RURAL PRESSURE

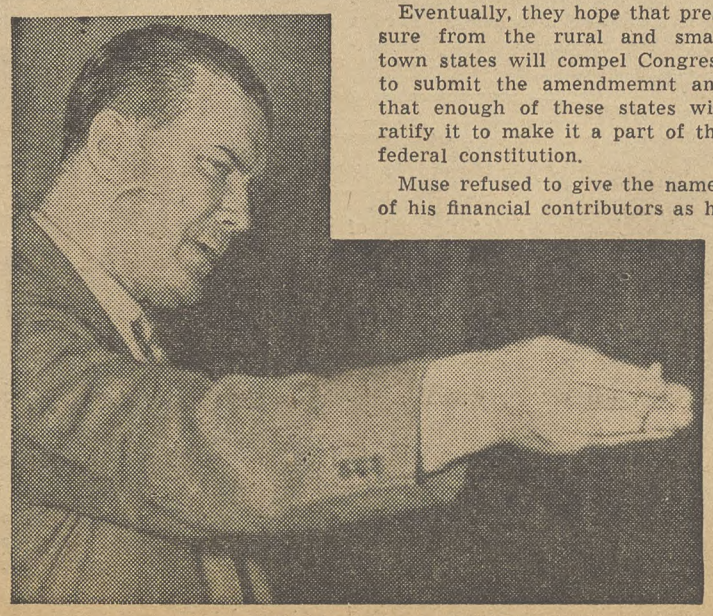
Eventually, they hope that pressure from the rural and small town states will compel Congress to submit the amendmemnt and that enough of these states will ratify it to make it a part of the federal constitution.

Muse refused to give the names of his financial contributors as he refused three times to give them to Congressional committees which have subpeonaed him. However, the Southern Patriot, official organ of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in Nashville, Tenn., says in a special issue exposing the Christian Americans that:

"From time to time, he (Muse) has received financial contributions from such big Northern industrialists as the du Ponts, Armours, Wideners, Sam Insull, Stone and Webster, John J. Raskob, Howard C. Hopson of Associated Gas and Electric, E. W. Mudge of Wierton Steel, Ogden Mills, Alfred P. Sloan, and the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. among others."

Muse's original "angel" was John Henry Kirby, millionarie Texas lumber man, who employed the big fellow as his publicity man. Muse ran the Southern Committee to Uphold the Constitution for Kirby and helped ex-Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia stage the infamous "grass-roots" anti-Roosevelt "Democratic convention" at Macon, Georgia in 1936.

Since Kirby's death, Muse's main financial supporter in the South seems to be Maco Stewart, Galveston millionaire and foaming-at-the-mouth Roosevelt hater, who sits on the Texas state board of education. Chairman of the Christian American outfit is Lewis Valentine Ulrey, Indiana ex-state senator, advocate of the 12-hour day, and geologist for Stewart's oil company since his removal to Texas.



'CHRISTIAN' AMERICANS' MUSE

CIO News' Latest Comic—See Page 11

CIO Pushes 1¾ Million Yearly Housing Plan

A program calling for 6½ million jobs in the building construction industry, for the erection of 1¾ million homes a year, and for the creation of a Federal Dept. of Housing & Community Development was urged this week by R. J. Thomas, chairman of the CIO Housing Committee.

Thomas, who is president of the CIO United Auto Workers Union, made his proposals before the Special Committee on Postwar Economic Policy of the U. S. Senate, and in a speech before the Natl. Assn. of Home Building Builders in Chicago.

Thomas' program pointed to the need of public planning if the construction industry is to employ 6½ million workers—about 2 million more than had jobs in 1940—and if the 1¾ million yearly housing goal is to be reached by builders who never before have topepd the million mark.

PLANNED PROGRAM

"Our analysis of the over-all problem indicates that the one major field for employment expansion lies in that of replacing the economically and socially obsolete structures of this country," Thomas declared.

"We believe that ultimately, as a nation, we will not be engaged upon just a program of home building, but rather upon a planned program of rebuilding our cities, towns and other living facilities. It is from this consideration that we believe that a full-time employment of 2¼ million workers in the home building industry and an annual production of 1¾ million homes are conservative goals."

Thomas warned that the building industry, through efficient mass production methods, must cut the cost of housing if the suggested program is to be successful. He said that up to now most new rental and sales housing has been produced to meet the needs of the upper 21 per cent of the population paying more than $40 a month in rent or its equivalent.

"A little over half of all American families in 1942 had annual incomes of less than $2,000," Thomas pointed out. "If we are to solve the market phase of our housing problem we must begin to think and act in terms of a housing program that will provide decent, safe, new living accommodations for slightly over half of our Americans with incomes not over $2,000 a year.

"In no other way can high volume production and high employment in the home building industry be reached and sustained."

Thomas pointed out that after the war it will be unlikely that all family income will permit the purchase or rental of adequate housing, and said that where such facilities cannot be provided at a profit by private enterprise, government should be called on to furnish subsidized public housing.

Thomas also urged:

1. An addition to the U. S. Housing Act which would prohibit government aid to housing developments which practice racial or other forms of discrimination.

2. Purchase preference to occupants of permanent war housing when the government puts it up for sale, and immediate removal, after the need for it exists, of temporary war housing, unless housing shortages make this inadvisable.

3. Change in the GI Bill of Rights fixing a 10-year period instead of two years in which a veteran may take advantage of the bill to help in buying or building a home.

WORK TO DO: Sample of slums that needed to be cleared and replaced with healthful housing is this back alley row of houses in Chattanooga, Tenn., featuring unsanitary outside toilets—one for each two-family house—and outside water faucets and open drains.

Postwar Pork Chops Need Labor, Industry Govt. Cooks—Murray

A warning that labor and industry must work with government to help guarantee postwar jobs was sounded this week by CIO Pres. Philip Murray, in a speech at New York City before the Natl. Industrial Conference Board.

Declaring that servicemen and war workers who have experienced a state of full production and full employment would not accept a return to the jobless 30's, Murray pointed out:

"To those who say that five to 10 million unemployed would be a good thing, I say: 'Wake up!' Because once you open the sluice gates of unemployment, the deflationary flood will be uncontrollable. How will you care for the unemployed and pay an annual six billion dollar carrying charge on the national debt with mass unemployment and the accompanying low level of national income?

"Clearly America's future does not lie along the dark, dismal road of 'a manageable level of unemployment,' as mass unemployment, like a rampaging flood, cannot be controlled. It will run its course, and that course may well be the destruction of America's free institutions."

Murray called for a guaranteed annual wage for basic industries as a partial solution to the employment problem. He stressed the need for wage increases, not only from a current viewpoint but from the standpoint of postwar prosperity.

"It is commonly believed," he said, "that postwar prosperity will be built upon the accumulated savings of the American people. But the facts are to the contrary. OPA studies show that for 1942, 66 per cent of the spending units—families and single consumers—received $2,500 or less in annual income, and they have only 11.6 per cent of the total savings."

Murray said that "free enterprise" alone is not capable of guaranteeing postwar employment.

"It is not even organized to handle the war program alone," he declared. "It needed a lot of help and guarantees from government, and it needed the cooperation of labor. So, too, in postwar: 'free enterprise,' unless similarly aided, is going to doom America to chronic mass unemployment."

Close's Phoney 'Facts' Force Mutual to Grant ACA Retraction Time

A precedent in radio was set last week when the CIO American Communications Association obtained coast-to-coast network time free over Mutual's chain to present a true picture of its activities, to correct false and misleading statements made about the union by one of Mutual's most vicious anti-labor commentators, Upton Close.

In a nationwide broadcast on December 31 Close, referring to the elections being held among Western Union employes, indulged in the usual red-baiting, maligning the leadership of the ACA and urging employes to vote for the AFL. On January 7, in spite of protests, Close again talked about the elections, this time saying that 85 percent of the employes had already voted for AFL. He urged all the rest to join the bandwagon. He again maligned the ACA.

Acting upon ACA's complaint, the NLRB in Washington issued a press release pointing out that any statement by anybody who claimed to know the results of the Western Union balloting was false adding that no one would know the results of the official count until after January 23.

As a result of ACA complaint, the Federal Communication Commission asked Mutual for copies of Upton Close's script. At ten p. m. the same day Mutual put on the air during a regular news period a correction of Upton Close's statements in which the NLRB release was quoted in full.

As a result of ACA objections, Mutual put out a correction of the Close broadcast, during a regular news period. ACA, however, felt that the correction was insufficient, and obtained a five-minute period on a coast-to--coast hookup to refute Close's charges.

Cooperation Sparks CIO State Plans

Cooperation with other progressive groups is the keynote of CIO state legislative programs, according to the January issue of the CIO Economic Outlook.

The program for the States includes:

Broadening of the unemployment compensation laws to cover more people, efficient employment service under the Federal government, public works program during the reconversion period, more schools, better pay for teachers and improved child labor standards.

Qualification of the states for federal grants and loans for slum clearance and housing; improved workmen's compensation laws; safety standards laws with teeth in them; minimum wage laws for all workers, including agricultural and domestic; elimination of the polltax, educational requirements and strict residence qualifications for voting; and fair employment practices laws.

530,000 Are Aided

About 530,000 unemployed workers collected unemployment benefits during 1944, the Social Security Board announced this week.

Ask Clear Road For Bridges' Citizenship

The California CIO Council executive board, in joint session this weekend with the CIO state Political Action Committee, today wired President Roosevelt and Attorney-General Francis Biddle to dismiss all charges against California CIO Director Harry Bridges and thus clear the way for Bridges to "become a citizen of the country he has served so loyally."

The CIO characterized the order to deport Bridges as "as blow at all the forces of unity" which it said, would become a "burden on the conscience of the American people."

Fur Workers Win New Pact

The Furriers Joint Council of N. Y. representing all fur manufacturing workers in that city this week announced the signing of a two-year agreement with the Greater N. Y. Retail Furriers Assn.

The association, which represents 250 fur manufacturing retail firms, accepted a Natl. War Labor Board decision which calls for arbitration of discharges alleged to be without cause; 10 months' equal division of work, one week's paid vacation annually after at least one season's employment, retroactive to 1944, and other benefits.

CIO Radio Shows Draw Praise from 'Variety'

CIO's two new national radio shows got nearly a column of praise in the Jan. 10 issue of "Variety," show business magazine, which listed CIO's "Jobs for Tomorrow" series over CBS as "by far the most effective in starting the big educational job that organized labor is attempting."

"The launching of the labor programs by CBS, NBC and the Blue over the past weekend," commented "Variety", "represents a far cry from the days not so long ago when the socially-minded guys who recognized the necessity of labor getting a hearing were obliged to knock at the doors of broadcasters and plead for a break."

"Variety" praised CIO's Blue network program too, but said the AFL's show over NBC was "too general, tried to include too many statistics and . . . failed to hold sustained listener interest."

The next CBS "Jobs for Tomorrow" show will be heard at 3:45 p. m. Saturday, Jan. 27, featuring a major industry that CIO has organized.

The Blue network show will feature a discussion of how the postwar export trade will affect the program for 60 million jobs. Time: 6:45 p. m. Saturday, Jan. 27.

Tune in to your local CBS and Blue stations. If they're not carrying the broadcasts,please report to the CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Pl. N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Hails Italians

Confidence that workers in northern Italy will make a substantial contribution to their nation's fight for liberation from the Nazi yoke was expressed this week by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey in an OWI shortwave broadcast beamed at Italy.

"A wave of new strikes has broken out in the Piedmont and Lombardy areas," Carey said. "According to Swiss dispatches, the German garrison in Turin has had to be reinforced and hundreds of workers have been arrested.

Congress and US

Senate Committee Lineup Improves

Much of the strategic work in this new Congress, as in all Congresses, will be done in House and Senate committees. Before a bill actually reaches the floor, it has to go through various committee stages, depending on the nature of the bill and on the plans its sponsors have for it.

Here the bill gets its first public discussion. Witnesses are heard for and against, and the committee members, in theory basing their decision on the testimony, can move the measure through quickly, amend it, block it, or delay it indefinitely. The Wage-Hour law, for example, was held in the Rules Committee for two years, because the committee majority was anti-labor.

Committee appointments are made at the beginning of each Congress by the dominant parties. People who follow Congress watch them closely, to see how the wind will blow on the next two years of legislation.

A number of appointments have already been announced, with more to come. They give a pretty good clue as to what we can expect on legislation during the next two years.

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee, which handles Price Control and other important issues, has been strengthened by addition of Sen. Glenn Taylor (D., Idaho), a new member supported by CIO. Sen. Clark, an anti-New Deal Democrat, was defeated by Taylor and so loses his place. Sens. Maybank (D., S. C.), and McClellan (D., Miss.), have been removed. Both fought price control last year.

The Senate Education and Labor Committee has gained by appointment of Sen. Fulbright (D., Ark.), and by removal of Sen. Eastland (D., Miss.). Finance, which deals with tax measures, remains about the same, with George (D., Ga.), still chairman.

Most significant changes occured in the Democratic appointment to Foreign Relations, with the defeat of three leading isolationists—Reynolds (N. C.) Gillette (Ia.), and Champ Clark (Mo.), among the Democrats and two—Nye (N. D.), and Davis (Pa.), from the Republicans. The GOP, however, put three isolationists in their places, Austin (Vt.), Bridges (N. H.), and Wiley (Wis.).

Military Affairs profits by the replacement of Reynolds (D., N. C.), as chairman with Elbert Thomas (D., Utah), and with the addition of Wagner (D., N. Y.), and Stewart (D., Tenn.). GOP Sen. Holman, defeated by Wayne Morse (R.) in Oregon is gone, which helps.

The final important change occurred in the Privileges and Election Committee, which lost Sen. "Cotton Ed" Smith (D., S. C.), who was defeated. Sen. Green (D., R. I.), remains as chairman, and while not the strongest chairman in the world, is still fairly good.

This is the Senate lineup. Next week, this column will list and discuss changes in the House. Keep the list—you'll find it helpful in taking action on bills in the decisive period before they reach the floor.

CIO on Manpower

Cooperation Needed, Not Compulsion

(See Text—Page 9)

CIO's alternative to the May-Bailey labor draft bill (HR 1119) is based on an immediate conference of labor, industry and government to get at the facts of production shortages, CIO Pres. Philip Murray told the House Military Affairs Committee in testimony this week at Washington.

"We cannot wait to get improvements," he said. "We need them now, and to introduce a system of compulsion will create general confusion and delay, and reduce rather than increase our productivity."

Murray's testimony came after two CIO meetings—one of CIO's executive officers and the other a production conference of field delegates—worked out a similar program involving full use of present manpower and facilities rather than depending on legislation.

As Murray pointed out to the committee, "the problem we propose to lick is a series of local problems, and can only be licked locally. We are today abreast of or ahead of most war production schedules. Where we are not, it is due to step-ups in a few lines of war products, or to errors in scheduling by procurement agencies. We must correct and overcome these situations by joint cooperation between labor, industry and the war agencies."

WHAT TO DO

The meeting that Murray and the CIO officers propose would be called by James F. Byrnes, head of the Office of War Production, and would discuss and work out solutions for these problems:

1. Find out the plants and areas where production is short, and make sure that all available labor, plant and materials are being fully used.

2. End all unnecessary and luxury production now, and not piecemeal but in one decisive move that will stop waste of labor, plant and supplies.

3. Pay workers shifted from one place to another their transport expenses and guarantee them against any loss of wages or accumulated seniority.

4. Face the fact that substandard wages usually go hand in hand with poor production—particularly in textiles and foundries.

5. Eliminate completely all discrimination against Negroes, women and other minority groups.

This program, Murray pointed out, would eliminate the need for compulsory legislation. At the conference, he added, necessary legislation to deal with these problems could be worked out, and would have CIO support.

PAPER WORKERS LOCAL 350 UNION MADE CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
LET MILPRINT FURNISH YOUR
CIO STATIONERY
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES
MILPRINT, Inc.
431 WEST FLORIDA STREET
MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN
Over 750 CIO Employees

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

CIO Tells Facts of Life In War Production

Washington, Jan. 20—CIO delegates from the field met in Washington to tell government officials—not the top shots but the working people in the agencies—the facts of life about war production, in a conference called by Pres. Murray last weekend.

Purpose of the conference was to deal with specific examples of lagging production and to show the officials of the WPB, the Army and the Navy and other war supply agencies just where production was slowed and the real reasons behind manpower "shortages."

Among specific instances cited were failure to employ Negroes and women—most glaring in Detroit, where 20,000 experienced women war workers have been refused jobs—and the failure to run foundries at anything like full capacity.

Women in Detroit "are continually being forced off war jobs and replaced with men in anticipation of the postwar period," one of the delegates from the UAW-CIO reported. Recently in six ammunition plants 5,500 women were laid off and replaced with men, while the foundries lack men to the extent of cutting down night shift operations by 75 percent.

Up in Schenectady, N. Y., 8,000 workers have been laid off at GE, according to a report from an Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers delegate. The company first lays off the workers, giving cutbacks as the reason, and then tries to hire them back at lower wages. When the workers refuse, the company claims a "manpower shortage."

In textiles, the crux of the problem, according to the CIO Textile Workers delegate, is that average earnings are around $24 a week. This industry, one of the most critical, has lost 40,000 workers in the past two years. Textile's wage case has been hanging fire in the WLB since December, 1943.

Apparently simple things like eating add further to manpower "shortages." Again up in Schenectady, the Baldwin Locomotive Co. can't get foundry workers because a WLB wage directive is not enforced. The company has brought in Negro workers from the South, but they can't eat simply because the plant cafeteria is closed Saturday nights and Sundays.

Labor management cooperation has helped greatly in the places where it operates successfully. The case of the Copperweld Steel Co. and the USA-CIO proves this. Last September the plant was short 400 workers. The manager went to the union, told the story, asked for help—and got it. The union keeps a list of men willing to work on days off, or work an extra turn. As a result, the plant has cleaned up its backlog, is now producing many tons more steel than ever before.

The "Pass the Ammunition" program of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers in Connecticut was also reported as an example of successful work. Here the union sent 80 delegates to a meeting, secured promises from 1,800 workers to do extra time, and met their quota. The only thing holding them up now is a threatened shortage of metal for ammunition fabricating.

The conference, presided over by President Murray, showed conclusively that manpower shortages can be overcome by full use of existing labor, by diligent work to overcome adverse conditions, by an end to discrimination, by improvement of wages where needed, and by labor-management-government cooperation.

PLACE YOUR FAITH IN THE
Famous Since Broadcasting Began!
FADA Radio OF THE FUTURE
FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC., LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c
EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP
PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

TUA
TRADE UNION AGENCY
CONSULTANTS TO UNIONS ON ALL INSURANCE PROBLEMS
80 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
Group Insurance · Pensions · General Insurance

- **UP at 6:45 a.m. and helping to get breakfast (top, left). Joanne contributes $8 a week to her family out of $20.65 she has left from her pay check after deductions.**
- **JOINING the crowd that scurries into the city's tall office buildings, Joanne comes out of the BMT subway at 49th and Broadway, in the heart of the entertainment industry. Transportation costs her $1 a week.**
- **BRINGING sandwiches is one way to cut the high cost of lunches. Even with drugstore meals, Joanne's lunch budget averages $4 a week. Here she eats with two fellow workers, Shirley, who also makes $25 a week, and Helen, who is a stenographer and makes $3 more.**

Life's No Picnic On White Collar Pay

This is the story of Joanne Paulin, stenographer at United Artists, and how a white collar girl lives in New York City on $25 a week.

It is also the story of thousands of other Joanne's and Dorothy's and Mary's in the offices of the nation—of millions of Americans, both men and women, in the banks, offices, laboratories, and universities which play such a vital part in administering and servicing our nation in war and peace.

Their salaries have never had a come-back from the deep cuts of the depression. During the war the cost of living has soared past them, leaving high-skilled professionals, men and women with family responsibilities, trying to do important work and maintain health, morale and efficiency on less than $3,000 a year.

Joanne Paulin welcomed the news of the white collar conference called by the CIO. She believes the more people who get together to do something about low white collar salaries, the better. She thinks we owe it to our boys overseas to bring them back to jobs with good salaries. And she's sure that a better break for white collar and professional workers is a better break for America.

- **JOANNE (left, above) stares wistfully at the latest model in a Fifth Avenue store. After home, lunch and transportation outlays, Joanne has just $7.85 left to cover all other expenses.**
- **AT A UNION MEETING. United Artists office and professional workers are organized in the Screen Guild, Local 1, UOPWA. The union has lifted minimums from $15 to $20 and got everybody cost-of-living raises of $3.50 to $5. But it's an industry in which everything is "colossal" except the salaries!**
- **GOOD GROOMING is an important asset for a white collar girl. Her clothes must be clean, well-pressed and attractive if she wants to hold her job. Here she brushes her hair in preparation for a date at UOPWA's Silver Screen Canteen.**
- **AT THE CANTEEN. Recreation is a difficult problem for a girl these days with most of the boys at war and not much money to spend. Joanne goes to a movie once a month. Here she is at the Canteen, where the film girls are hostesses.**
- **AT HOME AGAIN Joanne prepares for the next day by washing out her stockings, a big item in a practically non-existent clothes budget. Beauty parlors are too expensive for Joanne so she has mastered the art of beauty care herself.**

CIO's 1st Natl. White Collar Parley Features Unity to Boost Wages

ANOTHER "first" made history in Washington last week when delegates from 40 white collar and professional organizations met with CIO Unionists in a White Collar conference, the first of its kind, to discuss their common problems.

The conference, which was called by CIO, clarified the common aims of the groups and resulted in plans for like sessions in the future.

One after another throughout the day-long meeting, delegates rose to tell of their problems and of their hopes and plans for solution. Agreement seemed unanimous that the first step toward solution lay in cooperation between such groups as those assembled.

The widespread lack of mass organization among the white collar workers and therefore the lack of means to give voice to their demands was pointed out by CIO Pres. Philip Murray in his talk leading off the conference.

Objectives of the conference, Murray said, "should be what you want them to be." An individual cannot protect his economic status by himself; he needs an organization to back him, Murray said.

CIO Offers Aid

One depressed group is a millstone around the neck of all working groups, he continued. The CIO wants to be helpful to these groups, "unselfishly so," he said, in whatever problems the conference should set forth. But the initial responsibility for action lies with the oppressed groups, he declared.

REV. CHARLES C. WEBBER (above), delegate from the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, speaks during discussion at the While Collar Conference. (Right) CIO President Murray leads off the conference.

The session was chaired by James Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer, until the election of Dr. Donald DuShane, secretary of the Natl. Education Assn's. Commission for Defense of Democracy Through Education, as non-labor chairman. Dr. Melba Phillips of the American Assn. of Scientific Workers was elected secretary of the conference.

Dr. DuShane emphasized the importance of having well trained teachers in our schools. The welfare of the country depends on the training of the voters of the country, he said. We have lost during the war thousands of highly trained teachers. Teachers in the south have an average salary of less than $700 a year and thirty states lack the resources for adequate training, he pointed out, urging the adoption of federal aid to education, and freedom for teachers.

White Collar Problem No. 1, according to the conference participants, and a problem that touches nearly everyone in the nation in some way, is the unfortunate deterioration in quality of trained workers available for white collar jobs due to low rates of pay.

Lack Job Security

Trained teachers, social workers, scientists, are leaving the positions for which they were educated because of lack of job security, according to the delegates. Delegate after delegate, union and non-union, spoke of the deplorable effect of this condition and urged cooperation between all white collar groups to improve the situation.

This tie up between conditions of work and quality of work was brought out in the resolution adopted by the conference.

"Whether early victory will be achieved," the resolution began, "whether our final military triumph will be followed by a durable peace, whether domestic prosperity is made possible will be decided in great part by whether all groups in our nation are able to devote themselves fully to the stern and bitter tasks that lie ahead.

"The millions of men and women engaged or employed in the sciences, professions, and educational institutions, the millions of salaried employes in our nation's commercial and industrial establishments and in the employ of federal, state and municipal governments, are anxious to make their fullest contribution to the winning of the war and the solution of post war problems.

Slows War Effort

"Continued neglect of the problems of this important section of our population slows the entire nation in achieving its war aims.

"The representative organizations of white collar and professional employes of this country understand that solutions to their common social and economic problems cannot be discovered independently of what happens to the nation. They are aware that post war problems can only be solved if our national economic policies achieve the 60,000,000 jobs necessary to maintain our peacetime production at wartime levels.

"In the achievement of such a program, including broadened social security measures, federal aid to education, expansion of health and welfare facilities, expansion of scientific and research activities, the continuance of strengthened national unity is imperative.

"It is of the greatest importance, therefore, that all organizations seeking to bring about improvement in the status of the salaried employes and in the improvement of the cultural, educational, health, social and economic conditions of the people, be prepared to cooperate in the achievement of their separate programs."

Advisory Committee

An Advisory Committee consisting of one representative from each group participating in the conference was established, as well as a Continuing Committee to explore further the questions discussed, to devise an appropriate program, call any future conferences, and bring about influence on business and government in support of the objectives agreed upon.

Members of the Continuing Committee are: James Carey, chairman; Dr. Phillips, Dr. DuShane, Dr. Annabelle Lindsay of the American Society of Social Workers; Clara Harden of the YWCA Business and Professional Clubs; David McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the United Steelworkers; Lewis Merrill, president, CIO Office & Professional Workers; and Joe Konowe, CIO Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Employes.

Groups Participating In White Collar Meet

Participating in the White Collar Conference were the following CIO Unions: Clothing Workers, Newspaper Guild, Architects, Engineers, Chemists & Technicians, State County and Municipal Workers, Textile Workers, Auto Workers, Federal Workers, Office & Professional Workers, Electrical Workers, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Workers, Rubber and Steelworkers.

Other organizations represented were:

American Assn. of Engineers, American Assn. for Health, Physical Education & Recreation, American Assn. of Junior Colleges, American Assn. of Medical Social Workers, American Assn. of Schools of Social Work, American Assn. of Scientific Workers, American Assn. of Social Workers.

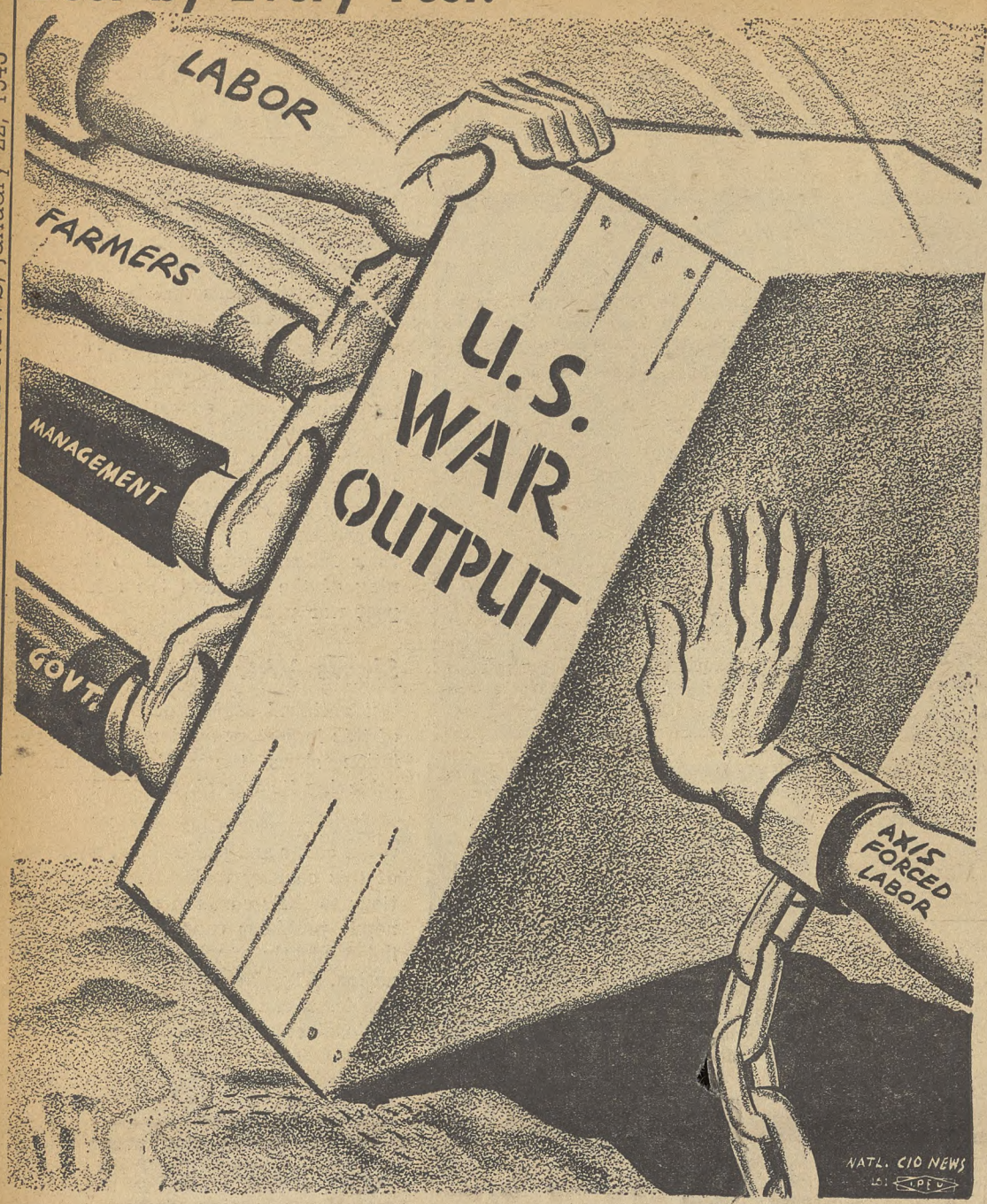
American Assn. of University Women, American Council on Education, American Institute Cons. Engineers, American Institute Mining Engineers, American Labor Education Service, American Library Assn., American Medical Assn.

American Public Welfare Assn., American Society Civil Engineers, American Teachers Assn., Automotive Council for War Production, Johns Hopkins Trade Union Study, Natl. Assn. Civilian Naval Inspectors, Natl. Assn. Negro Business & Professional Women's Clubs, Natl. Assn. of Secondary School Principals of National Educational Assn.

Natl. Catholic Welfare Conference, Natl. Consumers League, Natl. Council of Negro Women, Natl. Educational Assn., Natl. Lawyers Guild, Natl. Non-Partisan Council on Public Affairs of A. K. A., Natl. Organization for Public Health Nursing, Natl. Religion and Labor Foundation.

Natl. Urban League, Natl. Women's Trade Union League, Southern School for Workers, Summer School for Office Workers, Civil Service Investigating Comm. (House of Representatives), FWA, OWI, War Man-power Commission, Dept. of Labor, Young Women's Christian Assn.

Best by Every Test!



For Total Mobilization

Total war mobilization has long been the demand of the CIO. It believes that every step necessary to mobilize all our economic and manpower resources for the speediest possible victory should be taken.

But at the same time, the CIO believes that the hysterical approach of rushing through ill-conceived and anti-labor measures will only aggravate manpower problems and make no real contribution to their solution.

Among the many reasons for such manpower shortages as arise at the present time are refusal to make full use of Negroes and women in war production; substandard wages; lack of coordination on the part of the various government procurement agencies; continuation of unnecessary or luxury production; failure to make proper transportation, housing and seniority provisions for transferred workers; and a frequent failure to make maximum use of available plant, materials, manpower and management.

What is necessary is to get to the root of these and similar problems and to enlist the coordinated and cooperative efforts of labor, industry, agriculture and government for their prompt solution.

That is why President Murray and the CIO executive officers have urged the government to call an immediate meeting of "the people who know at first hand what production problems are," including labor, industry, agriculture and government leaders.

The CIO has pledged its complete support to the measures that may be worked out at such a conference, to the immediate use of all powers under existing legislation and directives, and to any necessary legislation which will achieve the desired objectives.

That, it believes, is the practical and patriotic approach to achieving the total mobilization for which President Roosevelt has called.

A Promising Development

The conference of white-collar and professional organizations which was held recently in Washington was an important step in the direction of better conditions for America's millions of salaried employes, more solidarity between industrial and white-collar workers, and greater national unity for winning the war and promoting postwar prosperity.

It was natural that the CIO should take the initiative in calling such a conference, since it has always been a leading champion of the rights and interests of white-collar workers, and its unions have made susbtantial progress in organizing them as well as industrial workers.

But the broad character of the conference, in which the CIO was only one of many participating organizations of all kinds representing millions of salaried employes, gives promise of a greater degree of cooperation for common objectives than has ever been achieved before.

United action along these lines cannot fail to bring far-reaching benefits to America's white-collar workers, to labor and professional organizations, and to the whole American people.

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

WHILE CIO delegates are on their way to London, to meet for the first time with other labor delegates from all over the world, we may reflect on the curious circumstance that it has taken a world war to bring the ideal of world brotherhood into practical politics.

But the fact that American boys are fighting all over the globe has given both them and their families a sense of closer neighborhood with peoples and countries that seemed entirely remote before.

It has also made most of us realize the interdependence of the United Nations both for winning this war and for building lasting peace and prosperity after the war.

* * *

As a member of the American delegation to the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Hot Springs, Va., the writer has just had an excellent opportunity to see how CIO ideas stack up against those of our neighbors around the Pacific.

Present at this unofficial study conference were delegations from Britain, France, Canada, China, Korea, the Philippines, Indo-China, Thailand, Netherland Indies, Burma, India, Australia and New Zealand.

The war news has brought all of these countries closer to America, and the presence of American troops in most of them has aroused a new interest among their peoples in American affairs and attitudes.

It was gratifying to note the delegates' interest in the growing influence of the CIO in American affairs, and to find how closely CIO foreign policy fits in with the aspirations of our Pacific neighbors and contributes to the common goals of all freedom-loving peoples.

* * *

In discussing, for instance, the future of Japan, the note most insistently sounded was the importance of a strong and united coalition of the United Nations to prevent any reemergence of Japanese or other aggression.

This attitude, of course, is basic to CIO policy. And CIO's emphatic support for an international organization to preserve peace, as planned at Dumbarton Oaks, helps to allay fears among Asiatic peoples of the emergence of a new American imperialism or of combinations among some of the powers that might lead to a new world war.

Similarly, CIO's stand for maximum opportunity for the peoples of India and Asia generally "to manage their own affairs with a view toward achieving self-government and the right of self-determination," is a substantial contribution to removing one of the most dangerous sources of future friction in the Pacific area.

* * *

But perhaps CIO's greatest single contriution to American standing and better international relations in the Pacific is its leadership in demanding "abolition of all forms of economic, social or political discrimination based on race, creed or color."

When Americans criticize the imperialistic policies of other powers, their sincerity is frequently questioned by representatives of such powers and of the colonial peoples themselves, on account of the discriminations practiced in America against the Negro people and against some of our Asiatic allies.

The CIO can show that it is one substantial group of Americans that fights aggressively and consistently against all forms of racial discrimination and "master race" theories.

CIO's policies of organizing without discrimination, insisting on equal job rights, fighting against the polltax, and opposing national or racial discriminations in regard to immigration and citizenship—as shown by its successful efforts for repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act—are becoming more and more widely known among the Asiatic people.

These policies have contributed both to United Nations' solidarity for winning this war and to the better international understanding on which future peace must be built.

* * *

The program of CIO for 60 million jobs and postwar prosperity also has an important bearing on America's Pacific relations.

Basic to CIO's program for full postwar employment is the expansion of our foreign trade. For this, the rapid industrialization and advancement of social and economic standards in China and other Asiatic countries is a prime necessity—in addition to peace and stable democratic government among our neighbors.

In advancing the economic interests of American working people and the general welfare of our country, the CIO has logically evolved policies which are heartily welcomed by the peoples of other countries as contributing also to their welfare and to the promotion of world peace and prosperity.

That was one of the most encouraging impressions I gained at the IPR conference.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson
S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum
Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux..... Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C.
Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 January 22, 1945 No. 4

Surgeon General Urges Health Plan For All At UAW Institute Opening

The CIO United Auto Workers Health Institute at Detroit "represents a broadening concept of organized labor in this country which parallels the broadening concept of public health," Dr. Thomas Parran, U. S. Public Health Service Surgeon General, said at the dedicatory banquet of the institute last Thursday.

In easy reach of a third of a million UAW members, the institute was the home of the late Edsel Ford, who with his father, Henry Ford, fought the union long and hard. The Ford Motor Co. is now operated under UAW contract.

Overlooking the Detroit River, the three-story building will have a medical library on the first floor. There are on the second floor five examination rooms; a laboratory; rooms for basal metabolisms and electrocardiogram tests, and an X-ray department containing two machines. On the third floor there are offices for the expansion of the institute.

The Surgeon General pointed out that while labor has sought better living conditions, public health has aimed for sanitary environment and suppression of epidemics.

GOOD WAGES AID HEALTH

Shorter hours, better wages and working conditions and better food and housing—obtained by the labor movement—have raised the national health level, the surgeon general said.

"We cannot raise healthy children if there is not enough money to buy nourishing food or to provide decent homes," the speaker said.

Dr. Parran said that to provide health services for all more hospitals, diagnostic clinics and health centers with high standards are necessary in addition to doctors, dentists, nurses, laboratory technicians and other health workers.

More health and medical research and adequate sanitary facilities are also required, the U. S. Public Health Service chief declared.

HOW TO PAY THE BILL

Turning to the cost of treatment of disease, the Surgeon General said: "For the individual family, I believe that these risks should be met on a national basis, either through insurance, or through public taxes, or preferably through a combination of both."

Under the Bill, which is supported by the CIO, deductions from the employer and the employe would be increased to 6 per cent of wages in each case with part of the money providing for medical care. Under another section of the bill, medical care would be provided for the needy aged and dependent children through taxes. Medical care for workers who become unemployed would be provided for under the compulsory insurance provisions of the bill.

"We in this country want nothing less than an equal opportunity for every citizen," the Public Health Service head continued.

Citing the many requirements for public health, he stated that "It is apparent the provision of adequate health care for the people of this country involves a great deal more than simply paying the doctor's fee—basic as this is."

He said that if a medical care program were put in operation "the nation's supply of physicians, nurses, equipment and hospital beds could not possibly meet the demand.

Asserting that "we dare not wait" for a health insurance plan, Dr. Parran declared that studies "show that in the first ten years after the war there should be constructed in the United States 166,000 beds in general hospitals, 196,000 beds for mental hospitals and 60,000 beds for tuberculosis institutions."

Wider distribution of medical personnel, hospitals and medical care centers, particularly in rural communities, and adequate preventive health services were also called for by Dr. Parran.

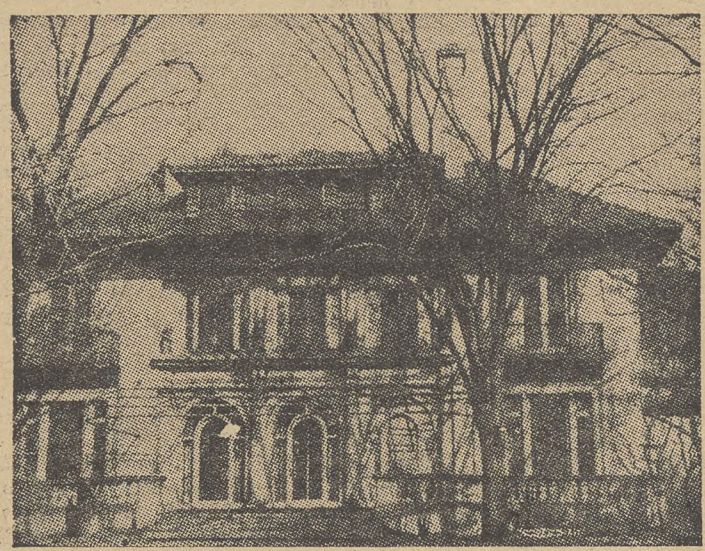
He pointed out that the CIO National Maritime Union "is actively supporting the mental hygiene program for merchant seamen.

"The Health Institute," Dr. Parran added, "is to be commended for its progressive action in providing psychiatric service to its members."

Although the institute is supported by UAW locals through monthly per capita tax payments, any worker may use its services by paying an examination fee.

Speakers at the dedication of the Institute included UAW Pres. R. J. Thomas and George F. Addes, secretary-treasurer and director of the union's Health and Accident Dept., which has jurisdiction over the institute.

Dr. Morris Raskin will be institute director.



POETIC JUSTICE: Formerly the Detroit residence of the late Edsel Ford, this mansion now houses the CIO United Auto Workers Health Institute, which offers medical examinations to members of the UAW and other trade unions.

APPOINTMENT of Kermit Eby as director of the CIO's Department of Research & Education was announced this week by Pres. Philip Murray. J. Raymond Walsh, former director, resigned to give his full time to radio work in New York, where he will broadcast a program over WMCA five nights a week, Monday through Friday from 7:30 to 7:35. Eby has been assistant director of the Department since April, 1943.

Convention Ruling

The Office of Defense Transportation this week announced that after Feb. 1, labor organizations will have to obtain permits to hold conferences of over 50 persons.

Applications must show how the war effort would suffer if the meetings were not held, list the time and place, attendance expected, and why a group of 50 or less with delegated powers cannot transact the necessary business.

By ELEANOR FOWLER
Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Auxiliaries

It is significant that four of our eight women members of Congress have been chosen to serve on the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives. Their appointment emphasizes the very great concern which American women have with building a secure peace.

Two of the women are Republicans, Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts and Frances P. Bolton of Ohio, who served on the Committee in the last session of Congress. The two new women members are Democrats, Helen Gahagan Douglas of California and Emily Taft Douglas of Illinois.

There is good reason to hope, however, that the difference in party will not divide these women in the stand they take on foreign policy. As women, they will have a very deep common interest in helping to create an enduring peace.

WOMEN WANT PEACE

Women are traditionally leaders in movements to build peace in the world. They do not themselves participate in the battles. They send their loved ones, their sons, husbands and brothers, off to face death. And out of the worry and loneliness of waiting at home has grown a deep determination to do everything possible to prevent future wars.

This year, as the armies of the United Nations push forward to crush Hitler Germany, we must take the first steps in that direction.

The ground work has been laid in the Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks agreements. The danger is that when those agreements come up in our Congress they will be weekended to worthlessness by amendments and reservations.

A number of speeches in Congress in the last two weeks should put us all on guard. First, we have the out and out isolationists like Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D., Mont.) Representative Alvine and O'Konski (R., Wis.) who advocate a negotiated peace. These men are actually helping Hitler, as Senator Claude Pepper (D., Fla.) so well pointed out. They would oppose any effective world organization.

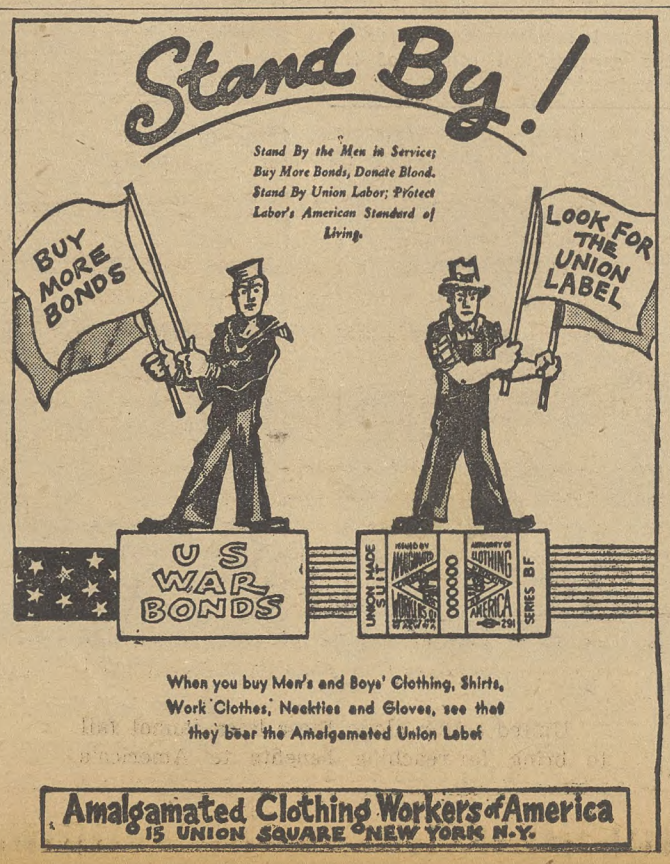
DANGEROUS PROPOSAL

Far more dangerous to ultimate realization of the stable world order we want to build are the implications in Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg's (R., Mich.) speech of January 10. He favors authorizing the use of American forces to keep Germany and Japan demilitarized "regardless of what our later decision may be in respect to the power that shall be delegated to the President to join our military force with others in a new peace league—no matter what limitations may command themselves to our ultimate judgments in this regard."

That has an ominous note. It became clear to most of us during the foreign policy discussion of the election campaign that one essential element of an effective peace organization was the delegation to the president of the power to order American forces into action to help carry out decisions of the world organization.

One of the jobs which we must do and which we must call upon our Congresswomen on the House Foreign Relations Committee to help us do, is to arouse the women of the country to the danger of a repetition of the strategy of delay and amendments which kept the United States out of the League of Nations.

We must convince our Senators that American women want a strong United Nations organization with unqualified power to act and act quickly to block aggression.



L. J. IMBER COMPANY
Founded by L. J. Imber, Formerly of Green Duck Co.

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS

for ADVERTISING
UNION DUES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS
EMPLOYEES' BADGES
Recognized Union Labels
No Charge for Designs and Sketches
Also Specializing in
Light and Heavy Stamping
Coining and Embossing
Small, Intricate and Special Stampings.
Tools and Dies

N. Y. Representative
HERBERT R. LERMAN
AL. 4-3356
37 E. 14th St.

Detroit Representative
CLARENCE L. HOULE
CAD. 9085
424 Book Bldg.

L. J. IMBER COMPANY BRUnswick 7815
1725-41 W. North Ave.
CHICAGO, 22, ILLINOIS

Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

USA Sub-Dist. Rep. Harry N. Harper, Chicago, reports: Associated Spring Corp. Chicago, Ill., CIO 299, against 198.

CIO Reg. Dir. Walter Harris, Chicago, advises: Clayton Mark & Co., Evanston, Ill., (production & maintenance employes), UERMWA-CIO, 353, against 103.

CIO Reg. Dir. Powers Hapgood, Indianapolis, reports: Packard Manufacturing plant, Indianapolis, owned by Senator-elect Homer Capehart, USA-CIO 545, AFL 182, neither 182. This reverses the victory of the AFL two years ago at this plant and puts it in the same class as "no union" with the same number of votes that "neither" received. CIO Field Reps. McNamara and Markunas helped the United Steelworkers in this election.

Thos. J. Gallagher, organizational director, Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, reports: Decatur Iron & Steel Co., Decatur, Ala., CIO 152, AFL 19. Miami Shipbuilding Corp., Miami, Fla., CIO 24, no union 15. Turbine Engineering Corp., Hoboken, N.J., CIO 81, AFL 15.

CIO Reg. Dir. C. H. Gillman, Atlanta, reports: Elberton Oil Mills, CIO 48, no union 9. This drive was conducted by CIO Rep. Tom Jones and Packinghouse Rep. John Henry Hall.

Wm. B. Taylor, Org. Dir., Oil Workers Campaign, advises: Norwalk Refinery, Maricopa, Calif., CIO 34, against 6. CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin DeShetler, Kansas City, reports an additional victory for Oil Workers, Standolind Pipe Line Co., Kansas, run-off election, CIO 49, against 44.

Geo. Brown, Dir. Org. IWA-CIO, reports: Wrape Stave Co., Little Rock, Arkansas, CIO 59, no union 27. Rep. John Hawkins was in charge.

CIO Sub. Reg. Dir. John J. Maurillo, Syracuse, N. Y., advises: Marshall, Meadow & Stewart Co., Auburn, N. Y., CIO 121, no union 119.

Alex Bail, Secy-Treas., Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers, reports: Mullite Refractories, Shelton, Conn., CIO 45, against 2. Intl. Reps. Sicignano and Ferrie organized the plant and conducted the election. Mack-Pack Co., Cranbury, N. J., CIO 70, AFL 6. Intl. Rep. Morris Malmignati was in charge

CIO Reg. Dir. Gillman reports: Fox Manufacturing Co., Rome, Georgia, CIO 95, no union 88. This company which has been known for many years as anti-labor, did everything possible to defeat the union in the past election. Furniture Workers Rep. Harvey J. Pike was in charge of this campaign.

National Representative Adolph Germer will act in my capacity while I am attending the World Labor Conference which opens February 6, in London.

Germer Tells Oklahoma CIO About Texas Anti-Labor Fund

ENID, Okla., Jan. 20—A drive started recently by the Texas State Manufacturers' Assn. to build up a big slush fund to fight labor was revealed by Natl. CIO Representative Adolph Germer in a speech given at the annual convention of the Oklahoma CIO Council held here.

Speaking on the opening day of the convention, Germer who brought fraternal greetings from CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood, urged the delegates to back up the resolutions they passed with strong constructive action.

"Action made the CIO the great organization it is," Germer said. "It wasn't merely a motion passed at Atlantic City in 1935 that gave the CIO the prestige and power that it now enjoys."

A backhanded compliment to this power of the CIO, wrapped in a threat, was handed out recently in a form letter sent to members by the Texas State Manufacturers' Assn., Germer told the delegates. After commenting on the "extremely well informed" labor representatives on the War Labor Board, the letter urged employers to see that industry is likewise well represented.

"It is apparently the purpose of the labor unions to endeavor to organize every group in this state," the letter read by Germer stated. "They are concentrating on making such a showing with the War Labor Board as to convince all employees that they should join the unions. We on the other hand propose to make such a showing that employees will think otherwise.

"In order to maintain this enlarged operations employers must raise between $30,000 and $40,000," stated the letter and added: "Labor unions probably have much more money than this with which to operate. We are asking employers to subscribe on the basis of 50c per employee with a maximum of $1,000 . . .

"We ask you to consider this matter seriously and advise us if you will join with other employers in building up this fund. It is not necessary for you to be a manufacturer to participate in this movement. Every employer will benefit from these far-reaching and necessary plans. The manufacturers have taken the lead but we ask you as an employer to also assist.

"Remember the work must be done by someone. Incidentally as a subscriber to this fund you have full right to use this special Employers Service. . . . There is no reason why industry should not be as well protected as labor in these matters. This association is determined that it shall be and we ask your cooperation."

This letter shows what "the money crowd in Texas has in mind," Germer declared. "Don't be fooled into the belief that the money crowd in Oklahoma thinks differently."

Ask Britain Change Policy on Greece

A change in Britain's policy toward Greece was called for by the Maryland & District of Columbia CIO Council, which last week sent a delegation to expound the Council's views to British Ambassador Halifax and Secretary of State Stettinius.

A resolution presented by the delegation called upon Prime Minister Churchill "in the interest of speedy victory and a stable peace to renounce a course of action which is disheartening to millions of patriots in countries still under the yoke of Fascism or recently liberated from that yoke."

CIO Contract Ends Laundry Dispute

A contract covering workers of five major Chattanooga, Tenn., laundries represented by the CIO United Laundry Workers has ended a 4-week walk-out provoked by refusal of the firms to accept an order of the War Labor Board, B. T. Judd, CIO representative, announced here.

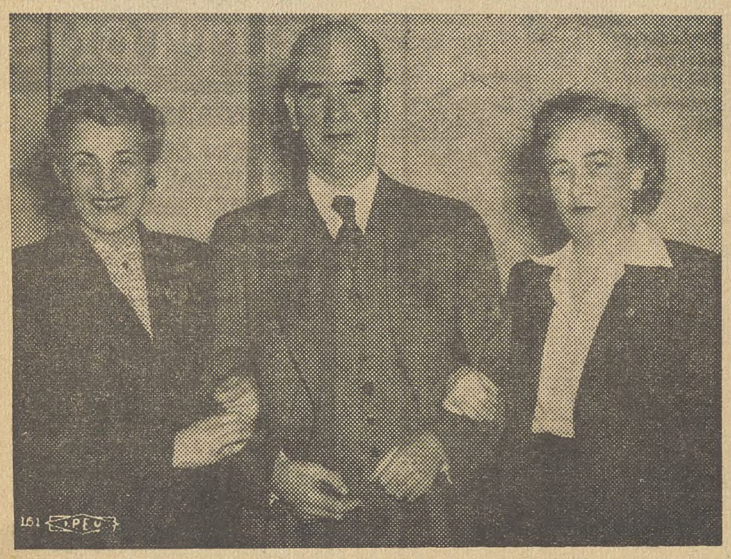
The WLB ordered the laundries to increase wages by 21c an hour over the minimum called for in a contract which expired in Oct., 1943. A joint union-management said that the laundries will give a "back-to-work" bonus to the workers instead of the back pay ordered by the WLB.

Mine, Mill Moves Office To Chicago

Headquarters of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers will be moved from Denver to Chicago, Feb. 1, the union announced this week. The new address will be 222 West Adams St., Chicago 6, Ill.

Pres. Reid Robinson and Sec.-Treas. James J. Leary will have offices at the headquarters in Chicago. Vice-Pres. Ralph H. Rasmussen will continue in charge of the Washington office at 930 F St., Washington 4, D. C.

The move which was ordered at the union's convention last September was taken to bring international headquarters closer to the geographical center of the membership.



HAIL AND FAREWELL: Just before they left for their goodwill trip to England, Miss Anne Murkovich of the Fed. of Hosiery Workers, left, and Mrs. Grace Blackett, United Auto Workers, captured CIO Pres. Philip Murray in his office for a picture. He seems to like it.

A flavor *that shortens the miles*

One of these days when the war is over, you'll travel in amazing new streamlined trains—you'll eat in unique new dining cars, and sleep in luxurious new-type Pullmans. ▪ But you don't have to wait until the war has ended to enjoy perfection in one of the good things of life. Today, in Schlitz, you are truly drinking the beer of tomorrow. ▪ On the dining cars of the future, that famous flavor found only in Schlitz will continue to shorten the miles by adding to the pleasure of travel.

JUST THE *kiss* OF THE HOPS

...no bitterness

Copyright 1945, Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Invest in Liberty! BUY WAR BONDS

Schlitz

THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS

CIO's Position

On WLB Wage Shackles

Among subjects considered by the CIO Executive Officers in their January 12 meeting was the Little Steel formula, and its bad effect on war production. Excerpts from their statement follow:

The facts, when faced, compel the conclusion that in the interest of maintaining our national morale there must be a drastic revision of the national wage policy. The Little Steel formula, rigidly applied, to a completely changed situation, has necessarily created abuse and serious dangers.

The President's Committee on Cost of Living has conceded that the minimum rise in the cost of living since January 1941 has been 30 per cent. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has also admitted that its index of changes in retail prices does not actually reflect the full increase in wartime living costs.

MANPOWER SHORTAGES

Frequently, plants producing critical material have encountered manpower shortages because their extremely low wage standards cannot be improved under the straight-jacket rules governing the War Labor Board.

The CIO and its affiliated unions have with great patience presented their specific cases with a wealth of economic material to the Natl. War Labor Board. But in spite of the fact that this issue has been before the Board for over a year, the Board has failed to make any determination or to submit any report to the President of the U. S.

Mere theory and continued discussion do not meet the acute problems confronting the wage earners in American industry. The commitment given to these people at the outset of economic stabilization that prices and wages would be kept at a relationship which prevailed on September 1, 1942, has not been met. This failure affects not merely the workers but the entire nation because of its adverse impact upon war production.

On Boosting Production

Meeting at a time when production schedules are being greatly stepped up to provide more and still more supplies to the fighting fronts, the Executive Officers of the CIO on January 12 proposed a program for increasing production through a labor, management, agriculture and government production conference. Excerpts from the program follow:

The way to solve the problem of production is not through hysteria or through such unworkable measures as the presently framed May-Bailey bill. The first step needed is an immediate meeting of the people who know at first hand what production problems are. For this purpose, the government should immediately call a conference of labor, industry, agriculture and government leaders.

The CIO pledges its complete support to the solutions that will be worked out at such a meeting, to the immediate use of all powers under existing legislation and executive directives and to any necessary legislation which will achieve the desired objectives and will apply all the strength and skill of six million American workers to carry out the decisions such a conference will make.

This conference must consider at once the following issues and swiftly work out and execute means of solving them:

1. This conference must establish the plants and areas where production is short, for whatever reason.

2. It must establish whether or not there is a maximum use of available plant, materials, manpower and management in those plants and areas of short production. It must also extend this search for full utilization to plants and areas where production is up to schedule, to discover if possible new means of increasing it still further.

3. We must have a determination now to end all unnecessary or luxury production or use of plant, materials, manpower and management. This determination must be put into effect not piece-meal but by a decisive act that will avoid further delay and will obviate all quibbling or hesitation.

4. Where it is found necessary to shift workers from one area to another, their transportation costs must be repaid to them and they must be guaranteed against any loss of accumulated seniority or wages.

4. We must face the fact that frequently the plants and areas where production is bad are those where wages are below prevailing rates or below rates already set. This situation is particularly true of foundries, textile plants, and many other critical industries.

6. Arrangements should be perfected for the maximum utilization of all available manpower necessary for war work and the complete elimination of discriminatory practices against Negroes which prevent them from filling critical manpower needs.

7. The policies and actions of the various procurement agencies of the government must be coordinated to avoid the present prevailing confusion and contradiction relating to production requirements.

On Manpower Legislation

Speaking out in opposition to compulsory labor, CIO President Philip Murray presented a positive program for full use of available manpower to the House Military Affairs Committee considering the May-Bailey Bill (HR 1119) this week. Excerpts from his testimony follow:

We offer an affirmative program to the nation which, we are convinced, will solve problems that cannot be met by legislation. In brief, our program is this:

1. The magnitude of the job ahead is far more manageable than Congress and the public have been led to believe. Moreover, the figures recently given Congress do not represent manpower demands at this moment but over the next six months. If we are properly organized we can meet these demands as they fall due. Outbacks are being made daily and releasing labor for other war jobs.

2. The problem we propose to lick is a series of local problems, and for the most part can only be licked locally. Also, as I shall show, the numbers involved in any one firm are almost always small.

3. We are today abreast of or ahead of most war production schedules. Where we are not it is due to step-ups in a few lines of war products, or to errors in scheduling by procurement agencies. We must correct and overcome these situations by joint cooperation between labor, industry and the war agencies.

4. We cannot wait to get improvements. We need them NOW, and to introduce a system of compulsion will create general confusion and delay and reduce rather than increase our productivity.

5. We need joint cooperation of labor, management and government representatives in each plant and community if we are to get further increases in output. Schedules of output and estimates of needs for manpower and materials must be accurate, and this requires a first-hand observation of capacity, made within the plant and the community.

In this spirit the CIO urges Justice Byrnes to call a conference of labor, industry, agriculture and government leaders. We have proposed this conference because in our considered judgment only voluntary solutions for the current situation can give us the expanded production which is needed.

We oppose proposals for compulsory legislation as not capable of solving these problems which essentially require better organization and more complete voluntary cooperation, especially on the local level.

As proposals for the consideration of the conference I offer the following points:

a) The local labor-management committees operated by the War Manpower Commission have already proved themselves in most cities to be the best instruments for administering manpower controls.

Let this conference determine whether there is any need for legislation to strengthen their operations. Certainly local draft boards are qualified to draft men into the armed services, but not to replace these existing labor - management - government committees.

b) Labor utilization inspection has now been set up by the War Manpower Commission on a nationwide basis. It should be enlarged, strengthened, and given the support needed to inspect war plants where the employer demands a substantial number of new workers.

c) Ceilings on non-essential plants should be enforced by some mandatory powers, but safeguarded by appeals to local labor - management - government committees.

We find that existing manpower needs in plants producing critical war items are relatively small. Overall employment in war production has been on the decline for more than a year and will continue to decline despite the recent increase in schedules for particular items.

THE NEED

Our surveys show:

1. That at least one-fourth of the plants (in the case of steel, the proportion is closer to three-fourths) where shortages were reported, there is actually no shortage at the present time. In many of these plants there have been recent lay-offs.

2. That in the overwhelming proportion of the remainder, where there are not enough workers, there are readily correctible factors which explain the shortage. In some cases—particularly in foundries—wage rates are below those in other plants competing for workers. In other cases, working conditions are so bad that labor turnover is high. In still others, the companies have bad labor relations records.

3. That in many plants, managements are unwilling to employ women and Negroes despite the fact that these workers are ready and eager to get into war jobs.

The CIO pledges its full effort throughout this critical period to coordinating our activities on these essential war programs with all other groups involved in war production.

Like the West, East Has Its Joads

Shocking Conditions Of Migrant Workers Revealed in Report

Most people know about the Joads, the uprooted "Oakies," whose grim story is told in John Steinbeck's "Grapes of Wrath." Their tragic lot as homeless migrant workers following the harvest on California's big fruit and vegetable farms as dramatized by Steinbeck's novel and the movie made from it, created a nation-wide furor not long ago.

But what is not generally known is that New York and other eastern states also have their "Joads"—disinherited families living under shocking conditions of overcrowding, filth, and lack of sanitation quite as bad as those described by Steinbeck.

A pamphlet published this week by the Consumer League of New York graphically describes the lives and work of these "Joads in New York." It is based on a survey of 22 farm labor camps in nine counties housing more than 2,000 men, women and children.

The survey was made last summer at the height of the crop-picking after a truck accident near Binghamton—in which two children and one adult picker were killed and 34 others were seriously injured—had focused public attention not only upon the transportation furnished migrant workers, but also upon hours, illegal child labor and lack of decent living facilities.

CONDITIONS FILTHY

These migrant families are customarily crowded into filthy shacks and sheds, sometimes even in horse stalls, the report reveals, with as many as five to nine persons often cooking, eating and sleeping in space only big enough to hold a bed or two and a table.

Out of 375 permanent farm camps, only 19 had child-care centers last summer, and most of the farm operators look upon this provision for small children as a form of "pampering." Where no centers are provided, young children remain in camp alone every day or else go to the fields "to help Mama pick."

Youngsters are often urged by their families to speed up, since the work is usually paid for on a piece-work basis. One four-year-old proudly told the League investigator that he had picked a bushel and a half of beans that day. At one camp 60 school-age boys and girls were counted in the fields in the fall after school had opened.

The usual work week is 60 hours—ten hours a day for six days—but the hours vary according to the demands of the crop; sometimes running to 12 and 14 a day. Wages, "normally scandalously low among farm laborers," states the report, were far above those of other years last summer, averaging around 50c a bushel for peas and beans. Some other crops paid 65c an hour for men and 50c for women.

Earnings vary. Some families in the state made as little as $75 in six weeks last summer, others made $300 or more.

Large numbers of the pickers are women who go to the farms without their husbands to earn a few extra dollars. Many come from Pennsylvania and other nearby states, others from as far away as Florida. Many are Negroes, others are largely of foreign origin—Italians, Syrians, Poles.

They are hired by agents or padrones who paint glowing pictures of the camps and the work, but provide no written contracts. Workers are usually transported to the camps by these agents in crowded, uncomfortable and dangerous trucks.

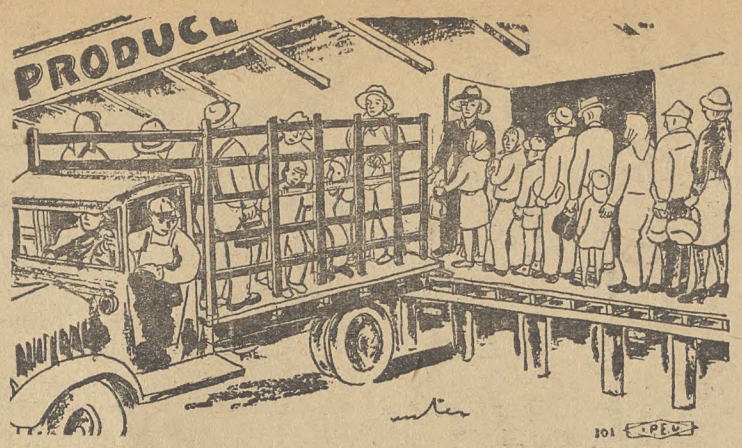
The report calls attention to the dramatic contrast between living and working conditions in these permanent camps for American families and those provided workers brought here from Jamaica and the Bahamas under international contracts by the War Food Administration.

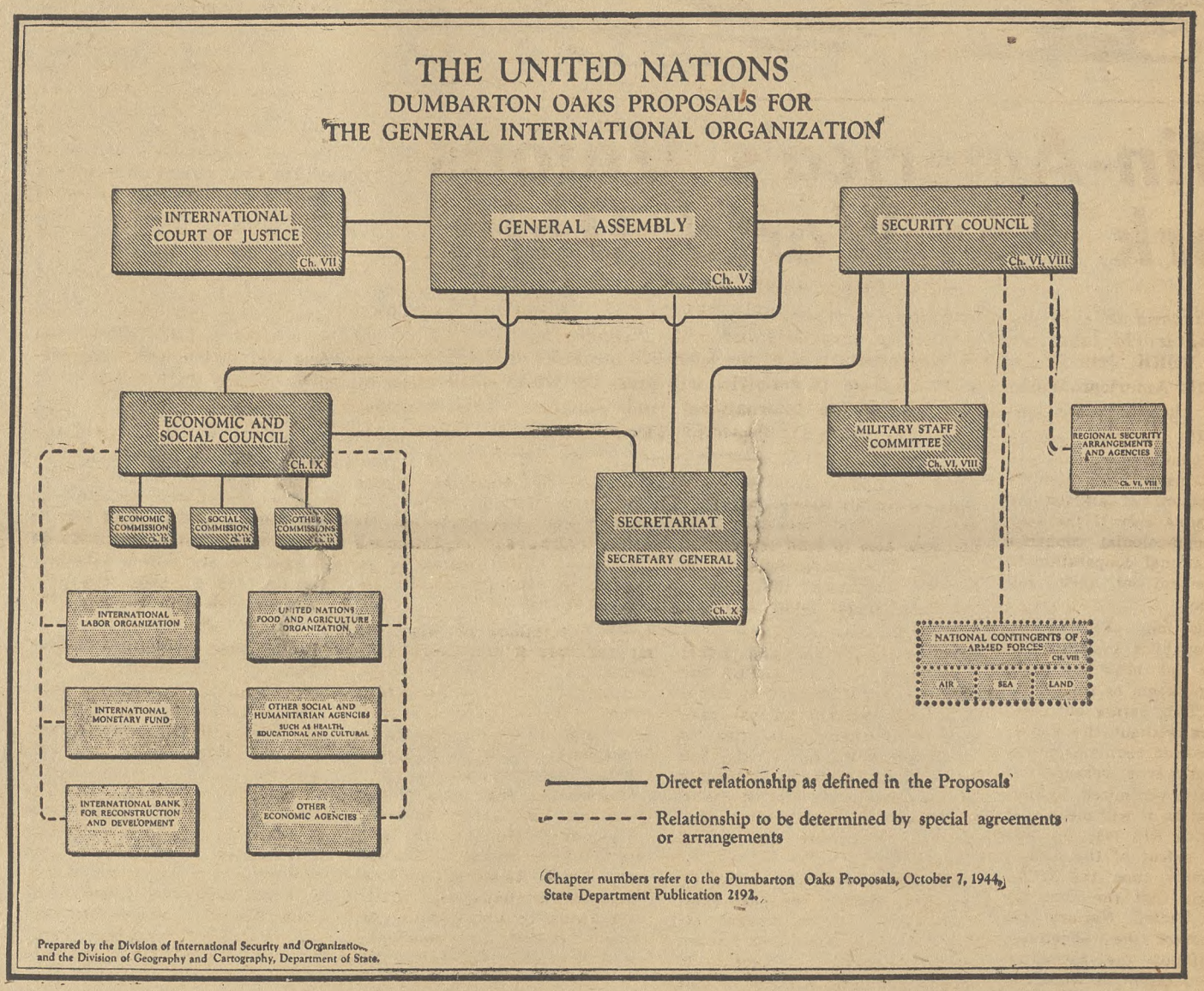
These workers often receive higher wages, they are guaranteed work 75 per cent of the time and $3 a day for each day they are not employed. Their contracts are specific as to living conditions, so that their camps are clean, well-equipped and sanitary.

In addition, the Federal Government provides full medical and dental care, and the workers receive protection under child labor laws, workmen's compensation and other Federal and state laws.

Miss Florina Lasker, chairman of the Consumers League, in announcing the report stated: "Our survey reveals that New York State which has taken the leadership in enacting and enforcing protective legislation for its industrial workers, has not developed equally high standards for its migrant labor. Conditions under which these migrants live and work are far below generally accepted minimum standards of health and decency."

The Joads in New York, issued by Consumers League of New York, 170 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y., 15 cents a copy.





The *Dumbarton Oaks Proposals* are recommendations for a general international organization, agreed to by representatives of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and China and published on October 9, 1944.

The *purposes* of the organization, to be known as *The United Nations*, would be to maintain peace and security, to promote friendly relations among nations, and to facilitate international cooperation in the solution of economic, social, and humanitarian problems and the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Organs

A *General Assembly*, composed of representatives of all member states, to meet annually or in special sessions.

An *Economic and Social Council*, operating under the General Assembly and composed of representatives of eighteen members of the organization, these states to be elected by the General Assembly for three years.

A *Security Council*, composed of representatives of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China, and eventually France, and six nonpermanent members, elected by the General Assembly for two years; in permanent session.

A *Military Staff Commitee*, operating under the Security Council and composed of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives, with other states participating when necessary.

An *International Court of Justice*.

A *Secretariat*, headed by a *Secretary General* as chief administrative officer elected by the General Assembly.

To Maintain Peace

The member states would obligate themselves to settle international disputes which threaten peace by negotiations between the parties, by mediation, conciliation, arbitration, or by reference to the International Court of Justice. The Security Council could at any time recommend procedures or methods of adjustment.

If these methods fail the parties would be required to refer the dispute to the Security Council, which would have authority to take diplomatic, economic, or other measures and, if necessary, to employ, with the assistance of the *Military Staff Committee*, armed forces to maintain or restore international peace. These armed forces, including national air-force contingents, would be provided by the member states by special agreements among themselves and approved by the Security Council.

To Promote General Stability and Welfare

The General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, assisted by expert *Commissions*, would consider and recommend solutions of international economic and humanitarian problems, including the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms. They would recommend coordination of the policies and activities of specialized international organizations and agencies which may be brought into relationship with the general organization.

THIS is how the world peace plans worked out at the United Nations meeting held in Dumbarton Oaks last summer will operate. The United Nations have agreed that this is the way to prevent aggression and future war. The next move is up to Congress, which must endorse the agreement before it can become final. Start writing your Congressman now to support the Dumbarton Oaks plan as drawn up by the U. S. and the other United Nations. Urge him to reject all tricky amendments and changes that may be offered by the GOP. Nobody wants another war 25 years from now. Dumbarton Oaks is the way to prevent another war—if it is passed quickly and without changes.

—Courtesy Ammunition

Latin-America's Unions Work For World Unity

By HERMAN SANDERS

(Second in a series of six articles prepared by Allied Labor News as background for the world labor conference, opening in London on Febuary 6.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (ALN)—Representatives of the 5,000,000 members of the Confederation of Latin American Workers (CTAL) from 16 countries will press for world cooperation in support of the backward nations at the London international labor congress. This principal aim of Latin American workers, according to CTAL President Vicente Lombardo Toledano, is aimed at guaranteeing world peace and "making possible the full development of all nations. This is possible only if the colonial and semi-colonial countries have international cooperation in the achievement of their full independence."

Industrialization of the 20 American republics south of the Rio Grande has been the main long-range program of the CTAL. This, the CTAL points out, cannot be done without the aid of the industrialized countries of the world but, it warns, because: "If we are again victimized by foreign monopolies, it will mean that Latin America will lose the war despite the defeat of the Axis."

At the same time the CTAL feels strongly that the aims for which the United Nations are fighting cannot be effectively realized without the formation of a new federation of world labor. The CTAL sees in such a new world labor body not only an organization of trade unions, but "also an organization of popular forces throughout the world." It declares that the security and organization of the post-war world depend not only on the governments of the United Nations, but on the people themselves.

RELATIONS WITH CIO

Since its formation in 1938 at a constituent congress in Mexico City, the CTAL has enjoyed the friendly cooperation and the full support of the CIO. It has had the active cooperation of the CIO Committee on Latin American affairs, headed by Jacob S. Potofsky, and CIO representatives have attended every CTAL congress, including the first, since the organization's inception. Relations with the AFL, on the other hand, have been strained and the latter organization voted in 1944 to work out plans to establish a rival Latin American labor organization.

Fraternal relations with the British Trades Union Congress were firmly established in 1944 with the visit to the CTAL's congress in Colombia of fraternal delegate Arthur Horner. Although the Soviet labor movement has not been able to send representatives to CTAL congresses, it has warmly supported the Latin American trade union organization.

Both the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada (AFL) and the Canadian Congress of Labor (CIO and national unions) have also established close ties of friendship with the CTAL, and this together with the friendship of the CIO in the United States may lead to the formation of a western hemisphere trade union federation.

Many of the CTAL's activities, especially during the past year, have been directed toward actively fighting Argentine fascism and the danger it represents to the rest of Latin America. It has branded the Argentine regime "an enemy of democracy" and has pointed out that Argentina "is aiding fascist organizations throughout Latin America in an attempt to establish similiar regimes.

"The operations of Argentine fascism mark it as an ally of international reaction which is attempting to save fascism from defeat." Its "survival may cause grave difficulties for the entire hemisphere in the near future, perhaps before the war's end."

Recognizing that many of the problems of Latin America arise out of British fears that the U. S. is trying to monopolize Latin American markets for post-war trade, the CTAL is expected to try to throw its weight behind the establishment of greater cooperation between the British, the U. S. and the countries of Latin America. This will aid not only in the resolution of Latin American problems, but also in limiting the area of discord between two of the three great world powers.

The CTAL has grown rapidly since its formation in 1938 and now has affiliates in the following 16 countries in addition to one in Puerto Rico: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Santo Domingo, Uruguay and Venezuela.

World Neighbors

Punishing War Crimes 'Good Neighbor' Need

At first glance, it might seem strange to put an article on punishment of war criminals under the heading "World Neighbors"—but good neighborly relations between us and the rest of the world are directly concerned.

As every household knows, one thug in a neighborhood can make life miserable for everbody until the cops comes and take him away. The peace-loving people of the world are tragically aware of this fact after a decade of fascist war, and are worried about punishment for the Nazi and Japanese thugs who have made this war.

The CIO put forth the demand for punishment at its Chicago convention, when it said: "The full and stern punishment of war criminals must be assured. . . The German industrialists and Junkers shall not receive any amnesty through their business and social contacts in the victorious nations to renew their drive for world conquest in the future."

The demand for punishment of war criminals is not a matter of revenge, though their crimes against the people of Europe and Asia are horrible beyond description. It is a matter of preventing World War III. The same gang of thugs that started this war will try again—unless they're caught and punished this time.

Currently, some people are worried about the "legality" of punishing war criminals. It is even said that it would be "illegal" to try Hitler, Himmler and Co. On this point, the Natl. Lawyers Guild, whose president is Robert W. Kenny, attorney-general of California, speaks with legal authority when it says:

"The Guild is convinced that the punishment of war criminals has a firm basis in well-established principles of law. . . accepted legal processes are adequate and that resolute action need not now be delayed."

The Guild then goes on to make the point that the crimes committed by the Nazi and the Japanese fascist soldiers are not "political" crimes, but are pure and simple criminal acts—murder, arson, rape, robbery and the like. The fact that they are committed on a grand scale or on orders from above is no excuse. You can't murder your neighbor and then claim immunity because some superior ordered you to do to it.

Punishment of war criminals, both now and after the war, is both a war measure and a means of ensuring the peace, the Guild points out; "not only a matter of law and justice—it goes to the root of our war policy, to the basic objective of destroying the system of organized aggression and all its works. It is a war measure in virtually the same sense as direct military action."

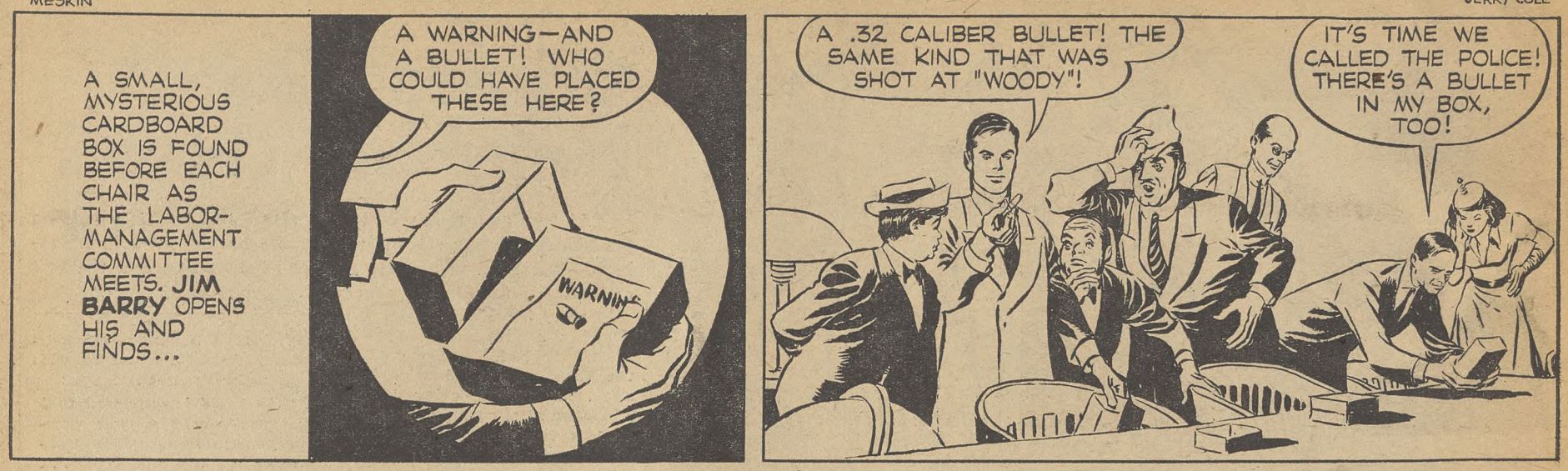
Back of the few people who favor letting the Nazi and Japanese war criminals go scot-free to plot more crimes stand, as the CIO points out, "their business and social contacts in the victorious nations." These are the cartelists, the international monopoly leaders who have worked before with the "German industrialists and Junkers," the CIO cites.

Some of them hope to work with the German industrialists and Junkers again. That, and not "humanity" or "legality" is the real reason why we have the current opposition to punishment of the fascist thugs who started this criminal war.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY TROUBLE SHOOTER

Drawn by MORT MESKIN

Story by JOSEPH GREENE and JERRY COLE



The CIO NEWS

National Edition

Weekly Publication
Of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 5 82 January 29, 1945

Weir—Dictator

By FRED d'AVILA

The last big bridgehead of industrial dictatorship in the United States was staggering this week from a two-front attack by the forces of democracy. The fortress under assault was the rich and powerful Weir-

(Continued on Page 12)

SHERIFF Dick Wright chased USA-CIO members off the streets with clubs last Spring when they distributed leaflets. He now has a job with Weirton Steel. (Top) Wright posts proclamation forbidding assemblages in Weirton. State police later were called in to protect the constitutional rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly. The USA-CIO now distributes leaflets.

CIO Delegates Tell Of CTAL Convention

The excerpts below are from the joint report of O. A. Knight and Joseph Selly, presidents respectively of the CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union and the American Communications Assn., on the convention of the Latin-American Confederation of Labor which they visited as CIO delegates.

As can be seen from the attached list of delegates, the CTAL has representation from Central Labor bodies in almost every Latin American republic. The Congress reported that it represented a total of five million Latin American workers. There is no question in our minds that the CTAL is the labor movement in Latin America.

In many of the Latin-American republics the right to organize has been won recently and only after a bitter struggle. The struggle for this right has been accompanied, in each case, by a political struggle for the establishment of a democratic government for all the people.

The CTAL is identified in the minds of the peoples of Latin America as the leading force in the struggle for political as well as economic democracy. Its leaders are in many cases powerful and influential in the governments of their respective countries.

Because of the semi-colonial character of the economy of Latin America, the CTAL has received considerable support from large sections of native capital which is determined, along with labor, to free Latin-America from its semi-colonial and semi-feudal status, and to achieve the success of the industrial revolution.

DIFFICULT PROBLEM

The leadership of the CTAL has had a most complex and difficult political problem in attempting to bring to the peoples of Latin America a realization of their stake in the war against fascism. The years of domination by British and American capital, the bitter memory of those economic and political policies which were characterized as "Yankee Imperialism," have left their mark.

In his opening speech to the Congress, which was a masterful summary of the responsibilities of the labor movement in these trying times, Sr. Vincente Lombardo Toledano said in respect to this problem:

"Fortunately, we have already come a long way from the period in which Yankee Imperialism was confused with the great and generous people of the United States, and British Imperialism with the magnificent people of England."

In contrast to the sincere and warm reception which was given to the CIO delegation, there was an expression of justified resentment and anger at the stupidity and presumption of the AFL which, at its last convention, appropriated a sum of money to try to undermine the CTAL. The delegates were unanimous and firm in their support of Sr. Lombardo Toledano in rejecting the insulting approach of the AFL which is attempting to revive the moribund Pan-American Federation.

UNITY OF THE CTAL

The leadership of the CTAL is not only unchallenged, it is unquestioned. Although there was considerable discussion on many of the complex national issues, there was complete unanimity on the resolutions which summarized the discussion. Judged by this Congress, the CTAL is a strong and completely united organization.

Sr. Lombardo Toledano spoke at some length and took a position identical with that of the CIO in proposing that the CTAL delegates to the London Conference fight for a world labor organization which will include the trade unions of all the United Nations without exception.

The delegates were resentful of the position taken by the AFL on this question, which seeks to exclude the CIO, the Soviet Trade unions and themselves from participation in a world labor organization. On this point the AFL will find itself completely isolated as far as the Latin American trade union movement is concerned.

WAGES, CONDITIONS

The delegates reported spectacular achievements in the field of improvements of wages and working conditions. However, there was a real appreciation expressed in appropriate action of the fact that the standard of living is so far short of adequate as to constitute a danger, not merely to the workers but to the nation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Latin American Committee carry out, as quickly as possible, its decision to publish a clip-sheet in Spanish carrying significant news of the labor movement.

2. That a study be made of the economic analysis and resolutions prepared by the CTAL with a view to making appropriate representations to our State Department on questions of commerce, trade, investment of capital, labor standards, etc.

3. That the Committee consider a protest to the State Department against the discriminatory practices in the Canal Zone.

4. That international unions be encouraged to correspond with unions in their jurisdictions affiliated with the CTAL.

SOLIDARITY between CIO and CTAL (Latin-American Confederation of Labor) is shown in this picture of Lombardo Toledano, CTAL president, Joseph Selly, president of ACA-CIO, and O. A. Knight, president of the CIO Oil Workers. Knight and Selly were sent from the CIO convention to the CTAL meeting in Cali, Colombia, last month.

Urges CIO Unions to Set Up Close Relations with CTAL

By HARVEY O'CONNOR

Impressed by the youthful vigor and drive of the Latin American labor movement, President O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union returned from the Cali, Colombia, congress of the Latin American Confederation of Labor full of praise for the dynamic leadership of Vincente Lombardo Toledano.

"Our brother unionists south of the Rio Grande have forged a mighty people's movement to uphold the Good Neighbor policy," Knight said.

"Within a few years the unions affiliated with CTAL have been responsible not only for advanced social legislation, but they have put teeth in its enforcement. Many of the delegates at the congress were themselves members of the legislatures of their own countries which enact laws in the interests of the common man."

Knight and his co-delegate, Pres. Joseph P. Selly of the American Communications Assn., recommended to CIO that the various internationals establish fraternal relations with brother unions in Latin America. Knight is submitting such a proposal to the OWIU executive council, meeting Feb. 5 in Fort Worth.

On the initiative of the Colombian oil workers union, a hemispheric oil workers' conference has been proposed for next summer at Caracas, Venezuela, or Barranca Bermeja, Colombia. CTAL President Toledano enthusiastically indorsed the proposal and Sec. Francisco Arechandieta of the Mexican Oil Workers Union has been named chairman of the arrangements committee.

Knight is also proposing to the OWIU council that fraternal delegates be exchanged with the Mexican Oil Workers Union at future conventions, in order to bring the two unions closer together.

"Bad working conditions and low wages in South America can and will drag down the wages and standards of oil workers in our own country. And in a crisis operators could use their South American facilities when North American oil workers are seeking better conditions.

"International labor unity is not merely a slogan and a catchword. It is imperative.

"After the war South America will continue its great expansion, if the CIO and CTAL play their part. Instead of exploitation and dollar diplomacy, we can make the President's good neighbor policy work."

CIO Visitor Finds Cuban Unions Strong, Militant, Friendly

By WILLARD S. TOWNSEND

President, CIO Transport Service Employes

The Cuban Confederation of Labor (CTC) was formed in 1936, emerging out of the coalition of railway, maritime, tobacco, electrical and hotel workers on the island. Its principal base is in Havana. Like the CIO, the Confederation is active in political and legislative affairs, and has sent some of its members to Congress and in recent times has been also represented on the Municipal Council of Havana.

During my first day in Havana, visits were made to the various departments of the CTC.

I visited the labor press where 60 monthly magazines are laid out for printing and the printing establishment which housed modern printing equipment.

Visits were also made to the CTC radio station and medical health center. The medical center is amazingly efficient and accommodates hundreds of workers each week for medical care.

The next night 6,000 people crowded into the National Theatre to witness the opening of the Fourth National Congress. Thousands more were listening in the street, where loud speakers were provided.

Dr. San Grau Martin, president of the Republic, was one of the main attractions. He was followed by Lazaro Pena, CTC's secretary, who, incidentally, is a Negro. Pena reviewed Cuba's labor and social problems and pledged full support of the CTC to the government.

As CIO representative, I was the third speaker on the opening program. I extended greetings from the CIO to the Cuban workers, and following closely CIO's policy, discussed inter-American labor cooperation and the post-war problems of Latin-America.

My impression of the Cuban labor movement is that it appears to be a vigorous and militant assemblage of workers with full determination and emphasis on the improvement of living standards generally. It has 350,000 members.

The CTC has centered its attention during the last two years on laws to give practical application to the labor and social welfare clauses of the 1940 constitution of the Republic. In response to labor pressure, some of these clauses were made operative through presidential decree or by special accord of the council of ministers. The 44-hour week with pay for 48 hours and national holidays with pay are two.

Labor in the United States must interest itself in the Cuban labor movement and the Latin-American labor movement in general. The CIO, with its Committee on Latin-American Affairs, can do much to inform U. S. workers of their inter-dependence in formulating a broad labor program, both north and south of the border.

CIO SPEAKER at Havana convention of the Cuban Confederation of Labor was Willard S. Townsend, president of the Transport Service Employes, sent by CIO as a fraternal delegate.

How Soviet Trade Unions Aid Workers

By GLADYS CHASINS

(Third in a series of Allied Labor News articles on the labor movements of the United Nations.)

MOSCOW, Jan. 25 (ALN)—While the functions of trade unions in the Soviet Union are necessarily different from those of trade unions in the U. S., both have the same broad purpose: to negotiate and protect the wages and working conditions of their members and to advance the welfare of the workers.

The Soviet trade union movement is the largest in the world, with 25,500,000 members, about 85 per cent of the eligible working population. It is organized almost exclusively on an industrial basis, except that because of huge memberships and areas covered, some industrial unions are divided into separate regional organizations.

The basic unit of the Soviet trade union is the local. These locals comprise not only the 168 affiliates of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions but also form regional councils of all trade unions in one locality, similar to the AFL State Federations of Labor or the CIO Industrial Union Councils. Local executive boards are elected by secret ballot for one-year terms at general membership meetings. General membership meetings also elect delegates to national conventions, where national officers are elected. A demand by one-third of a union's membership can force the holding of new elections during the term of an elected officer.

Dues System

Dues and initiation fees, which are uniform in all unions, are 1 per cent of monthly earnings. The management of each enterprise is required by law to pay 2 per cent of the total payroll to the union, which in effect constitutes an addition to the payroll, based on the theory that the broad activities of the union should not place too great a financial burden on the membership. Managements in practically all plants consist of former workers trained especially for their new positions, frequently at the suggestion of the union.

Group organizers, elected on the basis of one for every five to 20 members, correspond to shop stewards in the U. S. In addition, all large plants have shop committees for each department with 100 or more members. These committees are elected by workers in the particular department and shop meetings are held at frequent and regular intervals, where day-to-day problems are worked out.

The AUCCTU is represented on the permanent Economic Council of the Soviet Cabinet, which helps to formulate the entire policy of the government in the economic field and which also acts as a labor relations board. Thus, on the higher level, trade unionists participate in the formulation of the nation's entire economy; and in each industry and each factory, this broad program is applied to the specific situations through negotiations between trade union representatives and factory managements.

Almost every local has the following standing committees: a Wage Committee, which handles pay rates and classifications; a Labor Protection Committee, which supervises the enforcement of laws on labor safety, working conditions, hours and health programs; a Welfare Committee, which supervises workers' housing, dining rooms, etc., and gives assistance to families of servicemen; a Production and Inventions Committee, which stimulates socialist emulation, encourages suggestions from the workers for increasing output, and aids in the training of new workers; an Education and Recreation Committee, which runs union clubhouses, camps and libraries.

Russians Led Way

Although barred from membership in the International Federation of Trade Unions, the Soviet trade union movement is affiliated with British labor in the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee. The recommendation of Soviet delegates to this body that it be enlarged to include U. S., Latin American and Canadian labor led to the idea of a world labor conference.

The formation of a new organization to replace the IFTU is considered by the Soviet labor movement as one of the major problems facing the world labor movement today.

Vasili Kuznetzov, chairman of the AUCCTU, stated sharply on his return from London in October that the IFTU does not meet the demands of a world labor organization which "must have a broad democratic basis; must be a militant organization capable of prosecuting the struggle against fascism and those who preach fascism; it must consolidate the ranks of the working classes of all democratic countries for the solution of present and post-war problems.

HEADS DELEGATES: Pres. R. J. Thomas of the CIO United Auto Workers Union, designated by CIO President Murray to lead the CIO delegation to the World Labor Conference meeting in London, Feb. 6.

Urges Federation To Replace IFTU

MOSCOW, Jan. 26 (ALN) — The establishment of a new world labor federation is "so essential" that it must be discussed by the trade unionists of all democratic countries before the world labor conference in February, E. Vazhenin, chairman of the Soviet Munitions Workers Union and a member of the presidium of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, declares this week in the AUCCTU organ Trud.

Discussing the recent articles in War and the Working Class by CIO president Philip Murray, Will Lawther, acting president of the National Union of Mineworkers of Great Britain, and Jack Tanner, president of Britain's Amalgamated Engineering Union, Vazhenin praises Murray's statement that the chief task of the February conference is to set up a new world labor organization, but adds:

"The authors of the other two articles confined themselves to much less specific remarks about the necessity for international labor unity. If this vagueness conceals the hope that the Federation which before the war united the trade unions of a number of countries (the International Federation of Trade Unions) will be resurrected, then to speak frankly this is bound to call forth serious apprehensions."

The tasks confronting the new world trade union body, Vazhenin continues, are the mobilization of the efforts of labor in all democratic countries "until fascism shall have been completely and finally defeated"; the "effective defense" of a stable and enduring peace; and "determined and consistent" defense of the economic interests of the people and of the existence of their trade union organizations.

In order to achieve these ends, he asserts, the new international labor group must "give every assistance to efforts made to establish a genuine international security organization and must give constant support to measures taken by this organization to ensure lasting peace." Quoting Murray as stating that "after the last war no such strong, representative international body came into existence capable of counteracting the forces which nourished international fascism," Vazhenin declares

IFTU IMPOTENT

In the face of the aggression which was being hatched by Hitlerism, the Amsterdam International (IFTU) proved impotent. This federation pursued a policy of complete non-resistance to the sinister forces of fascism, which were openly preparing for blood-thirsty aggression. And yet it could not have been otherwise, inasmuch as the Amsterdam International pursued the same political line as the League of Nations, which proved incapable of combating fascist aggression."

Another sphere in which the IFTU failed to measure up to the needs of a world labor organization, he charges, was "during the period of severe economic hardships for the large masses of the working people and the terrific international economic rivalry in the world market." The voice of organized labor, he asserts, "was not as strong as it should have been. Clearly in this respect the structure of the trade union organization must differ from that of the Amsterdam International."

Pointing out that militant trade union organizations are "frequently subject to attack," the Soviet labor leader adds that "the prestige of the international organization must be utilized for consistent defense of the rights of trade unions both nationally and internationally."

"Here, too, before the war the IFTU failed to grapple with the tasks confronting it. That is not surprising when we remember that many of its leaders, especially among the reactionary leaders of the German trade unions, deemed it far more important to weave anti-Soviet intrigues and villify the only country in the world where the working class was in power."

There are still leaders in the world labor movement "who place their prejudices and bigotry above the interests of the working class," Vazhenin asserts, citing the attitude of AFL officials toward the February conference. "It must be assumed," he concludes, "that the world trade union conference will not ignore the splitting maneuvers of the AFL leaders; that it will express its weighty opinion on such activities, which are detrimental to the interests of the workers."

Scores Argentine Fascism

Active support for the Argentine anti-fascists came this week from the CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee in New York City, which urged the U. S. State Dept. to aid democratic, pro-United Nations forces there.

In a statement issued here, Jacob Potofsky, chairman of the CIO committee, said this week:

"CIO supports, of course, the State Department position and the position of the other Americas that the Farrell-Peron regime in the Argentine is an outlaw in the family of nations, but we believe that a more realistic, hard-boiled approach toward the problem is indicated, if we are to combat the Nazi cancer in the Argentine.

"We have seen the best democratic elements of all classes in the Argentine persecuted and driven underground, while aid and comfort is being given by the Farrell-Peron regime to Nazi agents and other foes of our American way of life.

"Not only is the Argentine regime, by its present actions, actively sabotaging the Allied war effort but it is helping plant the poisonous seeds of a postwar fascist ideology which will require more blood and more lives to erase.

"The United States is bound to fail in securing its own enlightened self-interest, as well as violate its own democratic conscience, if it fails promptly to render all necessary aid to the heroic resistance movement now battling for its life in the Argentine.

"We, of CIO, regard the Argentine democratic underground in the same light as we did resistance movements of France, Poland, Italy, Norway, Czecho-slovakia, Greece and other European lands which have been freed, or shortly will be, from the heel of the Nazi oppressor.

"Surely, the Argentine resistance movement is fighting for the same ideals and fundamentally against the same enemy as are the heroic Philippine guerrilla forces whom we nurtured and gave all possible support."

Potofsky announced that the CIO Committee on Latin-American Affairs plans shortly to issue a publication, in both English and Spanish, for general distribution, dealing with Latin-American problems.

Bookstore Birthday

The second anniversary of the CIO National Maritime Union bookstore will be celebrated this month, the union announced this week.

DELEGATES gather around the education display of UAW-CIO Amalgamated Local 842, at the union's Education Conference.

3 Rs Not Enough; UAW-CIO Pushes Education Program

Looking forward to the postwar period when workers' education will take an increasingly important part in labor union activities, the CIO United Auto Workers, largest union in the nation and pioneer in many phases of workers' education, this month held its second annual education conference, in Milwaukee, Wisc.

Seeking to solve their educational problems, 400 delegates from UAW-CIO locals all over the country met in keen discussion to trade ideas on methods of putting the latest educational programs into action.

The many and varied activities of the UAW education department were reviewed by William H. Levitt, Director of the UAW International Education Dept.

In the last year, the Education Dept. has distributed over three million pamphlets and issued a number of pamphlets written by its own staff. It has set up a Labor Book Club whereby subscribers may obtain popular books at reduced prices. It has secured for distribution films of interest to labor and produced the successful campaign cartoon film, "Hell Bent for Election," which was the only movie of its type circulated throughout the country during the election. The Department also publishes a monthly magazine.

Levitt urged all the delegates to take up their problems with the specialists in the various fields present at the conference and with the full-time education directors employed by the larger locals.

Panel Talks

Much of the work of the conference was done through informal panel discussions. Veterans' problems, political action, postwar planning, consumer problems and cooperatives, shop papers, movies and slide films, health and safety, reconversion, discrimination, international affairs, public relations, legislative objectives, wages and standards of living, and leadership training were among the topics for panel discussion.

Discussion on the "hows" of putting up-to-date educational methods into action centered around techniques of training leaders, use of literature, dramatics, shop papers, movies, visual techniques, questions of health and safety, job evaluation and time study, education programs for new local unions and education for servicemen.

Malcolm Ross, chairman of the FEPC, discussed the local union problems of discrimination as they were raised by the delegates

Lt. Col. B. C. Bowker, head of the army Orientation Branch of the U. S. Army, spoke on the work of his agency.

Army Orientation

It was the primary purpose of the Army Orientation course," Bowker said, "to give our men a sufficiently clear understanding of the issues involved so that each man would make a personal commitment to the war which would parallel our commitment to war as a nation."

To the six original objectives for orientation: Know why you fight, know your enemies, know your allies, know the news and its significance, know and have pride in your outfit and your personal mission, know and have faith in the United States and its future; two others have been added, he said. They are: Know the problems of reemployment and eventual demobilization; and know the problems involved in securing a lasting peace.

Speakers before the general sessions included UAW Pres. R. J. Thomas, Secy.-Treas. George F. Addes, Vice-Pres. Walter P. Reuther, and Joseph Mattson, director of UAW-CIO Region Four. Vice-Pres. Richard T. Frankensteen's speech was read in his absence.

The important job of the local unions in educating and guiding the membership in the right direction was pointed out by Thomas.

WILLIAM H. LEVITT
Director UAW Education Dept.

"Labor must have a voice in determining the kind of world there will be after the war," Thomas said. "The UAW with other labor organizations must see to it that democracies are established throughout the world and all forms of Nazism and Fascism are crushed."

"We have a very definite stake in world affairs for our whole domestic policy from now on will be influenced by international policy. If some program is not formulated whereby the standards of the workers in other nations are raised, particularly in countries like China and India, there can be but one ultimate result, and that is that our status will slide down to that of theirs."

UAW Auxiliaries Will Compete in Member Drive

The CIO United Auto Workers Women's Auxiliary showing the greatest increase in membership in February and March will be given a $50 cash prize, it was announced this week by Catherine Gelles, Secy.-Treas. of the UAW Auxiliaries.

UAW Pres. R. J. Thomas has asked all UAW locals to assist the auxiliaries in the campaign, which begins Feb. 1 and closes March 31.

CIO Offers Plan To Correct Misuse Of Textile Labor

Misuse of manpower and not a manpower shortage is what's really wrong with the cotton textile industry, representatives of the CIO Textile Workers Union told the Mead Committee of the U. S. Senate at hearings held in Washington last week.

Present military and civilian shortages "can only be truly solved by correcting the obsolete wage and employment policies in cotton textile mills," TWU Research Director Sol Barkin declared in a statement submitted to the Mead Committee which is investigating the National Defense Program.

On a number of occasions, the TWU has pointed out constructive ways of meeting the shortage, Barkin said, and has appealed to various government agencies without results. Real causes of the shortages, he said, are poor working conditions, management's obsolete personnel policies, inadequate facilities in textile communities, and, finally, "the government's unimaginative and inadequate program for production, particularly as designed by the War Production Board."

John Edelman, Washington representative of the union, told the committee: "Management has fought us; government agencies by and large have ignored us. Maybe this committee will do something about boosting vital cotton textile production by investigating our charges and remedying the real causes back of the cotton textile shortage."

HIGHLIGHTS OF CASE

Highlights of the testimony brought out these facts which the committee indicated it would investigate without delay:

Some 1500 cotton mill workers in Atlanta are black-listed by textile mills and unable to get jobs making the much-needed duck, twill and tire cord.

In the Exposition Cotton Mill at Atlanta 600 of the 1800 looms have been idle since last spring because the mill has been laying off workers known to be active in the union.

For more than two years, the union has been telling government agencies that only wage increases, better working conditions and improved community facilities will increase cotton textile production. The agencies have ignored these recommendations and futilely sought to boost production through such devices as pep meetings, price increases and production directives.

Mill after mill has refused to set up labor-management committees to discuss production problems.

Working conditions in the Lane Cotton Mill, New Orleans, La., which refused to obey a WLB wage increase directive, are deplorable. Weavers worked in water over the soles of their shoes because management failed to repair a leaking roof and rainwater damaged much vital fabric.

Manpower is being drained off virtually every other cotton mill in the country because workers can go to airplane, munition and other plants and get from 65c to $1.20 an hour instead of the 50 to 60 cents they would get in cotton mills.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Among the specific steps the union recommended to the Mead Committee were these:

Urge the WLB to speed up the cotton wage cases now before it and grant cotton workers a 60-cent hourly minimum; a 10-cent general increase; minimum rates for occupations and a third shift differential.

Recommend the establishment of an over-all labor-management committee for the industry to plan production.

Recommend a unified effort by government, labor and management to correct out-of-date personnel and community practices.

Extend Social Security Coverage, Set Up Pre-Pay Medical Plan, Board Urges

Extension of coverage by the unemployment insurance system to some 15 to 20 million workers at present excluded, and extension of the old-age and survivors insurance program to 20 to 25 million additional employes and self-employed persons, were recommended in the ninth annual report of the Social Security Board, submitted to Congress this week by Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt.

The board also renewed its recommendation for a system of insurance to prepay the costs of medical and hospital care.

Liberalization of benefit payments under old-age and survivors insurance, and more adequate payments under the Federal-State programs of public assistance also were recommended.

A system of disability and sickness insurance is also urged in the report, which points out that an average of 7,000,000 persons in the United States are sick or disabled each day, that the annual wage loss from these causes is from 3 to 4 billion dollars, and that the annual loss in working time runs between 1½ and 3½ million man-years.

Speedy Federal action to bolster the system of unemployment compensation is necessary, the report said, so that the states might make the necessary adjustments before the problems of reconversion strike with full force. "Unemployment compensation," the board argued, "cannot cure a prolonged or widespread depression, but can help to prevent one."

In this connection the board recommends increasing weekly benefits to $25, including dependents' allowances; increased duration of benefits to 26 weeks; provision of dependents' allowances for employed workers with families; modification of restrictive disqualifications, a Federal re-insurance system to buttress State reserves, and establishment of Federal minimum benefit standards.

CIO Backs Wallace In Congress Fight

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—The CIO entered the fight for Henry A. Wallace as Secretary of Commerce, with all powers that Jesse Jones used to have, with a letter this week from President Murray to affiliates asking them to wire support to their Senators.

Murray asked CIO members to help get united support for Wallace by urging employers "with which our unions have friendly relations" to write their Senators on the same lines.

"Industry, agriculture and labor should express their united support behind this appointment and the need of retaining in the Dept. of Commerce all the powers it now has," he said.

These powers, which a combination of polltax Democrats and Republicans in the Senate are now trying to take away include the huge apparatus of the Reconstruction Finance Corp., which Jones has sat on for more than 12 years.

By doing this, the polltaxers and their GOP allies hope to keep Wallace out of the foreign trade picture, even though they know he'll be confirmed as Secretary of Commerce.

Wallace's views on the need for a greatly expanded foreign trade are well known. So also are his views on the need for full production and jobs for all here at home. The two things go together, and unless we have a full foreign trade, we won't have full employment.

The polltaxers and their GOP friends know this, of course, but they don't dare to bring the real reasons for their opposition to Wallace and to jobs for all out into the open. This is the reason why they hide behind loud outcries of "inexperience" and why they make the charge that Wallace is "idealistic."

As usual, the Republicans are letting the polltax Democrats front for them in this fight. Sens. George and Bailey (S. C.) are trying to do the hatchet job on world trade and full employment that the GOP gang doesn't want to be seen doing itself.

Wallace, of course, believes in free enterprise. He believes, with FDR and the CIO that we must have "the maximum development of our private business resources for domestic and foreign trade and 60 million jobs at home," as Murray wrote in his letter to CIO.

Free enterprise, however, does not flourish when you have monopoly and cartel control of world trade. Monopolies and cartels are based on trade restriction, not expansion. A man like Wallace, who strongly opposes monopoly and cartels, will be in a key position in the Commerce Dept. to see that free enterprise really gets a chance to be free.

ANTI-FDR JONES

Jesse Jones, a Texas multimillionaire, does not hold with the beliefs of FDR or Wallace. He's an old hand at fighting the progressive policies of FDR's administration, and had a guiding part in attempts to defeat FDR for a fourth term nomination. His nephew was one of the ringleaders of the phoney "revolt" in the Texas Democratic party convention last year that tried to block FDR's nomination. Nephews of rich old uncles don't do such things without consultation.

Trying Quick Vote On Labor Draft

Congress this week was rushing the May-Bailey labor draft bill (HR 1119) to an early vote, in the hope that it could be passed quickly despite CIO opposition and opposition from many employers' groups.

In its form at time of writing (Jan. 25) the bill has lost the anti-union shop clause written into it last week. This would have made it illegal to send a drafted worker into a plant with a union shop contract. An attempt to put in a clause making it a criminal offense to ask a drafted worker to join a union was defeated in committee on a 12 to 12 vote.

The bill freezes all workers 18 to 45 in present essential jobs either in industry or agriculture. They can't leave without consent of their draft board. Men 18 to 45 in non-essential work may be ordered into essential jobs which should be as near their homes as possible.

Enforcement powers in the bill include a maximum of five years in jail or a $10,000 fine for refusal to take an essential job.

CIO's opposition to the bill was clearly stated by President Murray in his testimony two weeks ago before the House Military Affairs Committee. That position still stands. If the bill has not already passed, wire your Congressman today to vote against it.

Asks Better 'Breaks' For Disabled Veterans

It is an ironic fact that a wife frequently receives larger dependency allowances while her husband is in the service than she does after he has been discharged totally disabled, and has to support himself and his family.

That's what Milton D. Cohn, national commander of the Disabled American Veterans, last week told the House Committee on World War Veterans Legislation as he sought to have changes made in existing laws.

He said that hospitalized veterans with service-connected disabilities should be considered "totally disabled" during their confinement and thus entitled to receive $115 a month. He urged allowances for dependents of the totally disabled.

Cohn said that veterans adjudged as totally disabled receive **only $115 a month, except in** those comparatively few cases where they may be entitled to specific statutory awards by reason of the loss of limbs and eyes.

"They receive no dependency allowances whatsoever, whereas Canada provides dependency allowances for families of totally disabled veterans at a rate of $25 per month for the wife, $15 for the first child, $12 for the second child, and $10 for each additional child, without limitation," Cohn said.

CIO Radio Roundup

Next two big national weekly CIO radio shows will be heard Saturday, Feb. 3, with the 6:45 p. m. EWT Blue Network program featuring a two-way hookup with London and expressions of opinion by some of the delegates attending the World Labor Conference.

The 3:45 p. m. EWT Columbia Broadcasting show will dramatically present the contribution to the war effort of the CIO Textile and Amalgamated Clothing Workers Unions.

* * *

Last speech by UAW-CIO Pres. R. J. Thomas over CIO's Blue Network program was a honey so far as national unity is concerned. Proof this week was a letter from the president of one of the largest moving and storage firms in Washington, D. C. Said employer Arthur Clarendon Smith:

"Being an employer, I want to congratulate you for the very fine talk on the radio about the CIO last Saturday night. Keep up these radio talks."

* * *

Found: One radio network that's got what it takes to slug it out with Pegler. Credit goes to Blue, whose Vice-Chairman, Chester J. LaRoche, this week hurled back in the columnist's teeth charges that News Commentator William Gailmor was "unfit" to broadcast.

LaRoche rejected Pegler's red baiting, pointing out that "calling a man a communist does not make it a fact," and declaring that "communism is an easy label to apply to a political liberal with whom you disagree."

Result is that Gailmor will continue to broadcast for the Electronic Corp. of America, under a Blue Network policy which permits "broad freedom of expression to its news commentators because, in this way, radio can contribute most to 'freedom of the air'."

* * *

CIO this year will broadcast on 13 weekly national programs over NBC, along with the AFL, Natl. Grange, American Farm Bureau Federation and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Program's name is "America United." Watch for announcements!

PAPER WORKERS LOCAL 386 UNION MADE CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
LET MILPRINT FURNISH YOUR
CIO STATIONERY
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES
MILPRINT, Inc.
431 WEST FLORIDA STREET
MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN
Over 750 CIO Employees

CONGRESS AND US

Votes On Barrelhead Test Of Sincerity On Foreign Policy

This seems to be a season for declarations on foreign policy. Following Senator Vandenberg's (R. Mich.) speech of a couple of weeks ago, 16 new Senators (10 Democrats and six Republicans) have signed a letter to FDR giving him their views of the peace that ought to come.

According to the 16 Senators, they favor formation "at the earliest possible moment of a United Nations organization" to keep peace "along the general lines tentatively drafted at Dumbarton Oaks."

Then they want us to assure our allies that we will "share in the direction of and the responsibility for the maintenance of peace." The letter closes with a suggestion that the allies sign treaties "as soon as possible" to disarm Germany and Japan and keep them disarmed. This last point is taken from Vandenberg's speech.

THE REAL TEST

The sentiments in the letter, and for that matter many of those in Vandenberg's speech, are sound. The real test will come, however, not on a letter or a speech or even a series of letters or speeches, but on actual votes on the Congressional barrel-head.

The first barrel-head that will meet the Congressional friends of world security is coming up within the next two or three weeks in the form of endorsement of the Bretton Woods world trade agreement. Later they'll have Dumbarton Oaks as another test.

Bretton Woods provides the basis in expanded world trade for 5,000,000 jobs in this country. It also does away with the kind of economic aggression that helped Germany and Japan prepare for this war. Bretton Woods means peace and jobs. It also means cooperation between 45 United Nations—cooperation for mutual profit.

NO QUIBBLING

We have a right and a duty to ask these 16 Senators, and Senator Vandenberg, and all the Senators and Congressmen just what they're going to do when Bretton Woods comes up. Are they going to vote for the agreement as worked out among the 45 nations or are they going to insist on apparently innocent but actually harmful amendments? Will they vote for five million jobs and world peace or will they try to weave a mess of weasel words around the issue for the sole purpose of defeating it?

The Bretton Woods agreement thoroughly protects the interests of the U. S. The fact that it provides the groundwork for five million jobs in U. S. export trades after the war is proof enough of that. The agreement was accepted by 45 nations. Changing it now means that the whole business will have to be thrown back in to a new international conference, which can take months and years to prepare and which could wreck the whole project.

Ask your Senators and your Congressman now — are they ready for the test of sincerity on world cooperation that will come with the vote on carrying out Bretton Woods?

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP
PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

PLACE YOUR FAITH IN THE
Famous Since Broadcasting Began!
FADA Radio OF THE FUTURE
FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC., LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

Teachers for

YOUR child is important. He is in to you and to his country. To he's the man who'll be making th ions, casting his vote and discuss issues.

Next to you, his parent, there is closer to him than his teacher. S him six hours a day, five days a we shapes his thinking and his habi moulds his attitudes. She wields a over America's future.

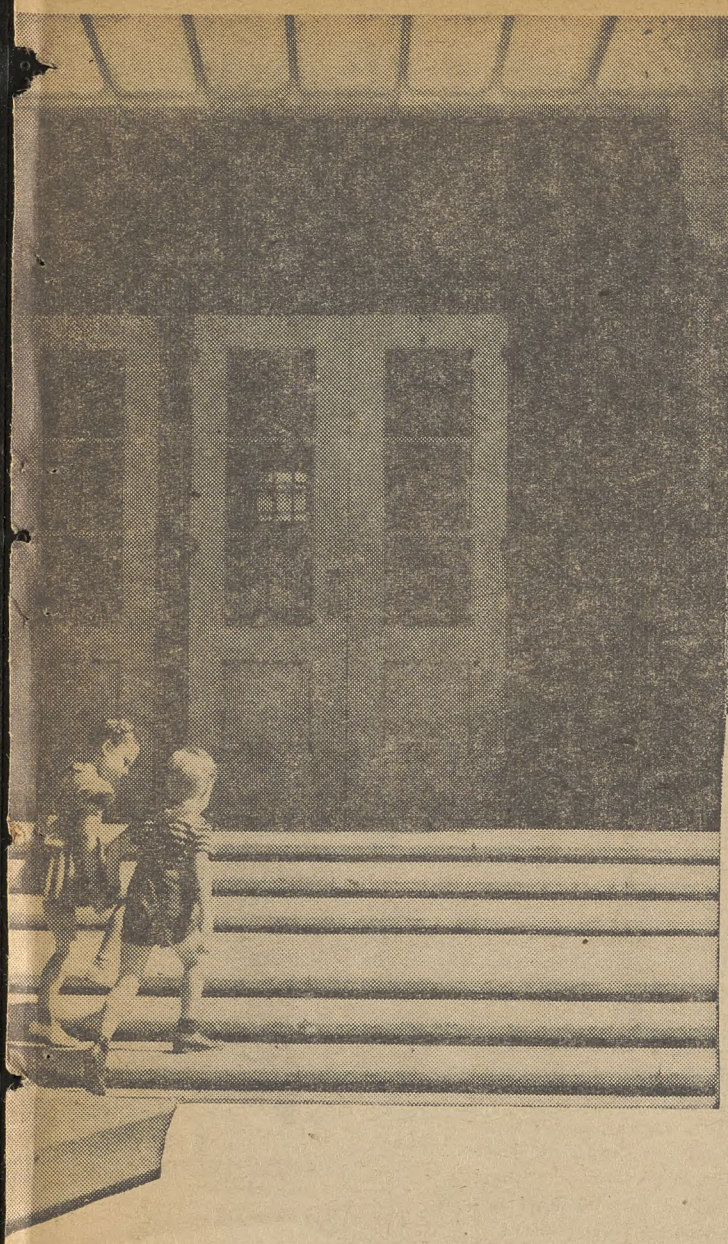
American labor should be concern the teacher, and the role of educati the sake of the child who is most im to you and the world he will live in row.

Teachers have recently organiz the CIO. Large numbers of them affiliated with the State, County & M Workers of America, and have a s ing thought-provoking program that cerned with expanding educational h

FOR the benefit of the child, the S CIO teachers are for:

1. THE CONTINUATION ON A porary basis of Lanham Act fu nursery schools, with a permanent to be worked out with the CIO, W Auxiliaries, Child Care Committees, Teachers Assn. groups, and the U. of Education.

2. SUPPORT FOR THE CON



NEGRO TEACHERS ARE among the lowest paid in the country. They are discriminated against to the tune of $25,000,000 annually. Senator Tunnell of Delaware disclosed this during discussions on the Federal Aid Bill to Education which would provide $300,000,000 for the improvement of teachers' salaries, and for equalizing educational opportunities. This bill won the support of the CIO, and CIO's PAC. The CIO teachers urge resolutions by other trade union groups to support this. Pictured above is Mrs. W. Mae Mahaffey, a CIO teacher, of Local 581-P of the SCMWA. She is a teacher in the Blue Stone High school in Bramwell, West Virginia. She is shown conducting a spelling bee. Teachers work there under difficult conditions, such as overcrowding, and inadequate school buildings.

Democracy

portant
morrow
e decis-
ing the

no one
he sees
ek. She
ts, and
weapon

ed with
on—for
portant
tomor-

ed into
re now
unicipal
timulat-
is con-
orizons.

CMWA-

TEM-
ds for
solution
Women's
Parent-
. Office

TINUA-

tion and expansion of the Federal School Lunch program.

3. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A National Youth Authority, as recommended by the Senate Sub-Committee on Wartime Health and Education, for combatting juvenile delinquency.

4. A $200,000,000 FEDERAL APPROpriation to raise teachers' salaries and to hire additional teachers to relieve overcrowding of classes, as originally advanced in the Thomas-Hill-Ramspeck Bill.

5. A $100,000,000 APPROPRIATION IN the same bill for equalizing educational opportunities, between rural and urban communities, between northern and southern communities, between Negro and white areas.

6. THE RIGHT OF EVERY CHILD with ability to attend a free college.

TODAY the national average pay for teachers is $1,550 a year. About 66,000 teachers, eight in every hundred, receive less than $600. Negro teachers in the state of Mississippi get $377 a year. In fact, the Negro teachers lose $25,000,000 a year because of pay discrimination.

The relationship between teachers' salaries and your child is very close. How can a teacher give her best to your child, search his young mind, find out his hidden talents, his hidden troubles, if she is harassed by economic worries of her own, and is swamped by crowded classes?

Good education means individual attention. Can a teacher with 40 or 45 children in a classroom stop to find out what really causes Joe to misbehave? Can a highschool teacher who meets 250 pupils a day have time to find out why Mary doesn't do her homework? The parent who stops to think about these problems soon realizes that the best intentioned teacher under such circumstances can only handle problems presented hastily.

THE salary of the teacher, the size of the class, the size of the school, the condition of the school buildings, the curriculum—all these things—are related to the size of the education budget. And the size of this affects the standards of our children's education. If it is cut, our children suffer, and our community suffers.

As parents, you know that the education you received was inadequate. Only 60 per cent of Americans completed the Eighth Grade or less on leaving school. The lucky ones went on to high school, and an even smaller number went on to college.

The community was the loser. For when America needed men to fight fascism, we lost 750,000 due to functional illiteracy. This was 15 divisions—15 divisions which could not engage the enemy. Of these half a million were white, and a quarter of a million were Negro. It was a costly price for democracy to pay.

THE 1940 draft dramatically pointed the finger at the cost of low salaries for teachers.

For the 12 states that in 1920 paid the lowest salaries to teachers found out 20 years later that 110 men per thousand were not prepared to meet the minimum educational standard of four years of schooling for military service.

The 12 states that paid the highest salaries in 1920 reaped dividends 20 years later in the fact that only 23 men per thousand reported less than four years of schooling.

EQUALITY of educational opportunity has long been a dream of democracy. Today that dream can become a reality. And labor can help to achieve it, for our children, and our fellow workers' children.

President Roosevelt has written into his new Bill of Rights "the right to a good education" along with the right to a job, home, protection in old age and ill health.

And labor has always dreamed of this. Labor and education have had an historic relationship. Since the first strivings of labor as an organized group, unions have wielded a powerful influence for public education. For the struggle for free public schools was one of the first planks in the program of organized labor. An association of workingmen in Philadelphia in 1829 recommended that public schools be erected in every locality of the state, that popular election of school boards be held, and that free education be available for children of the rich and poor alike.

TODAY the CIO teachers show the way to continue that program in a series of legislative demands. It is a program to enrich our American way of life.

They want implementation of that program from the rest of labor. They say: You are a trade unionist, but you are also a parent, and your children are important to you. Have you taken part in parent-teacher association meetings? Has your organized group of parents, your local union, considered taking an active role in your community's Board of Education? Has your leading body of trade unionists looked into the problems of state aid for education? Have you passed a resolution supporting the federal aid bill to education? It is your child, and your neighbor's child and your fellow worker's child whose future is involved and through them the kind of world they will make for themselves.

Watch That New Cook!

An All-American Ideal

The chief accusation brought against Henry A. Wallace by certain reactionaries who oppose his nomination as Secretary of Commerce, and seek to strip that office of authority over many federal loan agencies, is that he is guilty of "idealism."

They cannot successfully contend that this idealism is divorced from practical experience and administrative ability. For Wallace happens to have had a long and outstandingly successful record as an administrator of government business far more extensive than most private business.

So let us examine the ideals to which his opponents seem to object.

Wallace's chief ideal in relation to the job for which President Roosevelt has nominated him happens to be belief in the possibility of attaining an objective overwhelmingly endorsed by the country in the last elections.

This objective is an expanding postwar economy, under our private enterprise system, in which government will play a constructive role in stimulating the cooperative efforts of industry, labor, agriculture and all other groups to achieve full production and full employment, with maximum development of our domestic and foreign trade.

Wallace, as CIO President Murray emphasizes, "has given clear public expression of his viewpoint that within the framework of private enterprise our national objective must protect and secure every person able and willing to work in his right to a job, and business in its opportunity to expand and make a reasonable profit in a world free from monopolistic practices of restricted production."

This ideal is certainly shared by all forward-looking Americans, whether they be businessmen, big or little, farmers, working people, or whatever else their occupation.

It can only be opposed by selfish monopolists who imagine they can profit from curtailed production, unemployment and general national distress.

In Wallace, President Roosevelt has picked for Secretary of Commerce an outstanding exponent of this practical ideal, and a man with the administrative experience and ability to make best use of his important office for its achievement.

Americans in every walk of life who want to see a prosperous postwar America should urge their Senators to confirm Wallace as Secretary of Commerce without delay, and see that none of the powers that now reside in that position are withdrawn.

Logjam Against Labor

The War Labor Board has never been remarkable for its speed in handling cases—to put it mildly. After more than a year, it has still failed to make any report to the President on labor's demand for revision of the Little Steel formula.

To this longstanding injustice against labor, there has now been added the intolerable provocation of a letter from Stabilization Director Vinson which virtually deprives the WLB of any function and is holding up decisions in the CIO Textile Workers' and other important wage cases.

Vinson has asked the Board not to render any decision on even so-called fringe issues such as vacations, reclassifications, shift premiums, etc., without first ascertaining from the OPA whether it may be inclined to grant any price increases.

War morale is suffering from the continued failure to adjust labor's longstanding wage grievances. Vinson's attitude, added to WLB stalling, has now created an impossible logjam. It must be broken through.

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

SHIRLEY has a pretty good line on Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks, based on practical personal experience.

She has been aided in her understanding by the fact that, at her age, she glances at articles by economists and monetary experts upside down or sideways, if at all—and the nearest she comes to trying to digest them is in the form of spitballs.

To provide employment for herself, Shirley recently converted her toy stove into a store counter and cash register.

She had little difficulty in producing goods to sell, but more trouble in finding customers, since the possibilities of her domestic market were soon exhausted.

So she went after foreign trade by bringing in the neighbors' children—and ran slap up against the problems that were confronted at the Bretton Woods conference.

★ ★ ★

All of the kids wanted to buy Shirley's goods, and all of them either had, or could produce, goods to sell in exchange.

But Lucy and Jimmy, like the devastated and undeveloped countries, came empty-handed.

The others thereupon hit upon the solution developed at Bretton Woods, and there described as a Bank for International Reconstruction and Development.

They pooled some of their resources and granted a loan to Lucy and Jimmy, so they could run back home and rehabilitate themselves by bringing back some goods and currency.

★ ★ ★

But no sooner had trading begun than another Bretton Woods problem arose, concerning currency and exchange rates.

Shirley's currency was strictly paper money—and some of it toilet paper, at that. Bobby, on the other hand, had pennies and nickels. Lucy returned magnificently rehabilitated with cigarette coupons, while Jimmy brought back marbles.

This variety lent spice to the transactions at first. But then Bobby began manipulating exchange rates to his own advantage, depending on whether he was buyer or seller at the time. The others began to lose out, with their money rendered virtually worthless, and trade was disrupted to the point of tears.

Daddy was consulted as a financial expert and suggested the Bretton Woods proposition of an International Monetary Fund.

A pool was created from which the victims of Bobby's manipulations could restore the value of their currency and continue to buy and sell, at more or less stable rates of exchange.

Bobby, who contributed most to the pool, thought this unfair at first. But when he realized the alternative was an end to the whole trading game, and idleness for himself as well as the others, he saw the point.

★ ★ ★

Unfortunately, however, Bobby later showed more pronounced signs of being an aggressor nation. He tired of trading and just started to grab Jimmy's marbles. A general melee threatened.

The Big Three adults present were appealed to by their respective offspring, with obvious attempts to involve them on opposing sides. Had this occurred, a minor fracas might have developed into a neighborhood war.

But fortunately the Big Three stood together, and the dispute was settled along Dumbarton Oaks lines. Together with the youngsters they formed a Security Council and judiciously decided who was the aggressor.

The "sanctions" of not being allowed to play with the others if he didn't behave, were applied. The armed force of a threatened paddling was held in reserve. And peace was speedily restored.

★ ★ ★

The above procedures seemed as reasonable and natural to Shirley and the other kids, as do the Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks proposals to most Americans.

When the Bretton Woods agreement comes before Congress, therefore, opponents with special axes to grind are not likely to express outright opposition.

They are more likely to say the general idea is all right, but this, that and the other should be changed—until a plan already based on international agreement would be destroyed by a whole slew of destructive American amendments.

Similarly with Dumbarton Oaks, most of the isolationists have changed their tune. Dropping their earlier sneers at the Atlantic Charter and "internationalism" they now say that nothing but the most immaculate internationalism in the undiluted spirit of the Atlantic Charter (as interpreted by them) will satisfy them.

At the same time, they strike at the very basis of Dumbarton Oaks and future world peace—the continued unity of America, Britain and the Soviet Union—by seeking to breed distrust between the Big Three and insisting on conditions unacceptable to one or other of these powers.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, S. H. Dalrymple, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, Emil Rieve, Reid Robinson, Frank Rosenblum, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux..... Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C.
Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 January 29, 1945 No. 5

Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

Ralph Tillotson, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Erie, Pa., reports: Johnson Bronze Co., New Castle, Pa., UAW-CIO 710, IAM-AFL 35, no union 361. This organizing drive began in February, 1942, and was brought to a successful conclusion by UAW Rep. Harry Delin and Reuban Peters.

Wm. B. Taylor, Org. Dir., Oil Workers Organizing Campaign, advises: War Emergency Pipe Line, Inc., Division one, CIO 48, against 23. Motor Fuels Corp., Levelland, Texas., CIO 34, against 25.

CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, report: Waterbury Rolling Mills, Waterbury, Conn., CIO 72, no union 12.

John C. Lawson, Secy.-Treas., Stone & Allied Products Workers, advises: Everett, Pennsylvania, plant of Pittsburgh Sand Co., CIO 29, no union 6. Rep. Niles Alvine handled the organization of this plant.

CIO Reg. Dir. Geo. Craig, Philadelphia, reports: Abrasive Company, Philadelphia, CIO 263, District 50, UMWA, 153. Dist. 50 had a contract here for approximately 19 months and did nothing to improve the working conditions of the employes. Finally the employes decided to come into the CIO. CIO Field Reps. George Bucher was in charge and Victor Ulivitch assisted in the campaign. Congratulations to both for the wonderful job that was done.

Field Rep. B. T. Wolford, Huntington, W. Va., reports: Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., UE-CIO 68.8%, AFL 26.6%, Neither 3.6%. UE Rep. Irene Berman was in charge.

CIO Marine Engineers Have Perfect No-Strike Record; Reaffirm Pledge

Not a single strike of any kind since Pearl Harbor has blotted the record of the CIO's Natl. Maritime Marine Engineer's Beneficial Assn. This 100% perfect record was revealed at the union's 69th annual convention held in Washington Jan. 15-20, when delegates voted unanimously to reaffirm their no-strike pledge.

The Marine Engineers, one of the oldest national unions in the CIO, is composed of licensed officers in the merchant marine. The 24 delegates attending the convention came from the Great Lakes, the Rivers, and Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts.

Pres. Samuel J. Hogan was re-elected unanimously to his fifth term as head of the union and William O. Holmes was elected to his first term as secretary-treasurer.

Also-re-elected were 1st Vice-Pres. Ray H. Robinson and 2nd Vice-Pres. Warren C. Evans. John K. Shepler was elected 3rd vice-president.

Members of the newly elected Natl. Executive Committee are Edward L. Rodgers, Atlantic Coast; R. Meriwether, Pacific Coast; D. J. Hueston, Gulf Coast; O. H. Goodell, Rivers; and William J. Garrett, Great Lakes.

Officers are elected for a two-year term, although conventions are held annually. New Orleans was chosen as the city in which the 1946 convention will be held.

Important part of the program drawn up for the coming year concerns the uniform agreement which the union is seeking to have signed by steamship companies on all coasts. So far 28 companies have already accepted it.

Fur Bosses Take Lessons From Avery, Says Union Board

Bosses in the New York fur industry are trying to pull a "Sewell Avery," the executive board of the CIO's Intl. Fur & Leather Workers Union were told at a semi-annual meeting held at Atlantic City, N. J., this week.

Details of the threat of New York fur manufacturers to lock-out of some 8,000 fur workers and to continue their defiance of the War Labor Board after the style of Sewell Avery of Montgomery-Ward were related to the union's executive board by Irving Potash, manager of the Furriers Joint Council.

The dispute between the union and the Fur Manufacturers Assn. of New York has been going on since an old agreement expired in February, 1944. In June a panel of the New York regional WLB issued its recommendations, which included: Equal division of work for a 10-month period; no discharge without just cause; and one and two weeks' paid vacation.

During all negotiations and hearings before the various boards since the contract expired, the Association continued to stall and to refuse to meet the union's demands. Last month the Natl. WLB issued a final directive which was immediately accepted by the union even though it granted only a part of the union's demands. The Association refused point-blank to accept the order, and as in the case of Montgomery-Ward, challenged the Board's authority.

Potash told the executive board that although some manufacturers are being duped by the ring-leaders into defying the Government, many others patriotically desire peace in the industry. He said that almost 600 individual agreements have been concluded by the union and that the recent collective agreement signed with the Retail Fur Assn. covered some 200 firms.

Earlier the executive board heard a report given by Pres. Ben Gold recommending that all steps necessary be taken to meet the Fur Manufacturers' defiance without strikes and stoppages.

The board unanimously reaffirmed its no-strike pledge at the opening meeting and went on record in full support of the National CIO convention decision to continue the pledge until "the complete and absolute destruction of the German and Japanese military forces."

Something Rotten Going On In Textile Pay Case, Says TWU

By political conniving and pressure on "higher-ups" in the Government, the American Cotton Manufacturers Assn. is trying to prevent the War Labor Board from increasing the miserably low wages of the nation's cotton textile workers, Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers' Union charged this week in Washington.

In a letter sent to all U. S. Senators and Representatives Rieve said:

"Certain forces have sprung brazenly into action to frustrate a pending decision of Natl. War Labor Board in the cotton textile case and according to the written word of their spokesman have secured the aid and assistance of high government officials to defeat one of the most depressed groups of industrial workers in the country."

Rieve explained that he was referring to a telegram which W. H. Hightower, president of the Association, sent to "all Southern Senators and Congressmen with the exception of Arkansas and Kentucky" urging the legislators by a "crafty distortion" of the case to enter a protest to Economic Stabilization Director Fred Vinson and Director of War Mobilization James Byrnes against the proposed cotton textile wage increases.

"Presumably this brazen call for political interference bore fruit." Rieve told the U. S. Legislators, "for on Jan. 12, 1945, William P. Jacobs, an industry member of the Natl. War Labor Board panel which heard the cotton textile case, who agreed in the finding that existing cotton textile wages are substandard, issued 'Another Progress Report' to cotton textile manufacturers."

In this report, Rieve stated, Jacobs informed the manufacturers that he had "conferred with Judge Vinson, having previously conferred with Justice Byrnes" who "arranged the conference with Judge Vinson for us . . . The matter is now in his hands and from the pressure that we know has now reached him, it is possible to say that for political reasons he may be forced to indefinitely hold the matter, or he may recommend a basis somewhat lower than the WLB would authorize."

"SATISFACTORY" INTERVIEW

Jacob's report, a partial copy of which Rieve made public at a press conference, said that the interview with Vinson was "satisfactory and resulted in a hopeful conclusion, again indicating the effect of pressure from higher up and perhaps from the letters which you have written to members of Congress."

Rieve reviewed the history of the cotton textile wage case which he pointed out had been before the WLB for more than a year and informed the Senators and Congressmen that all government agencies agree that wage adjustments are necessary to hold and procure manpower. The cotton textile industry is now at its lowest ebb since the war began, he said. It has lost 76,000 workers and shortages have become critical.

UE Group Hits Wage Policy

Government agencies and officers responsible for the administration of national wage policy have fallen down on the job, delegates representing 80,000 Westinghouse workers wired President Roosevelt this week from a meeting in N. Y. City.

The Natl. Westinghouse Conference Board of the CIO Electrical Radio & Machine Workers, meeting there this week, voted unanimously to call upon FDR "to counteract the failures and blunders of his subordinates by granting an immediate national cost-of-living wage adjustment of 17c an hour retroactive to Jan. 1, 1944."

Failure of Director of War Mobilization James Byrnes, Economic Stabilization Director Fred Vinson and the Natl. War Labor Board "to understand their responsibilities to production and to the efficient mobilization of the home front have resulted in a narrowly conceived and rigidly applied wage freeze," states a resolution passed by the conference.

The policies followed by these government officials and agencies, the conference board declared have:

1. Handicapped and limited the attainment of full and efficient war production.

2. Served to prevent the efficient and flexible application of our nation's manpower to the needs of war production.

3. Operated to depress the living standards, health, morale and production efficiency of the nation's workers.

Donner Named Legal Assistant

Frank Donner, a former principle attorney and supervisor of enforcement at the NLRB, was appointed national CIO legal assistant this week, Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel announced.

Donner is a graduate of Columbia Law School

Health Plan Pays $500,000 In First Year

Members of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers received some $500,000 in payment of sickness and accident claims during the first year of the operation of an insurance plan operated by the Trade Union Accident & Health Assn. of America, according to a report made at a quarterly meeting of the union held this week at Reading, Pa.

The plan, which was originated by Dr. Leo Perlman, was adopted at the annual convention of the Federation of Hosiery Workers in May, 1943. It provides for payment by manufacturers with whom the union has agreements of a premium of 2 per cent of their gross payroll for coverage of their employes for accident, health, hospital, medical and surgical insurance.

Up to Nov. 29, 1944, 3,200 members of the union had received benefits under the insurance plan, the Federation reported.

Streetcleaners Ask Overtime

Vigorous protests against the policy of N. Y. City's Sanitation Dept. of imposing overtime and Sunday work without compensation were expressed this week at meeting of 300 Brooklyn sweepers and drivers affiliated with the CIO State, County & Municipal Workers.

The meeting voted to appeal to Mayor F. H. LaGuardia to act on union proposals for time and a half pay for overtime work; Sunday pay; and a conference between the union and Sanitation Dept. officials to help solve problems confronting the workers.

L. J. IMBER COMPANY
Founded by L. J. Imber, Formerly of Green Duck Co.

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS

for ADVERTISING
UNION DUES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS
EMPLOYEES' BADGES
Recognized Union Labels
No Charge for Designs and Sketches
Also Specializing in
Light and Heavy Stamping
Coining and Embossing
Small, Intricate and Special Stampings.
Tools and Dies

N. Y. Representative
HERBERT R. LERMAN
AL. 4-3356
37 E. 14th St.

Detroit Representative
CLARENCE L. HOULE
CAD. 9085
424 Book Bldg.

L. J. IMBER COMPANY BRUnswick 7815
1726-41 W. North Ave.
CHICAGO, 22, ILLINOIS

WPB, OPA Act to Direct Textiles Into Low-Cost Clothes and Cut Prices

A double-barreled program to increase production of low-cost clothing and to cut its cost 6 to 7 per cent was announced this week by WPB Chairman J. A. Krug and Price Administrator Chester Bowles.

The program marks a victory for the CIO and its Women's Auxiliaries, which have campaigned for low-priced, durable clothing for more than a year.

Heart of the joint OPA-WPB program are restrictions which will force about 75 per cent of all textiles—cotton, wool and rayon—into low and medium-priced clothing.

The program requires more low and medium-priced cotton garments to bear tags marked by the manufacturer at specific dollar-and-cents prices. Retailers will be required to mark all other garments at OPA ceiling prices.

Other phases of the program are:

Equitable distribution by requiring garment manufacturers to sell the same proportion of output as in 1943 to retailers who were customers then.

Production by textile mills of a major percentage of their output—at average prices not exceeding the average prices for the first half of 1943—to fill orders for manufacturers producing essential garments.

FINISHING RESTRICTED

Restricting the amount of "over finished" textiles, thus preventing upgrading of prices on poor quality materials.

Controls "where feasible" over quality.

These steps are expected to alleviate the acute shortage in children's garments, men's and women's underwear, work clothes, men's shirts and shorts, house dresses, towels and numerous other items.

During the first and second quarters of this year the program should provide 38 million and 60 million children's garments respectively, according to Dr. William Y. Elliott, vice-chairman in charge of the Office of Civilian Requirements, WPB.

"During these (past) 18 months," Bowles said, "clothing prices rose 11 per cent. Only a drop of 4.5 per cent in food prices and stability of rent prices have prevented a dangerous rise in living costs.

"We cannot rely on a continued downward trend of food prices. Those who have studied the problem agree that the alarming rise in clothing shows no indication of abating. In fact, quite the reverse. Unless we take firm action now, the entire stabilization program will be in danger."

High Postwar Prices Seen Abolishing Jobs

A warning that increases of postwar prices over the 1941-42 level will increase unemployment was sounded this week by the Office of Price Administration Labor Policy Committee.

"While the OPA can do nothing to force prices back below their pre-war level, labor is convinced that OPA must not permit prices to go any higher than they were in 1941-42," the committee said. "For this reason labor is urging OPA to require producers, with very few exceptions, to stick to their old prices when they go back to production again."

Members of the committee are: Donald E. Montgomery, CIO; Julius R. Luhrsen, Railway Labor Executives Assoc., and Boris Shiskin, AFL.

Ration Units Are Lauded By Murray

The work of the OPA War Price and Rationing Boards was lauded by CIO President Philip Murray on the occasion of their third anniversary this month.

"The CIO is happy to send greetings to the OPA War Price and Rationing Boards on their third anniversary," Murray said in a message to them. "We are especially proud of the work done by the thousands of CIO members of these boards.

"We in the CIO recognize the extreme importance of stabilization measures in times of war; we recognize the equal importance of stabilization measures during the reconversion period.

"We are glad, therefore, to commend the boards on this occasion for the work already done and to wish them even greater success and more effective work in the critical period ahead."

UAW, Farmers To Act Together At South Bend

An example of farm-labor unity are the community discussion groups formed in South Bend, Ind., by educational committees of the St. Joseph County Farm Bureau and the CIO United Auto Workers, Local 5, to study opportunities for common action.

A meeting of all discussion groups will consider bills before the state legislature which are of common interest.

The local has been operating a co-op food store in South Bend since 1942. The store had difficulty finding coal until it concluded arrangements with the Farm Bureau cooperative to handle coal orders.

Out of this agreement grew a series of get-togethers between the members of the two groups, which in turn developed into the discussion groups.

Price Panels Given More Authority

Office of Price Administration price panels now have power to crack down on price ceiling violators on their own initiative — additional authority emphasizing the need for labor representation on panels.

The panels "have been empowered to act for the Administrator of OPA and to negotiate settlement of price violations reported to the panel," it was announced this week by the OPA.

The authority was given "to help fill in the gaps left when the victims of over-ceiling prices fail to take the necessary action against violators." Individual consumers still have the right and the responsibility to take action themselves.

Deliberate violators are subject to fines of three times the amount of the overcharge, or $50, whichever is greater. Unintentional violators are liable to pay a fine equal to the overcharge, or $25, whichever is greater.

If the purchaser takes action, he recovers the damages. If the panel files an administrator's claim, the panel decides whether the overcharge may be refunded to the purchaser.

BY ELEANOR FOWLER
Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Auxiliaries

Some rather startling information on wage rates for women workers has been released by the Women's Bureau. It shows that even in this war period wages for women workers in service jobs in states which have no minimum wage laws, go down as low as 12 and 15 cents an hour.

Eleven states were studied. Nine of them — Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia—have no minimum wage law. Kansas has no minimum wage rates in effect, and Maine's law applies only to one industry—fish packing.

Average hourly earnings in restaurants, laundries, limited price stores and hotels in 88 cities in those eleven states gave these results:

"The average earnings for some of these women-employing occupations were as low as 18 cents an hour in four localities and less than that in six."

In 50 to 60 areas the average hourly earnings of women in five laundry occupations were less than the 40 cent an hour minimum established for workers in interstate commerce under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Waitresses got less than 25c an hour in one third of the areas. In 70% of the cities reporting wages of hotel maids were under 30 cents an hour. The average hourly wage for women retail clerks was under 40 cents in all but two places.

WAR EFFORT HAMPERED

Wage conditions like these hamper the war effort. Women are needed in all of these occupations to service our war workers and our servicemen and women. We all know that shortages of help in laundries, restaurants, hotels and stores interferes with war production — and especially with the efficiency of women war workers.

One way this situation can be met is state minimum wage laws. And the urgency of the war need for correcting these shocking conditions calls for immediate action. In nine of those eleven states the legislatures are now in session.

Although wages for men in service industries in those states are not nearly as low as those for women, they also fall below minimum decency standards in many places. A state law to give minimum wage protection to all workers is clearly needed.

So far, however, only New York and Connecticut, of the 26 states with minimum wage laws, apply those laws equally to men and women. It has been easier to get passage of laws giving that protection only to women—and there is no question that theirs is the greatest need.

Supporters of the Equal Rights Amendment, passage of which would make minimum wage laws for women unconstitutional, have been saying that women no longer need the protection of those laws.

The Women's Bureau figures on these eleven states prove how wrong they are. And they should furnish all of us with very effective ammunition to use in opposing the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment, as well as in securing passage of minimum wage laws in states which do not have them now.

Chicago UTSEA Will Study Co-Op Education, Action

A Committee on Cooperative Activities has been formed to study plans for co-op education and action among the CIO Transport Service Employes in the Chicago area.

Cooperative enterprises may result from the activities of the committee, which will study credit-union plans and sponsor neighborhood study groups.

Ernest Calloway, UTSEA educational and publicity director, is chairman.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY TROUBLE SHOOTER

Drawn by MORT MESKIN

Story by JOSEPH GREENE and JERRY COLE

Ernest T. Weir—Dictator

(Continued from Page 1)

ton Steel Co., sole major holdout against CIO in the industry, squatting black and grimy next to the Ohio River, far up the panhandle of the State of West Virginia.

Weirton Steel and the town of Weirton are dominated by Ernest Tener Weir, $275,000-a-year founder of the company, and chairman of the board of directors of the Natl. Steel Corp. The 69-year-old Weir boasts that "no one ever gave me anything." Most of his employes would be willing to testify in secret before St. Peter that the steel magnate has spent his life making certain that the policy works in reverse.

The appearance of the gray-haired Weir contrasts sharply with his ruthless domination of the lives of his workers. A biographer has described him as looking like a "genial, kindly and prosperous pastor" with a "healthy pink complexion, soft blue eyes and benevolent expression." A non-critical observer might credit this self-made industrial overlord with the principles of Christian goodwill and sympathetic understanding were it not for the documented record of terror and thuggery engaged in by the stooges under his direction.

Witness after witness has testified in government hearings to the use of company "hatchet gangs," the vicious beatings administered to workers and union organizers, and the abrupt dismissals of long-time employes who had the courage to exercise their lawful right to join a labor organization.

Weir's record goes far beyond the barbed wire, tear gas and riot gun relations with his 10,000 employes in Weirton. It has national and international implications.

A long-time Republican, Weir actively backed Governor Thomas E. Dewey's campaign, although other GOP bigwigs made certain the support was on an off-the-record basis because of Weir's anti-labor record. In 1932, the company circulated "Vote for Hoover" buttons, with instructions to wear them or else . . .

Weir was a member of the openly anti-labor Liberty League, that withered like a sunflower in the hail of Roosevelt votes which carried FDR back into office in 1936. Weir was listed by the sensational and well-documented book, "Under Cover," as one of the heaviest contributors to the America First Committee, which crawled back under the rug shortly after Pearl Harbor.

Weir lives in comfortable Pittsburgh, about two hours' train ride east of Weirton through the hills of Pennsylvania. His private barony is the largest unincorporated town in the country, with its 30,000 inhabitants boxed in against the Ohio River, and surrounded by hills.

Key to People

The forbidding cliffs that dominate this vast industrial heart of America, dark and smoky and dirty against a light fall of snow, give a key to the kind of lives that people lead who are virtually chained to the machines that make steel—the most vital single product in the world. Millions of them fled the poverty of Europe—Poles, Czechs, Finns, Serbs, Greeks, Italians and lots more—only to discover that the freedom of America was as hard to win as was the bread to feed their families.

In valley after grimy valley, people like these answered the call of the CIO United Steelworkers when the union held out the hope of organizing for better wages, for decent hours, and for the right of a man to stand up in public meeting and say what he thinks without fear of being fired from his job.

Today, except for Weirton, the workers in every major steel plant in the nation are organized in the CIO Steelworkers Union.

Only at Weirton, which in 1932-33 was the lone profit-making firm in the industry, has management been successful in bamboozling its workers with the hocus-pocus maneuvers of a company-dominated "union." Tens of thousands of dollars and the energy and brains of shrewd and capable propaganda experts have been poured into the task of maintaining Weirton Steel as a tight little dictatorship.

Phoney 'Strike'

The attempt to unionize Weirton dates back to the days of the old AFL Amalgamated Assn. of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers, which outlawed a Weirton "strike" in 1933. Oldtimers at Weirton today remember that strike as strictly a phoney, and say they believed it was started by company agents with the full knowledge that the workers could not win it, and with the certainty that loss of the strike would mean dissolution of the union.

The strike was a flop. A rigged-up election that followed it was so completely dominated by the company that a government agent, assigned to see that there was fair play, gave up in dismay.

Most of the workers who participated actively in the strike were fired immediately, and the company began a long campaign of weeding out other "disrupters" who believed that the U. S. Government meant what it said when it stated that the people are free to join labor unions for their own protection. Nationality was turned against nationality, brother against brother, and father against son in the terroristic suppression of the slightest step toward industrial democracy.

The company - dominated Employes Representation Plan and the company-dominated Weirton Security League were succeeded by the company-dominated and currently alive Weirton Independent Union Inc., which has been outlawed by the Natl. Labor Relations Board and is now the subject of a court investigation. Workers had to join these organizations if they wanted to keep their jobs, and those who were members of legitimate unions too followed the practice of "keeping a union card in one boot and a company union card in the other boot."

The company developed its own Gestapo system, paying workers to spy on other workers and hiring thugs and strikebreakers to serve on its "hatchet gang" which regularly beat up any employes careless or courageous enough to express pro-labor sentiments.

The company owns large blocs of property, and controls many others. Because of this, it was eight years before the USA-CIO could rent a hall in Weirton. Some of the 60-odd empty store fronts in town are empty because the company rented them to keep the union from occupying them!

Only Big Plant

Weirton Steel was and is now the only big plant in town. It has so dominated politics that until 1935 company police patrolled the streets. This was forbidden finally by West Virginia law.

According to officials of the CIO union—local Director Robert J. Davidson and his assistant Lorne Nelles—the company has four times as many plant protection police as any other steel firm of equal size. It has armored cars—virtual tanks—tear gas and riot guns and machine guns to use. And it has the law of Hancock County on its side because the town of Weirton dominates the County.

This week the law of Hancock County sat itself down to try 29 members of the union, four of them on riot charges and 25 others under the West Virginia Redman Act which makes it unlawful for a group of men to assemble on the public streets if a Justice of the Peace says that such a meeting would endanger the public welfare. They had been distributing leaflets at company gates last Spring when they were violently attacked by members of the company "hatchet gang." Three of the union men were badly injured.

Swung First

Testimony before a jury by Tom Long, a leader of the company union, was that the USA-CIO men attacked company men. But this was flatly contradicted by a resident of Weirton who said that he saw Long swing his fist and tell Charles Barranco, one of the four accused of riot, that, "I'm going to run you out of town if it's the last thing I do."

Other witnesses testified that three union men, but only one company man (Long), were injured in the fight. The arrests, however, were all of union men.

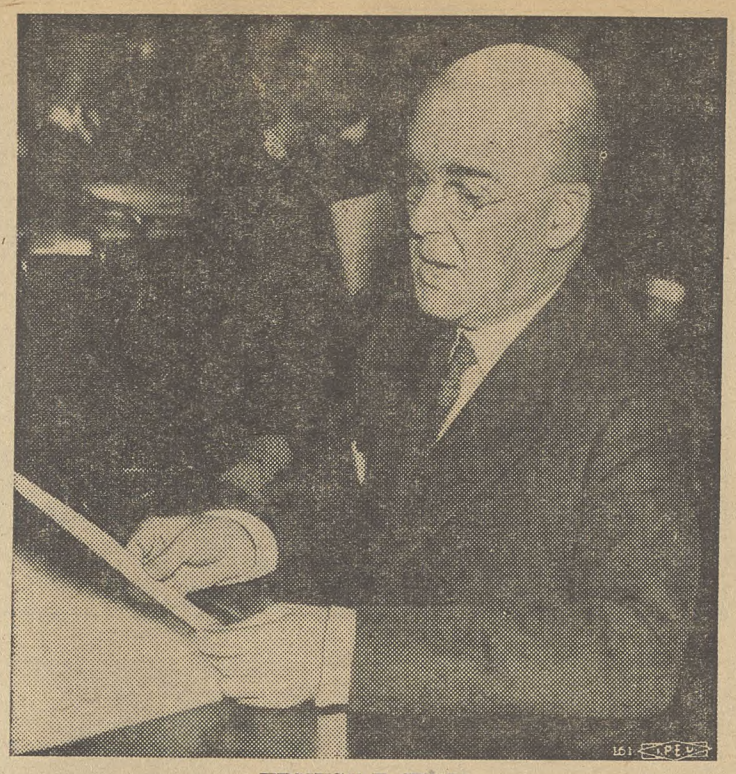
It took the jury just a short time to bring out a verdict of acquittal for Barranco and Louis Capone, another of the four. The trial of the other union men will continue.

The decision was interpreted by USA-CIO leaders as another indication of the seething rebellion which is mounting against Weirton Steel's continued attempt to regiment company workers.

One other straw shows how the wind is blowing. The Weirton Worker, publication of the company union, and the company-controlled press of the vicinity, blatantly supported Dewey and other Republican candidates. The Republican Primary registration in Hancock County was 1,000 more than the Democratic registration. Despite all this, the Weirton voters rolled up a 2,300 majority for re-election of President Roosevelt, sweeping practically every Democratic candidate into ofice.

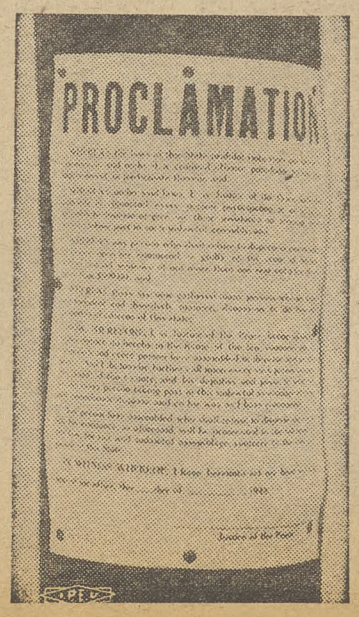
USA-CIO officers point out that there has been a consistent trend since 1932 in favor of the progressive policies expressed by the Roosevelt Administration. They say that the workers of Weirton know what they want, and will vote to get it, if they can do so by secret ballot. They are confident that when the USA-CIO calls for and gets a secret election, which is guaranteed free of company intimidation, the overwhelming majority of Weirton workers will vote for the union.

(Next week: How the company fools the workers. How the company union operates. How Weirton Steel controls the press. How civil liberties have been suppressed in Weirton. The myth of Weirton's "High" wages.)



ERNEST T. WEIR
"No one ever gave me anything."

WEIR'S TANKS help him to "keep things orderly." This one (No. 9) is said to be equipped with tear gas, machine guns and other lethal weapons.



WEIR'S STOOGES issue proclamations like this, which, under provisions of an ancient law, forbid assemblages of three people or more, and allow Weir-dominated law officers to clap union men in jail on felony charges for exercising their constitutional rights.

The CIO NEWS

Weekly Publication
Of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 6 82 February 5, 1945

National Edition

Crisis In The Classroom—U.S. Aid Badly Needed

By SARA LEE DILL

Members of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor this week heard America's need for a workable federal aid to education bill dramatized in the shocking statistics of education experts and in the simple facts presented by rural school teachers.

Statistics presented by Natl. Education Assn. experts and others revealed a deplorable inequality of educational opportunity between the states that drags down the standards of education and therefore the quality of the future citizens of our whole country.

Bare statistics tell the story:

1. In 1943-44 alone 20 per cent of the teachers were new to their positions.

2. At least 50,000 teachers entered the military services or war industries.

3. Nearly 30 per cent of the teachers were paid less than $1200 per year; 5 per cent were receiving less than $600 per year.

4. More than 50,000 teachers were employed on emergency or substandard certificates.

5. At least 8000 classrooms lacked teachers.

The situation was further complicated by the fact that enrollments in teachers' colleges had dropped from 146,000 in 1941-42 to 72,000 in 1943-44—a decrease of more than 50 per cent.

Kermit Eby, CIO director of research and education, testifying before the committee, pointed out the "necessity of taxing wealth **where it is** to educate the children **where they are** . . ."

Poor states with incomes per capita and per pupil comparable to Mississippi, North Dakota, and Alabama, would have to make an economic effort to finance education far greater than any other states have yet made, in order to provide a minimum level of support of $1600 per classroom unit.

"The corporations which take the wealth from the states," Eby said, "should be taxed to educate the children of the workers."

The education aid bill before the committee (S 181) appropriates $300,000,000, two-thirds of it to bring teachers' salaries up to the decency level and the rest to improve school facilities. The money is to be spent by the states, which refutes the Republican outcry against the bill on the alleged ground that it means "Federal control."

The stories of rural teachers like Miss Wilma Upchurch told of the human pathos involved in the cold statistics. Miss Upchurch has been teaching the first grade in Douglas County, Nebr., for 16 years. She earns $1,125 a year; and though with her B. S. degree she has been offered jobs at twice the money, "someone must teach the children."

Negro schools in the South are even more crowded than white schools, and the teachers lower paid. Miss Florance Christmas told the committee about her school in Copiah County, Miss., where 190 pupils are taught eight grades by her and two other teachers. Miss Christmas earns a total of $360 for six months' teaching, as much as she earns in six weeks at a job in a factory the rest of the year.

AMERICA'S KIDS deserve the best in classroom equipment and teachers not only in nursery schools but through the entire twelve grades. The earnest faced kid (top) is in one of New York's nursery schools. The influence of teachers on children like the little girl below comes second only to the family. Adequate recreational facilities are needed by kids like those below.

World Neighbors

Bankers Tip Their Hand In Proposed Changes To Bretton Woods Pact

After months of official silence, the American Bankers Association has come out with a statement on Bretton Woods, approving the agreement "in principle" but suggesting certain amendments.

These proposed changes in an agreement for promoting world trade, signed by 45 United Nations and now awaiting Congressional ratification, look harmless by themselves, but the effect they would have if adopted is anything but.

The ABA amendments or any other, for that matter, if adopted, can very easily wreck the whole agreement and lose for America the five million jobs in exports that Bretton Woods makes possible.

Bretton Woods was the result of unanimous agreement among 45 nations. The three most powerful nations in the world—the U. S., the Soviet Union and Britain—signed it. They were able to reconcile not only their own points of view but also those of 42 other nations, large and small, without friction or complaint.

At the same time, the interests of the U. S. were amply protected—as witness the five million U. S. jobs we can expect when Bretton Woods gets to work.

The Bretton Woods meeting took about a year to assemble. Vast amounts of material had to be put together. Delegates had to be brought from all the United Nations, under wartime conditions. The meeting itself took about a month.

THREAT TO JOBS

The agreement that is now being presented to Congress in a bill to be offered early this month represents a long and delicate process of compromise and reconciliation of the points of view of 45 countries. Any changes that are made by Congress will have to be submitted to all of them.

When the business of re-assembling the conference starts. The fact that the U. S. has put in one or a dozen changes will raise demands among the 44 other signers for changes in their interest. As is well known, one amendment in a proposition that all have once agreed on brings others.

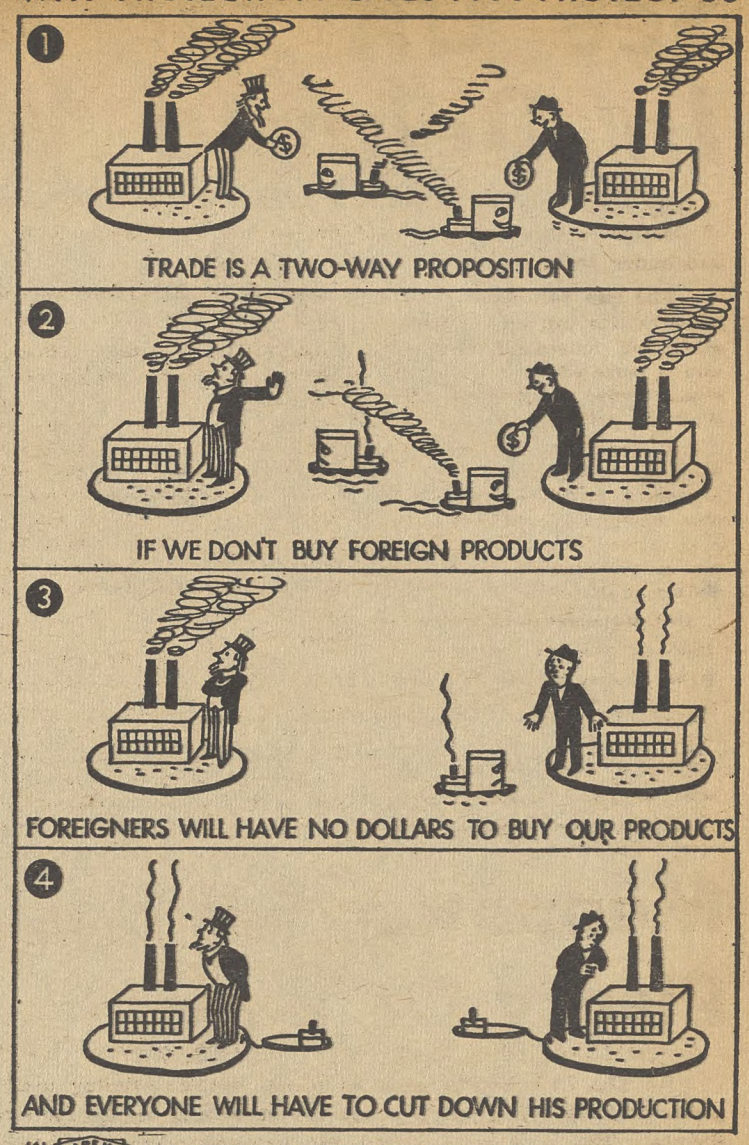
The changes proposed by the Bankers Association are thus not so important as the fact that they are changes. Approving Bretton Woods "in principle," they are trying to wreck it in fact.

In this tactic, the ABA follows the line of Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), GOP foreign policy expert, who endorses the Dumbarton Oaks plan for world security after the war in a long speech and then adds a couple of reservations that would make it impossible for Dumbarton Oaks to function.

The answer to the American Bankers Association is to urge your Senators and your Congressman to vote for the bill to ratify Bretton Woods quickly and without changes of any kind.

Five million jobs in U. S. exports is at stake—which add up to more than one or a dozen changes that any banker may propose.

WHY "PROTECTION" DOES NOT PROTECT US



GRAPHIC ASSOCIATES FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, INC

Guatemala Breaks With Franco; Lists Agents As Enemies

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 3 (ALN)—Following her break in relations with the Franco regime of Spain, Guatemala has placed all Spanish Falangists on her enemy alien list, subject to imprisonment if they continue their activities.

Huge mass demonstrations filled the streets of Guatemala City in support of the government's action as Spanish Minister Sanz Agero was handed his passport. The Minister left with his staff for Salvador, where Spain's envoy, the Duke de Baylen, reportedly heads the North American division of the Falange. Guatemala's envoy to Spain, Francisco Azurdia, was ordered to abandon Madrid and is now en route to Lisbon.

At the same time it was reliably learned that various Latin American countries, including Guatemala, Cuba, Uruguay and Costa Rica, are preparing resolutions for the Inter-American Conference here on Feb. 22, urging a joint Pan-American break with Spain.

It was said that such resolutions will be in order since the conference agenda includes discussions on continental defense and the Argentine question, both of which are closely related to the fascist menace emanating from Spain.

Guatemalan envoy to Mexico Guillermo Toriello, a brother of Jorge Toriello who is one of the leaders of the government junta which took control on Oct. 20, told Allied Labor News that former dictator Jorge Ubico "recognized Franco for reasons of personal sympathy and against the popular desire, while the people were unable to oppose him because of the brutal dictatorship.

"After the revolution," Toriello continued, "the democratically elected National Assembly asked the junta to revoke Ubico's illegal recognition and the junta thereupon decreed relations with Franco non-existent, which means that Guatemala has never recognized fascist Spain.

"The Guatemalan government discovered Falangists actively collaborating with reaction and Ubico's counter-revolutionaries in opposition to the junta with the aim of destroying our democracy.

"We learned that Franco used his minister in Guatemala City to spread his influence. The decree places Falangist agents on the same basis as Axis enemy aliens." Toriello pointed out that the decree termed Franco Spain "a purely totalitarian regime" and "the reactionary center endangering continental security."

Yugoslav Unions Growing

Moscow, Feb. 3 (ALN)—Trade union organization has already made rapid strides in Serbia, Macedonia, Dalmatia, Montenegro and Vojvodina and in the liberated regions of Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and a national conference of trade unions is being planned for the formation of a united trade union federation of Yugoslavia, it was reported here this week.

The movement for the establishment of a united trade union center for all regions and nationalities of Yugoslavia began at a meeting in Belgrade on Dec. 31, 1944, attended by 20,000 professional, industrial and government workers of Belgrade and other towns.

This meeting unanimously adopted a resolution emphasizing that the workers "must play an active part in the restoration of the national economy and in the building of a free, democratic Federative Yugoslavia," and as its first step elected an organizing committee to rebuild the trade union movement.

42 Nations At London Meeting

London, Feb. 3 (ALN)—Two hundred thirty delegates from 42 countries have been appointed to the world trade union conference opening here on Feb. 6, the British Trades Union Congress announced today. The TUC delegation, it added, will be composed of 15 members of the TUC general council.

Declaring that trade unions have found that decent wages and conditions can "only be achieved by the establishment of equal standards in other countries producing similar commodities," Will Lawther, acting presiednt of the National Union of Mineworkers, said:

HITS LEWIS

"This is one of the very important aspects that British trade unionists bore in mind in organizing the coming conference." Deploring trade union isolationism, Lawther declared he believed "the anti-Soviet, anti-British claptrap of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mineworkers, prompted the AFL refusal to attend the meeting."

Chinese Unions Aid Production, Fight In Guerilla Armies

(Fourth in a series of Allied Labor News articles on unions of the United Nations.)

By ANTHONY JENKINSON

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (ALN)—In accepting the invitation of the British Trades Union Congress to attend the world labor conference in London, Chu Hseuh-fan, president of the Chinese Association of Labor, recently stated that so far as the CAL was concerned the main problem before the conference would be "to raise the living standards of the peoples of Asia." So long as labor in the Far East is depressed, he said, "workers' standards can nowhere be secure."

The backward economies of the countries of Asia, according to Chu, are responsible for the small size of their organized labor movements. In June, 1943, the CAL claimed a membership of 594,283—out of a population of 400,000,000. According to Chu, the CAL executive board of 31 includes one representative of the Communist-led guerrilla unions of North China. These unions, grouped in the North China Federation of Trades Unions, claim 1,000,000 members—most of whom work and fight behind the Japanese lines.

The structure and character of unions in the two areas of China are in marked contrast. In central China, unions are obliged to register with the Chungking government, membership is compulsory, and union officials are appointed by the Ministry of Social Welfare.

The National Mobilization Law of 1942, which made strikes and picketing illegal, stated that the "government may prevent and settle industrial disputes by decrees." The CAL itself was established by government decree in 1938 "to aid in stabilization and labor conscription, promote labor welfare and increase production."

In North China, membership in unions is voluntary, union officials are elected by the workers and are subject to recall. According to the 1940 constitution of the General Labor Union of Yenan, guerrilla capital, all workers are free to join the union "regardless of age, sex, nationality, political affiliation or religion."

The labor policy of the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia Border Region government, issued in May, 1941, is "to safeguard and improve the workers' livelihood, increase production, and strengthen the workers' organizations so that they may become the backbone and mainstay of the anti-Japanese democratic political structure."

The central policy of the North China unions, as expressed by the GLU executive board in 1940, is "to organize all the workers of the Border Region for active participation in the war of resistance and national construction. In order to guarantee victory, we must increase the discipline and productivity of labor, raise the political and cultural and technical level of the workers, and strengthen the bonds between workers and soldiers. Friendly relations between capital and labor must be maintained . . ."

See OK for Wallace In Delayed Vote

By a one vote margin Henry A. Wallace was virtually assured of confirmation as Secretary of Commerce this week, though the job has been stripped of the RFC loan making powers it had under Jesse Jones.

The one vote squeak-through came on a motion backed by Republicans and reactionary Democrats to call up the nomination for immediate consideration, a move which it was generally conceded would have meant Wallace's defeat.

The final vote on the confirmation will probably come up on March 1, leaving time for a new mobilization of labor and progressive forces to guarantee him an overwhelming vote in the Senate at that time.

CIO did mobilize in Wallace's support, with a letter from Pres. Murray to the field urging united worker, farmer and employer support, and with a statement from Sidney Hillman as PAC chairman. Support also came from businessmen, led by such industrialists as Henry J. Kaiser and Andrew Higgins.

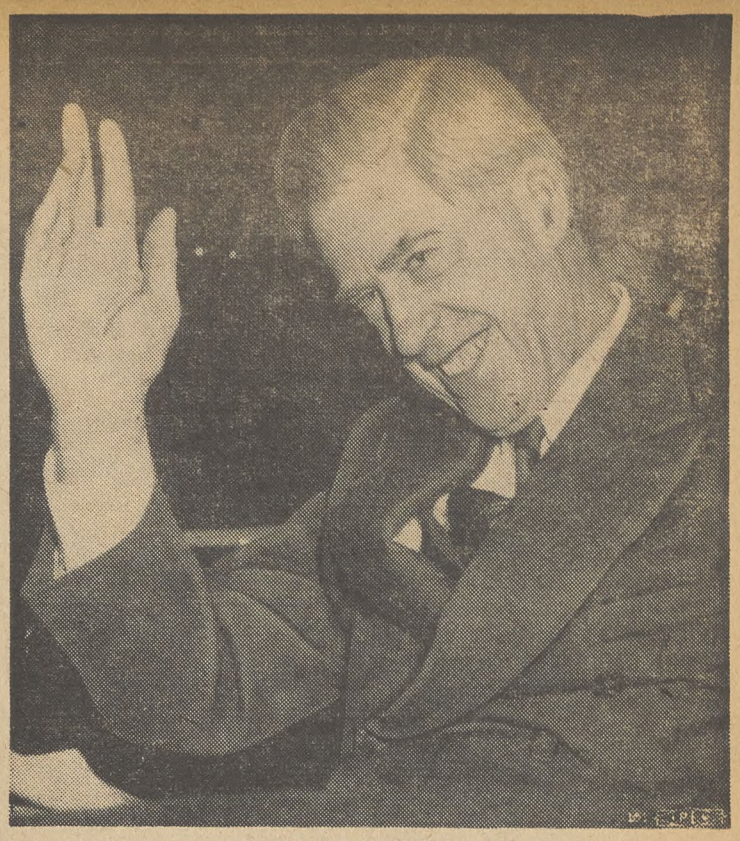
These businessmen, and 12 members of the U. S. Senate, are aware with the CIO and the progressive farm organizations of Wallace's value to them and to the nation. Wallace stands for full production and jobs for all, for expanded world trade and enough food to eat for everybody.

OPPOSITION BLIND

The opposition to Wallace apparently doesn't believe these things are possible or even very desirable. Businessmen like Kaiser and Higgins know that full production with jobs for all is the only assurance that free enterprise will survive and function. The 74 Senators who voted against Wallace by voting to take away the loan-making powers that Jones possessed, while yelling loudly for free enterprise, are actually doing their own cause a dis-service.

The 74 to 12 vote for the George bill that takes the RFC away from the Commerce Dept. is a sharp warning of the strength of reaction in the Congress despite the election. Following closely on the House vote of early January to continue the un-American Dies Committee, it indicates the tremendous job that lies ahead for the '46 elections.

The GOP-reactionary Democrat coalition is strong and is being led by extremely capable strategists—mostly from the GOP side, who use the polltaxers as the front for their dirty work. The coalition can only be broken by the united efforts of labor, farmers, progressive businessmen and housewives.



HENRY A. WALLACE

Manpower Bill Has Plenty Of 'Bugs'

As The CIO NEWS went to press, the May-Bailey manpower draft bill (HR 1752) passed the House and headed for the Senate. The way was cleared for passage when anti-union shop and anti-discrimination clauses were removed, and when Administration pressure was turned on.

As it stands now, the measure provides for use of the Selective Service System in recruiting manpower between 18 and 45 for critical war industries.

The bill forbids a worker to leave a current war job unless his Selective Service Board has determined "it is in the best interest of the war effort." No provision for appeal is included, and the worker is frozen where he is.

There is also no appeal from orders of the Selective Service System sending a worker into a war job, until after he has been inducted. Induction into a particular plant is up to the Director of War Mobilization, who "shall consult with the appropriate representatives of labor, management, agriculture and government." This consultation is not mandatory.

Seniority rights are protected, but there is no protection against wage cuts as the result of transfers. This point was urged by Pres. Roosevelt in his January message asking for the bill, but has been ignored. In the same way, the bill has no provision guarding against discrimination on war jobs due to race, creed, or national origin.

Pres. Murray's repeated requests for a national conference of labor, industry and government to find out precisely where production bottlenecks occur and to remedy them have so far been ignored.

Vote to Kill Georgia Polltax

Georgia took a long step toward a freer democracy this week when its House of Representatives voted to repeal the polltax. The measure now goes to the Governor for signature, since it has already been passed by the state Senate. Gov. Ellis Arnall was one of the main initiators of the fight for repeal.

Earlier, another Southern state took a positive step when it voted to rescind a 1943 resolution asking for a U. S. constitutional amendment freezing the income tax at 25 per cent. The drive for this amendment, which would open the way for a general sales tax, has been sparked by Frank E. Gannett's Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc.

Meantime, the campaign for a Federal bill to outlaw the polltax is shaping up in the U. S. Congress. Seven states still have polltaxes, and one, Tennessee, which repealed it by state action a while back, found itself reversed by its own Supreme Court.

Despite Georgia's act, a Federal bill, such as the one that has passed the U. S. House twice now and has twice been filibustered in the Senate, is still needed.

Name Liberty Ship for CIO Marine Hero

The scheduled launching of the Liberty Ship Patrick Bryan Whalen on Feb. 21 will honor one of the militant founders of the CIO Natl. Maritime Union.

"Paddy" Whalen, as he was known all along the Atlantic Coast to his friends and associates, lost his life as a result of the torpedoing of the SS Illinois in 1942. He was serving as assistant engineer.

Whalen was an NMU official during the formative years of the union, being stationed for some time at Baltimore as port agent. He was one of the first to offer his veteran seaman's skill for his country when war broke out.

The ship to be named in his honor is being built by the J. A. Jones Construction Co., of Brunswick, Ga.

Murray Hits Ward Ruling As Anti-War

CIO Pres. Philip Murray this week sharply criticized the recent Federal Court decision, upholding Sewell Avery's policies in connection with the operation of Montgomery Ward, as a blow to labor's wartime policy of peacefully settling industrial disputes. The decision, by Judge Philip L. Sullivan of the U. S. District Court in Chicago, held that U. S. Army seizure of Ward property was unconstitutional. The government is appealing the ruling. Meanwhile, the Army retains control of seized Ward properties.

"The effect of this decision," Murray declared, "is to state to these agrieved workers that they cannot use their own weapons to adjust their grievances during wartime, nor can they expect the government to comply with obligations which it has assumed.

"This creates an unfortunate situation and permits executives of the Sewell Avery type to take advantage of labor during the period of the war to destroy labor unions and the fundamental principle of true collective bargaining."

Stockholder disapproval of Ward's defiance of War Labor Board orders, which led to government seizure of Ward property, was expressed by Miss Zara duPont. Cambridge, Mass. Ward shareholder.

Miss duPont, who is a relative of the Wilmington duPonts, declared that the company has "squandered immense sums in misleading newspaper advertisements," has lessened operating efficiency by fighting the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Employes, and "has destroyed public goodwill, essential to the merchandising business."

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

PAPER WORKERS LOCAL 355 UNION MADE CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
LET MILPRINT FURNISH YOUR
CIO STATIONERY
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES
MILPRINT, Inc.
431 WEST FLORIDA STREET
MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN
Over 750 CIO Employees

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c
EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP
PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEE YOUR
SINCLAIR DEALER
for service that makes your car last longer

PLACE YOUR FAITH IN THE
Famous Since Broadcasting Began!
FADA Radio OF THE FUTURE
FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC., LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

Dr. Parran Asks Health System to Aid All U. S.

Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon general, this week called for a nation-wide hospital system to make medical specialists and modern equipment available "to any patient in need of them and to any physician," while asserting that public health advances have lagged behind scientific discoveries.

The head of the U. S. Public Health Service in his annual report asked for 2,400 health centers tied in with a system of rural, district and base hospitals.

A step in that direction was contained in the Burton-Hill Hospital Bill providing 110 million dollars to aid states in surveying health needs, constructing and administering hospitals.

The bill was referred to the Pepper Committee on Education and Labor.

Dr. Parran recommended full health services for each area containing 50,000 population. He said that full health services should include "early diagnosis of cancer, heart disease and other diseases of middle life, mental hygiene clinics, dental service for school children, correction of deficiency diseases due to malnutrition and bedside nursing care by public health nurses."

The Public Health head compared the percentages of draft rejectees in the first and second World War to show that public health advances have by no means kept pace with scientific discoveries, adding that maldistribution of hospitals has been a central factor in maldistribution of physicians and medical care.

By ELEANOR FOWLER
Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Women's Auxiliaries

One of the most encouraging signs of the time is the extent to which women's organizations are assuming the responsibility for building understanding of the importance of American participation in world affairs.

The League of Women Voters has made a campaign for support of the United Nations' organization proposed at Dumbarton Oaks its major national undertaking this year. They've issued a lot of simple material — one - page leaflets, discussion outlines — to help people to understand how much is at stake in building a strong international organization to safeguard peace.

They are holding one day institutes in a number of places where authorities on Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks give the women facts which they need to work for favorable Congressional action. Eight hundred women attended the one here in Washington, including representatives of many community organizations.

"This time we will win the peace" is the New Year's resolution proposed to all Parent-Teacher associations by their national president. The Board of Managers of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers in November went on record for United States membership in an international organization with "power to enforce a just and lasting peace."

The January National Congress Bulletin carries an analysis of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals by Clark Eichelberger which is recommended to local presidents as a guide to action programs in their groups.

These are only two of the important women's organizations which are on the march. The American Association of University Women, the Women's Trade Union League, the National Council of Negro Women, the National Council of Jewish Women and many more have as an important part of their programs educating their members on the necessity for a strong United Nations to guard the peace. The women in CIO and the CIO auxiliaries are working on that job, too.

There is a wonderful opportunity,because of this almost unanimous agreement of women's organizations on the principle of a strong United Nations' organization, to hold women's conferences to discuss these proposals in thousands of communities. There are many small women's organizations which have no national ties that could be reached in that way.

The State Department has women speakers available for such meetings. Two of them are out now in different sections of the country, explaining the Dumbarton Oaks proposals.

Women's conferences of this kind could plan a program to reach every voter in the area with an understanding of the need for United States participation in world organization. They could also undertake community-wide petition campaigns of letters to Senators and Congressmen urging speedy favorable action on specific proposals as they come before Congress.

There is no time to lose in translating the basic agreement of American women with the need for international organization into an active campaign of pressure on Congress. The Bretton Woods monetary agreement which attempts to remove some of the economic causes of war through stabilization of currencies and aid to foreign trade, will be introduced in Congress any day now. The isolationists probably won't try to defeat it outright but they will try to weaken it by amendments and reservations. And the women of the country, standing together on this issue, can see to it that the isolationists are defeated.

L. J. IMBER COMPANY
Founded by L. J. Imber, Formerly of Green Duck Co.

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS

for ADVERTISING
UNION DUES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS
EMPLOYEES' BADGES
Recognized Union Labels
No Charge for Designs and Sketches
Also Specializing in
Light and Heavy Stamping
Coining and Embossing
Small, Intricate and Special Stampings.
Tools and Dies

N. Y. Representative
HERBERT R. LERMAN
AL. 4-3356
37 E. 14th St.

Detroit Representative
CLARENCE L. HOULE
CAD. 9085
424 Book Bldg.

L. J. IMBER COMPANY BRUnswick
1725-41 W. North Ave. 7815
CHICAGO, 22, ILLINOIS

CIO Radio Roundup

"The Crisis in the Classroom—The Need for Federal Aid to Education" will be the subject of the next national CIO radio show over the Blue Network at 6:45 p. m. EWT, Sat., Feb. 10.

Textile and Clothing Workers Unions will take the spotlight on the weekly CBS show at 3:45 p. m. EWT the same day.

* * *

The CIO United Auto Workers Union has employed what is believed to be the first full time CIO radio representative. He is Allen Sayler, who is working in the UAW-CIO's Education Dept., assisting local unions in putting radio programs on the air, and in setting up local radio committees to monitor the network commentators.

Sayler

Before coming to the UAW-CIO, Sayler was employed with the Federal Communications Commission in Washington, D. C. Previously he had been an investigator for the Senate Civil Liberties investigating Committee.

* * *

Sharp protest against violently abusive remarks made about Henry A. Wallace by news commentator Fulton Lewis, Jr., was filed this week by Irving Abramson, president of the N. J. CIO Council, with the Mutual Broadcasting System and with a Lewis sponsor, Plough, Inc., maker of St. Joseph Aspirin.

Asking for time on Lewis' regular broadcasting hour to answer the charges, Abramson said in a letter to Plough Inc.:

"If his (Lewis') expressions reflect the company's thinking, I think it would be much more honest for the company to go on the air and pay for political advertising instead of using monies which should go to the government for taxes as a medium for propaganda under the guise of advertising."

* * *

Busy Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., took time this week to praise CIO's last week show over Blue. Said Morgenthau in a letter to CIO President Murray:

"I want you to know that in my opinion the CIO broadcast on the Bretton Woods Conference was exceptionally good. The work the CIO is doing through these labor programs on the air is of tremendous importance."

Every fourth bottle of Schlitz goes overseas

THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS

'Cost of Living' Ain't the Same, But BLS Won't Change Its Name

By HAROLD J. RUTTENBERG
Research Director, United Steelworkers of America

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch's Richard Weiss has come through with the best explanation of the BLS "cost of Living Index." He says: "It is a list of numbers proving high prices are not expensive."

Since the last war, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Labor Dept. (BLS) has published a "cost of living" index that received little attention outside the world of professional students. In 1942 the War Labor Board made it a basis of the Little Steel Formula freezing wages, and suddenly the Cost of Living Index was thrown into the national limelight. Mounting attention, largely critical, led President Roosevelt to appoint a Presidential Cost of Living Committee in October, 1943. The CIO and AFL members of the Committee charged the Index with being (1) too low and (2) misnamed. Thirteen months after its birth the Committee's final report appeared, confirming both charges.

14-17% Error

While the report completely sustained the second charge, it only partially conceded the first one. Instead of the Index standing at 25.5 per cent above January, 1941, as shown by the BLS (labor found it closer to 45 per cent), the Committee's final report found it "to be 29 to 30 per cent."

This is a 14 to 17 per cent margin of error, which in the case of the Gallup Poll would be fatal, but in BLS's case apparently is of no moment.

But the concern of this article is the name of the BLS Index: it is not a cost of living index; it is a consumers' price index—a bit of a difference.

R. J. Thomas, UAW-CIO president and CIO member of the Presidential Committee, defines labor's position:

"The CIO has contended throughout that, in addition to changes in unit prices, changes in the manner of living, as distinguished from changes in the standard of living, should appropriately be included in the measurement of cost of living changes. Workers' families have incurred a great variety of extra expenditures because of wartime conditions . . .

"We agree, of course, that improvements in the standard of living should not be reflected in a cost of living index. To include forced changes in the manner of living, of the sort described above, however, is not to fall into such an error. This is true because, during the period with which we are concerned, from January 1941 to the present time, there has on the average been no improvement in workers' real income in terms of the actual quantities of goods and services purchased . . .

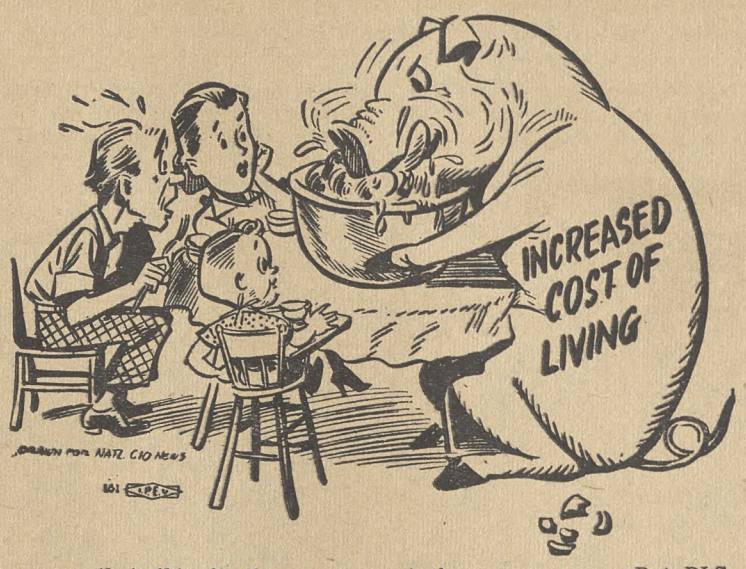
"The money incomes of workers have, of course, increased. But after deducting taxes and bond purchases and other savings, the resultant money income has not, because of limitations of supply, resulted in the purchase of more goods and services. Indeed, allowing for quality deterioration, there has been some reduction.

"The cost of living, as the CIO understands it, includes changes in the manner of living. To limit the concept to changes in retail prices is greatly to understate the real rise in living costs as we define them.

"The Mitchell Committee agrees that this is the case. They say:

"'The widesread opinion that the BLS Index grossly understates the rise in cost of living is justified, if cost of living is taken to mean the amount of money a family spends for the commodities and services it buys.'

"As the Mitchell Committee says: 'To most people cost of living means the amount of money a family spends.' This common sense conception of the cost of living is the only one utilized by the CIO. It is what workers mean by the phrase."



Name Is Wrong

The disagreement over what constitutes an equitable measurement of the cost of living during wartime accounts for the 15 percentage points difference between labor's figures and those of WLB Chairman Davis. But there is no disagreement that the BLS should change the name of its index, for BLS has publicly agreed that "cost of living" is not the proper name. But BLS has not dropped the "misleading name." Why?

In June, 1944, BLS said it would, but was awaiting Mr. Davis' final report. On November 17, 1944, Davis' Presidential Committee's report appeared. BLS publicly accepted it in full. Being a reasonable man I waited two months for BLS to change the name, but BLS, for all practical purposes, still said: "No." This time the reason was that Judge Fred Vinson, the Economic Stabilizer, might not approve a change.

A. F. Hinrichs, the BLS head who is known among my associates as a personification of a statistic, is a nervous little man. At a recent meeting of union research directors Hinrichs complained that a lot of libraries would be inconvenienced if the name were changed, and anyway a satisfactory new name was difficult to find.

Under some stern cross-examining Hinrichs finally blurted out that Vinson might not approve a new name. Is this why BLS would not admit for so long that it (1) not only did not measure cost of living, but (2) underestimated the rise in retail prices?

Is this why even now BLS still reports a 25 percent rise in its Index and does not report that a Presidential Committee found it to suffer from a 14 to 17 percent margin of error? Is this why BLS will not now drop the false name from its price index? Is this why wages are still frozen? It would be funny if so many millions of people, not libraries, were being so "inconvenienced" by an outworn wage freeze Formula.

Bad to Worse

Finally, last week (January 20) BLS wrote me, and other research directors, that the Index might be called a "Workers' Price Index." This sounds like progress, except that here is how BLS proposes to title the index:

Workers' Price Index (Cost of Living) and Retail Costs of Food in Large Cities

Obviously to include the words "cost of living" in the title (with or without parentheses) is the same as not changing the name. Furthermore BLS proposes to describe the renamed index as "formerly called the cost of living index." To be both accurate and honest, the description should read: "mistakenly called the cost of living index for many years." The proper name, furthermore, is "CONSUMERS' PRICE INDEX."

And, of course, BLS writes that Judge Vinson, the wage freezer, will have to approve "any change in the presentation of the index." Why? American workers know the answer, and none of them like it.

Congress and US

House Committee Lineup Shows Positive Gains

Two weeks ago, The CIO NEWS presented a partial report on the lineup of new committee members in the Senate. At the time, we pointed out how important the various Congressional committees are in legislation, how frequently the fate of a bill is decided in a committee before it reaches the floor for debate and a vote.

This week, we give a partial report on the new House Committees. As in the Senate, the changes are generally good—reflecting the political action work of the CIO in the election:

Appropriations Committee

Has charge of funds for carrying on war activities, for war agencies such as OPA, etc., and can thus either make or break enforcement of a law or the functioning of government departments.

Most positive gain here is paradoxically a negative one—in the enforced retirement through defeat of ex-Reps. Starnes (D., Ala.), former No. 2 man on the Dies Committee, Lambertson (R., Kans.) and Carter (R., Calif.). A positive addition is Rep. Koppelman (D., Conn.) who returns to the House with CIO support.

Banking and Currency

Handles legislation such as Economic Stabilization (Price Control, etc.), will handle ratification of the Bretton Woods world trade agreement. Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse (D., Conn.), who had CIO backing, will be on the Committee, as will Rep. Raines (D., Ala.), who defeated a notorious reactionary named Manasco.

Foreign Affairs

Gains in importance as more and more United Nations agreements (as distinct from treaties, which require a two-thirds Senate approval) are presented for ratification.

A number of pro-United Nations' members have been put on, including the two Mrs. Douglases—Helen Gahagan Douglas (D., Calif.), and Emily Taft Douglas (D., Ill.), who defeated the Chicago Tribune's man Stephen Day.

Newly elected Reps. Joseph Ryter (D., Conn.), and Daniel Flood (D., Pa.), are also expected to support FDR's foreign policy. A loss is former Rep. Fulbright (D., Ark.), who goes to the Senate, and former Rep. McMurray (D., Wis.), who lost out in a Senate race.

Interstate and Foreign Commerce

Will also have to deal with United Nations issues, presented in the form of commercial agreements, and with domestic trade as well. Rep. Marcantonio (ALP, N. Y.), gets a long-deserved post on a major committee. Another FDR supporter is Rep. Luther Patrick (D., Ala.), elected after a two-year absence with CIO support.

Labor

Reps. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.), Frank Hook (D., Mich.), Wm. J. Green (D., Pa.), supported by CIO, are on this committee, which is fortunate in losing ex-Rep. Stephen Day of the Chicago Tribune.

Military Affairs, Naval

The Military Affairs group gains through addition of Reps. Chet Holifield (D., Calif.), and Melvin Price (D., Ill.). The Naval Committee gains through addition of Reps. Hugh De Lacy (D., Wash.), Fogarty (D., R. I.), Frank Havenner (D., Calif.), and Andrew Biemiller (D., Wis.), all of whom had CIO support.

Bridges Wins U. S. High Court Review

A substantial success was scored this week in the fight for U. S. citizenship made by Harry Bridges, president of the CIO Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union.

The U. S. Supreme Court agreed to review the effort of the Federal government's attempt to deport Bridges to his native Australia.

Meanwhile, Bridges' case was materially bolstered by publicly announced support of California Attorney General Robert W. Kenny and of Congressmen Ellis E. Patterson of California and Hugh De Lacy of Washington.

Citing strides toward unity of all groups made in California, Kenny declared in a letter to FDR and Attorney General Biddle:

"Harry Bridges and his unions have been enthusiastic collaborators in that purpose, with concrete demonstration on the waterfront as well as in every industrial plant, of a profund understanding of the need to bury differences, to constitute a unified team with their employers and their government."

Bridges entered the United States legally in 1920 and has been here ever since. After his rise to a position of influence in the labor movement, strenuous efforts were made by various anti-labor groups to deport him.

In 1938 the U. S. Dept. of Labor was prevailed upon to issue a warrant for his arrest and deportation as an alleged member of the Communist Party. After a full hearing before Dean James M. Landis of Harvard Law School, the charges were dismissed as trumped-up fabrications of "self-confessed liars and almost pathological prevaricators."

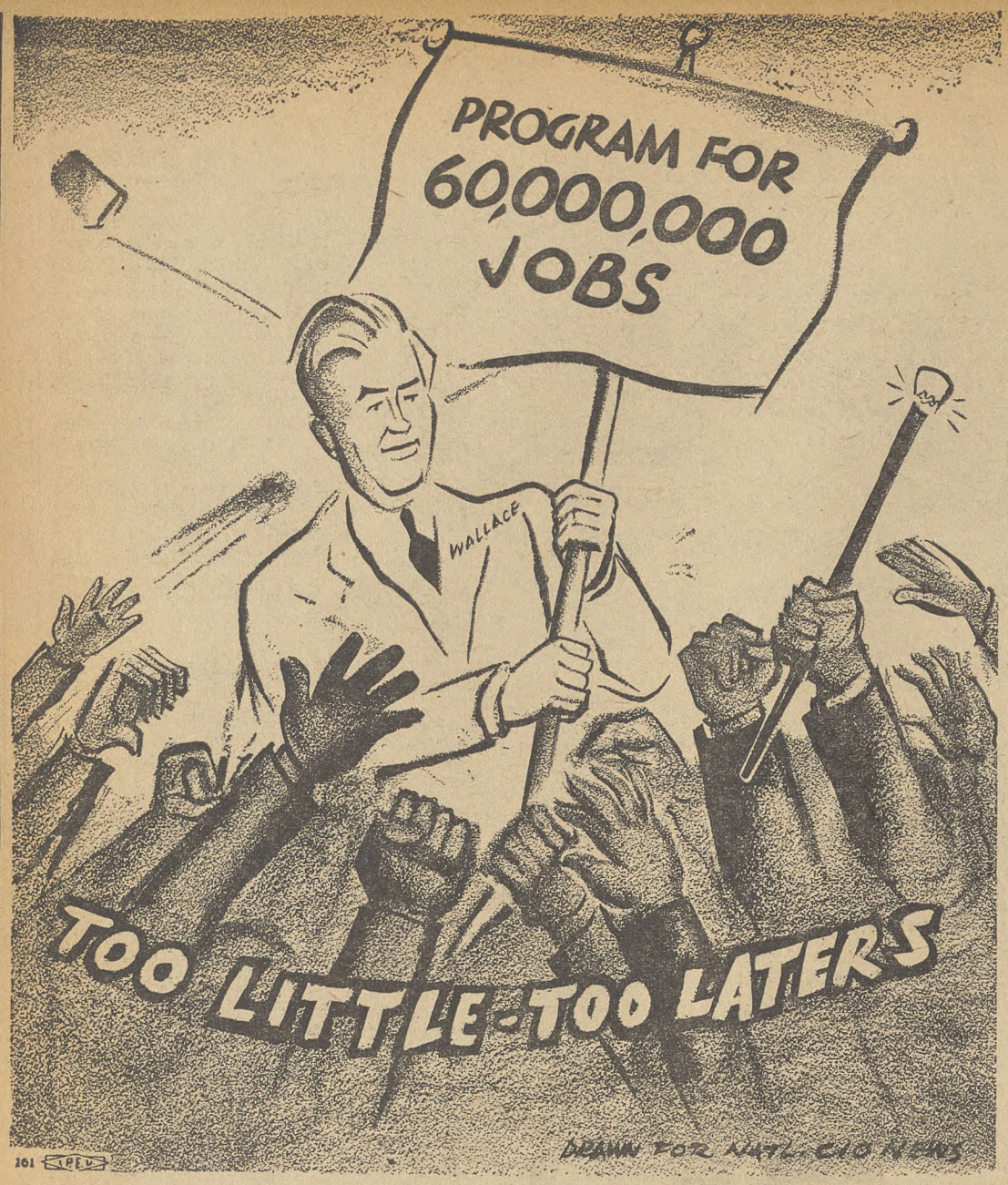
Two years later the immigration law was amended for the specific purpose of aiding new efforts to deport Bridges and after new hearings he was ordered deported.

The four-man Board of Immigration Appeals unanimously reversed the deportation order.

Attorney General Biddle in turn reversed the Board of Immigration Appeals upon—as Judge William Healy of the Circuit Court of Appeals later said — "evidence which would be condemned and proscribed without any hesitation by any American court."

Bridges' application for a writ of habeas corpus was denied by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals of California and the denial was affirmed by a 3-2 split decision of the court.

The way is now cleared for final determination of the issues by the highest court of the land.



Better Coordination Needed

The success of military operations depends upon the closest coordination of all branches of the service. This basic principle also applies to war production, though here it is not so well recognized or applied.

Our chief production problems have resulted not so much from actual shortages as from failures to make full and planned use of all our resources, allocating available supplies exactly when and where needed.

This is particularly true of the manpower problems we are hearing so much about today. The CIO yields to no one in its eagerness to get increased production of critical war goods by whatever means are necessary.

But President Murray points out that "while temporary shortages of labor are appearing in one war industry or community, cutbacks and layoffs are occurring in some other war items hitherto called critical and often in the same community and even in the same plant."

He concluded that "what is needed is not legislation placing our manpower under the control of Selective Service but better coordination between all the groups directly concerned in our production program."

To get immediate action on critical war goods, Murray has asked Chairman Krug of the WPB to call together the chiefs of industry divisions responsible for these critical programs, together with their industry and labor advisory committees, so that task committees may be set up to secure the needed production.

This would be a practical application of the better coordination that is so sorely needed.

'So What?' Says Watt

Like Ferdinand the Bull, the AFL just wants to sit alone under its cork tree—or what have you? It can't enjoy "unity" if it means associating with other people.

All the United Nations want United Nations unity. All the other labor movements want world labor unity. But not the AFL.

The AFL has been successful in keeping the CIO out of the International Labor Organization. It has refused to participate in the London world labor conference, called by the British Trades Union Congress, because the CIO and the Soviet trade unions have been invited.

And now its spokesman at an ILO meeting, Robert Watt, refuses to share the general concern there expressed at the absence of the Soviet Union. He is proudly headlined in the AFL news service as having said, "So what?"

If that's a question, any kid who knows his geography and follows the war news can tell you what's what, Mr. Watt.

The world would not be complete with one-sixth of its surface and 180 million of its people excluded.

The United Nations would not be united, if the other nations refused to play with one of the Big Three. And incidentally, neither our own fighting men nor the Nazis share your boasted lack of concern about the doings of our great ally.

No, Mr. Watt, you can't have American labor unity without including the CIO.

And you can't have international labor unity for winning the war and winning the peace by excluding the CIO, the Railroad Brotherhoods, the Soviet trade unions, the Latin-American CTAL and all the other labor movements the AFL doesn't like.

That's what, Mr. Watt!

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

THE stuffed shirts of all ages can claim this much credit for human progress. Their pompous assertions that "it can't be done" have always irritated bolder spirits into saying, "the heck it can't!"

That is one of the more encouraging aspects of the rumpus over Henry Wallace, regardless of its immediate outcome.

The real issue in this fight is the practicality of President Roosevelt's goal of 60 million jobs and his economic bill of rights.

The stuffed shirts have lined up against Wallace calling him "visionary" and "impractical" because he proposes to devote his public life to achieving this goal.

The pomposity with which they assert that this can't be done has made millions of Americans fighting mad. If there's one insult Americans can't stand it's any aspersion on their hardheaded common sense.

So full employment in an expanding postwar economy—for which the American people voted in the last elections—will be a flaming issue from now on. And the stuffed shirts have helped to make it flame.

★ ★ ★

As a youngster, I was first drawn to the labor movement by a conversation I'll never forget. I was stirred by a big national strike in progress at the time, and consulted an older person whom I respected.

"It is wrong to strike," he said, "and the men should go back to work at once."

"But," I reminded him, "they say they aren't getting a living wage, and can't feed and support their families properly unless they get an increase."

"If that's the case, it's too bad," he replied. "But the companies can't afford to pay any more than they're paying, so there's nothing that can be done about it."

This complacent attitude that "nothing could be done" was so deeply shocking that its chief effect was to convince me that something must be done.

★ ★ ★

Most of the American people were similarly shocked into action by the attitude of the Hoover administration toward the great depression of the thirties.

In the face of mass unemployment and misery, business bankruptcies, farm foreclosures, breadlines and hunger marches, Hoover and his wise men insisted that nothing could be done but to let the depression run its course.

The result was a wave of popular revulsion that swept into office a new President with the courage and vision to say that something could and must be done.

At every stage in our history, Americans have reacted similarly to the prophets of passivity and defeatism.

★ ★ ★

Today, the Jesse Jones, the Tafts, the polltax reactionaries and all their ilk have thrown down a challenge to America.

Claiming they are "hardheaded businessmen" and "practical people," they sneer at the goal of jobs-for-all and a planned program for expanding postwar prosperity as "visionary" and "starry-eyed." (Remember the Hooverites' similar sneers at Roosevelt's New Deal program?)

But their attitude in essence is the same as that of business misleaders after the last war—namely that war inflation must be followed by postwar deflation, until reduced production, small business failures, unemployment and wage-cutting finally produce a situation in which it is profitable for capitalists to invest in a new expansion of production.

Most of us can remember the hideous results of this philosophy and lack of program after the last war.

But after this war, the results would be nothing short of national disaster—since the proportions of every aspect of this problem have been magnified many times since then.

★ ★ ★

The common sense of the American people has therefore revolted against such a prospect. This they showed in the last elections.

The CIO is by no means alone in its demand for a planned program for full production and jobs for all, through the cooperation of government, industry, agriculture and labor.

Big businessmen like Henry Kaiser, small businessmen without number, progressive farm leaders and forward-looking citizens in all walks of life are also agreed that with sufficient vision, effort and cooperation, and with the aid of increased purchasing power and foreign trade, American production and employment can be expanded after this war as never before.

Henry Wallace, like President Roosevelt, is one who says this can be done—and who has the vision, courage and practical ability to set about doing it.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, S. H. Dalrymple, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, Emil Rieve, Reid Robinson, Frank Rosenblum, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux..... Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C.
Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 February 5, 1945 No. 6

Maternity Plan Lifts Big Worry Off GI Shoulders

"The financial worry is taken completely off your mind," Navy Radio Technician Stanley Seifer, 2nd class, said this week in describing the benefits of the U. S. Emergency Medical and Infant-Care (EMIC) program.

The program provides care from the beginning of pregnancy until six weeks after childbirth—for the wives of servicemen in the four lowest grades, and also medical care for sick babies for a year. Six hundred and forty-five thousand wives and babies of servicemen have received care under the EMIC program during the first 21 months of its existence.

But to return to Seifer, whose wife is expecting a baby in May, the radio technician—thanks to EMIC—is also a "qualified" father with a diploma to show that he has taken a course in infant care.

During the five-night course, which was conducted by the District of Columbia Health Dept., with the aid of EMIC funds, Seifer—a former member of the CIO American Communications Assoc.—learned also when to call the doctor for his wife in the anxious weeks before the baby arrives.

Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, New York regional director of the War Manpower Commission, has praised the program as contributing to the morale of the troops overseas. Upon her return from a visit to the front, she said:

"I know from these contacts that servicemen are more genuinely concerned about the welfare of their families at home than about themselves. This is particularly true of those men whose wives are having a child.

"To them the event is frightening. So I believe you can understand how I felt when talking informally to soldier after soldier about his home, his wife, about his expected baby, to hear his relief at the knowledge that EMIC will take care of her back home.

"Sometimes months after the birth of the baby he receives news from her directly that she has been taken care of."

Dr. Martha Eliot, associate chief of the Children's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor, which administers the program in cooperation with State Health Depts., listed as EMIC's good points the absence of any means tests; the simplicity of the application procedure, and the completeness of the care provided.

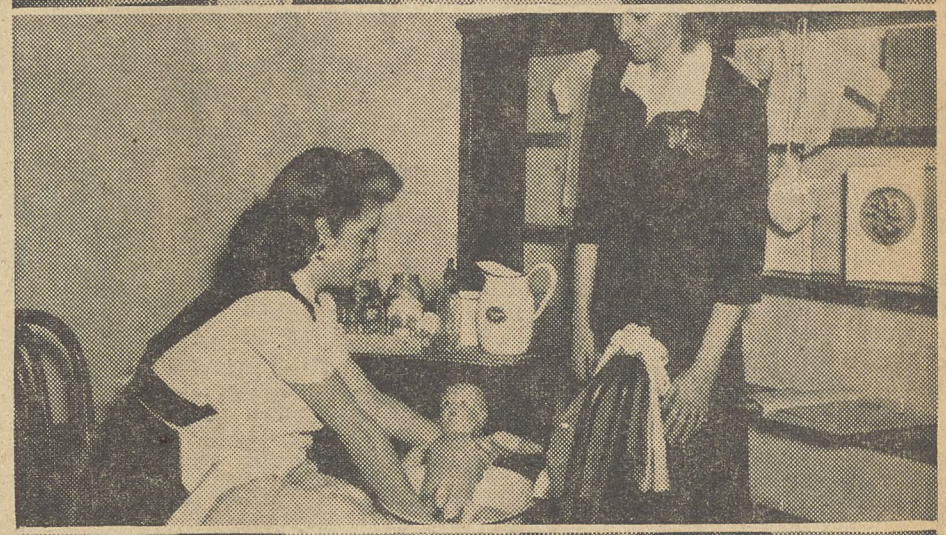
Doctors, nurses and hospitals, cooperating with the State Health Departments provide the care. To meet the cost of this care the Children's Bureau allots to State health departments money appropriated by Congress.

A serviceman's wife may get an application from her physician, from a hospital, a clinic, a local health department or welfare dept., a Red Cross chapter, or a State health dept. Babies of enlisted men in the lowest four grades also are entitled to care, when sick, during their first year.

Dr. Eliot this week pointed out that the wives of enlisted personnel above the lowest four grades are not included in the EMIC program, and that no care is provided for wives of discharged servicemen even if the husbands are disabled.

Mary T. Norton, chairman of the House Labor Committee, and Emma Puschner, director of the Child Welfare Division of the American Legion, both told a House subcommittee last year that EMIC should be extended to the wives of all enlisted men.

Eleanor Fowler, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Women's Auxiliaries, testified EMIC should include medical care beyond one year for children of servicemen.



HERE'S HOW THE EMERGENCY MEDICAL AND INFANT-CARE (EMIC) PROGRAM WORKS. (Top, left) A serviceman's wife learning she is pregnant signs an application at a doctor's office for physician's and hospital care. (Right, reading from top to bottom) A wife who has been accepted for care under the program receives advice from her physician, who is paid by the State Health Dept., which administers the funds locally. The next picture shows the wife of a Coastguardsman learning how to bathe an infant under a nurse's direction at a class conducted for expectant mothers. As the next photograph shows, there are even classes to show papa how to look after the baby. (Second from the bottom, a sailor's wife takes her son to a clinic for a regular check-up. If the child should become ill during his first year, EMIC also provides medical care. As this picture at the bottom of the page shows there is no discrimination under EMIC. Mrs. Evelyn Jackson, whose husband is in the Army Air Corps, also takes her daughter, Ernestine, to the clinic.

UE Names Vet To Aid Servicemen

The Electrical Radio & Machine Workers, third largest CIO union with 171,000 men and women in the armed forces, has named Lt. Tom Neill, Plainfield, N. J., war veteran, to conduct servicemen's and veterans' welfare work.

Discharged from the Army for medical reasons, Lt. Neill served as a leader of a heavy mortar platoon in the South Pacific. Before entering service, Lt. Neill was a business agent and union organizer for plants in Pittsburgh, Pa., and Jersey City, N.J.

•

The CIO United Rubber Workers executive board has decided that servicemen furloughed to work in the tire building program shall be exempted from paying union initiation fees, it was announced this week.

•

Heroism and two wounds suffered in combat in his native Italy won a Silver Star, Purple Heart and Oak Leaf Cluster for Staff Sgt. Casmer Torrice of Detroit, a pioneer member of the CIO United Auto Workers Union, at the Ford plant.

Unmindful of his own safety, Torrice braved enemy fire to help a medical aid soldier drag a wounded man to safety. He was wounded on this mission and again two months later in action, but has recovered and returned to the front.

•

An Associated Press correspondent was much impressed by the bravery of Pfc. Bill Haber, international representative of the CIO Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers, on leave.

The correspondent told how Haber, who was a personnel clerk, ran into a mortar barrage on the Leyte beach.

Grabbing a rifle, Haber found himself and two others out in front after an infantry charge, which was halted by Japanese machinegun fire. One of his companions was killed and Haber carried the other man, who was wounded, to safety.

•

Pfc. Bruno A. DeProdocini, member of the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers and formerly employed at American Brass, New Canaan, Conn., has great faith in the 81 mm. mortar.

DeProdocini, who is convalescing at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., from shrapnel wounds suffered in northern Italy, tells how his squad knocked out a 150 mm. machine gun which was shelling an American position in Africa.

Sent over at night to investigate, his squad found that the Germans had brought up one big gun, had built several emplacements for it, and by moving it from place to place on a carriage had prevented our artillery from getting its location.

"We put that gun out of business with no trouble, though," DeProdocini said. "That's the beauty of a mortar. Three men can carry it right to the enemy lines, and still it will do the job of a heavy piece of artillery."

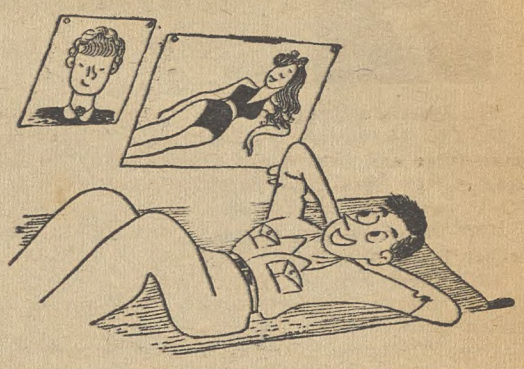
Cooking School

The CIO Marine Cooks & Stewards Assn. reports that a six weeks' course in marine baking has been announced by the San Francisco Marine Cooks & Bakers School.

Tales From France

8 Blankets, Mackinaw, Field Jackets Help Keep GI Warm

GIs in France look like over-stuffed sausages at night, piling on top of them as many as eight blankets and any other warm gear they possess in an effort to keep warm. This, and many other fascinating details of Army life are contained in excerpts from letters written by T-5 Thomas Wayne Ball, 33-year-old former member of the CIO Federal Workers Union, to his wife, Marvel, employed in the Natl. CIO Office, Washington, D. C. Some of the latest episodes in the life of a typical GI follow.



11-2-44—I mailed quite a bunch of Christmas cards yesterday. God knows when they will be delivered, but if they arrive on a torrid July day maybe the winter scenes thereon will provide a welcome relief.

11-9—I hit the packpot today with three letters arriving at one time.

A very unfortunate calf happened to wander in front of a bullet the other day and as a result we are having a steak dinner tonight. Quite a pleasant change after canned meat and beans.

11-18—Some more German stationary for me to write you on. It is early in the morning and I'm alone in the CP except for our mascot (a new one—they always leave us).

We have quite a bit of fun rummaging around in old houses. There are layers of debris left by the successive occupants—from the original civilian owners to the most recent GI with his K rations. It is pathetic to notice some of the furniture and household knicknacks and try to picture the family that originally lived there.

There are amusing sights, too—as when I ran across a series of pin-up girls, some rather staid and demure—potential Hausfraus, side by side with hot blondes pinned up by some American soldier.

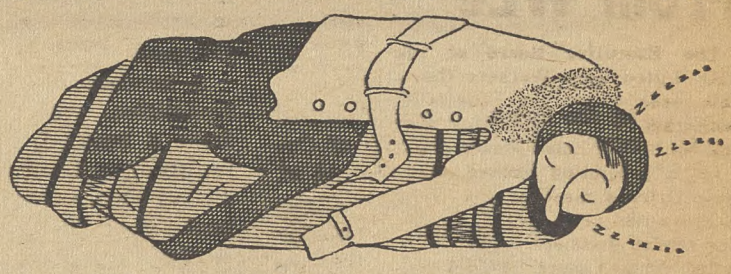
The carton of cigarettes came yesterday. Thanks. Every time I get to the bottom of my supply some more come and I'm saved. By the way, if the tobacco companies say the reason there's a shortage is that the cigarettes are being sent overseas, they are lying in their teeth because we are issued very few here.

11-20—For the lack of anything else, I think I'll describe our living quarters as they usually are. Generally speaking, they are what a bachelor apartment should look like on New Year's morn. It is a fairly small room. The attractively papered walls have been ruined by nails from which are hanging items of personal equipment—raincoats, mackinaws, mess gear, carbines, etc.

On one wall are some color photos of German planes (a relic of some previous occupants). Today was wash day for one of the boys and his laundry is hanging from a maze of wires criss-crossing the room.

In the middle of the room, a battered round table is covered with a variety of articles—cigarette lighter, one package of Chesterfields, wall mirror used for shaving, a can of lubricating oil, two canteens, several copies of Stars & Stripes and other publications, a gasoline funnel and a portable radio!

Scattered around the room are the beds. One, an infant's bed, is a metal monstrosity, but with sides on it to keep baby from falling out. In the remaining free space are buckets, wash pans, overshoes . . . and German ammunition boxes now holding personal possessions such as candy, cigarettes, stolen K rations, and so on. (By now your fingers should be itching to clean it up.)



11-22—Tomorrow is Thanksgiving and we are supposed to have turkey. However, I have my fingers crossed as to how it will turn out. Now, take pancakes—they turn out a good product there. The night before pancakes the grapevine starts to work, and from 5 a. m. on shadowy figures approach the kitchen from all directions to be there first.

11-27—We have been very fortunate in our living conditions here and can't complain. Bathing facilities are limited to sponge baths, but at least we can take them in front of a warm fire. Usually we manage to find some matresses left behind by the Germans and sleep fairly comfortably, though we take precautions to see there is nothing in them to explode.

It is amazing the amount of excess stuff we pick up and lug along with us; we look like an Oakie caravan. . . . The enemy seems to have the same habits as we do. . . . Armies are all quite a bit alike, regardless of their politics.

12-7—You should see me these cold nights stuffed into my bedroll; 6 American, 2 German blankets, my mackinaw and field jacket on top of that, plus any other odd clothing lying around. It takes about 5 minutes to crawl into all of them, after which I look like a very fat sausage. I'm becoming expert in the art of tucking in the blankets around the edges so as to preserve the maximum body heat. Consequently I'm warm as toast. But it is quite an ordeal to force myself out of the roll in the a. m. into cold clothing and downstairs to work.

Spent the day catching up with my laundry. I have such a supply of underwear and socks that it is a temptation to use up the supply and let the laundry pile up, and that is what has happened.

About one of the French gals—our present sweetheart is named Nicole. We take turns about bouncing her on our knees. However, she is just 5 years old!

It is hard to understand the French peasants' nonchalance to warfare. I think I mentioned before the true story about a soldier huddled up in his foxhole with shells bursting all around him who was startled to have a peasant reach down and tap him on the shoulder, saying "Cognac pour cigarette, Monsieur?" Maybe it is because wars have been so frequent here, almost one every generation. They seem to have a far greater attachment to their little plot of land than we have for ours. It is hard to beat people like that.

We hear some very amusing true stories—amusing to us anyway. There's the one about an Infantry lieutenant on a patrol at night who suddenly found himself face to face with a German officer, also leading a patrol. Each stuck his pistol in the other's belly.

The poor lieutenant started "sweating blood." After a few seconds, the German said "You shoot—I shoot." Deep silence, and the lieutenant frantically tried to remember some training manual dealing with a like situation.

Then the German said "You go back to your lines—I go back to mine." And both about-faced and went back to their own men, each probably expecting a bullet in the back at any moment.

Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

The American Newspaper Guild reports: Union-Leader, Manchester, N. H., CIO 16, against 0. (Employes in the advertising, circulation, maintenance and switchboard departments.) The second oldest newspaper in New York City, the New Yorker Staatz-Zeitung Und Herold, CIO, 17, against 2. (Editorial employes.)

CIO Reg. Dir. Fullerton Fulton, Minneapolis, reports: Deere-Webber Plant, Minneapolis, UAW-CIO 71, IAM-AFL 19.

CIO Field Rep. B. T. Wolford, Huntington, W. Va., reports: Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., UERMWA-CIO 68.8%, AFL 26.6%. UE Rep. Irene Berman was in charge.

Hugh Thompson, CIO Reg. Dir., Buffalo, N. Y., reports: Western Block Co., Lockport, N. Y., CIO 71, against 15.

Director Oil Workers Organizing Campaign, Wm. B. Taylor, advises: Gulf Refining Co., Houston Pipe Line Division, CIO 31, against 24.

CIO Reg. Dir. Sam Sponseller, Cleveland, reports: Profit Restaurants, National Tube, Lorain, Ohio, CIO 29, District 50 18, no union 6. This drive was conducted by Carl Longwell, USA local.

Helen Kingery, Dir. Publications, UOPWA-CIO, reports: UOPWA N. J. Reg. Dir. advises that timekeepers at Hoboken Shipyard of Bethlehem Steel Co., voted 67 to 2 for CIO. The CIO already represents and recently signed a contract for several hundred office workers at this same yard.

CIO Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone, Connecticut, reports: They have set up a local union in the State Welfare Dept. and have applied for a charter in the CIO State, County & Municipal Workers.

The International Woodworkers of America announce the appointment of Brother Virgil Burtz, formerly IWA and CIO representative, as Intl. Second Vice-President.

Brother Robert C. Edwards, formerly CIO sug-regional director in Huntington, W. Va., who has been with the United States Navy for almost a year, has been medically discharged and has returned to our great movement and has been reinstated as the CIO Sub-Regional Director in the Huntington, W. Va., area. Good luck, Bob, we're mighty glad to have you back with us!

Wage Case Delay Angers Packinghouse Workers

An indignant protest to Economic Stabilizer Director Fred M. Vinson objecting to interference which has further stalled settlement of the 17-months-old wage case of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers was made public this week in Chicago by the union's intl. president, Lewis J. Clark.

The case, which involves some 100,000 employes of the Big Four packing companies — Armour, Swift, Cudahy and Wilson—and the largest independent packer, John Morrell & Co., started in July 1943 when the union served 30-day notice of intention to reopen their contract.

After negotiations broke down, the case was certified to the WLB in December, 1943, and in February 1944 hearings began before WLB's National Meat panel and continued for six weeks.

In August the panel made its report, in September the Board heard oral arguments, and the first week in December began considering the case. Since then the union has been anxiously awaiting a decision, until they heard recently that Vinson was holding up the decision.

"After the lapse of 17½ months we now understand that the Natl. War Labor Board is unable to issue its decision on the merits of the case, with which you will no doubt agree they are familiar, because of a change of the rules in the middle of the game—a change which you have made," Clark said in his letter to Vinson.

Pointing out that this is the fifth time the packinghouse workers have had their case held up by "an ex post facto decree," Clark called Vinson's attention to the fact that these workers have had no wage increase since August 1941.

WAGES ARE LOW

Wage rates for two-thirds of the packinghouse workers range from 54c to 81.5c an hour, Lewis told Vinson, and "the work is unpleasant, hazardous and difficult." Their production job, he said, "has been fabulous and unprecedented."

While the workers have been struggling unsuccessfully so far to get a wage increase, wartime gross profits of the companies involved totaled more than $150,000,000, Lewis stated.

"In view of these facts you will realize why it is difficult to understand your interference with the Board's decision of disposition of the case on its merits. The irresponsibility of this conduct is even more reprehensible in view of Labor's wartime no - strike pledge and the ever increasing needs of our armed forces."

In conclusion, Clark warned Vinson that he was calling a meeting of the union's intl. exec. board "so that these facts may be known in all their fantastic details to the entire membership" and urged him to "remove the blocks that you have placed in the road of the War Labor Board's activities and permit them to proceed immediately toward a final disposition of this case."

Three CIO Union Exec. Boards Act On Vital Problems

UFWA Asks Cost of Living Pay Increase

A demand for a base pay increase of 25 per cent for all Federal workers was drawn up at a meeting of the United Federal Workers' executive board held last week-end in Washington.

The demand was based on the fact that the cost of living has increased slightly over 25 per cent since January 1942, according to the lowest official estimate, while per annum Federal workers have had no increase at all during that time.

To protect lower paid workers, the Board voted to demand that in no case should the increase be less than $400 a year. Board members agreed that the union would probably not seek introduction of its own wage bill into this Congress, but would present its proposals to the House Civil Service Committee when it considers the Administration proposals soon to be introduced.

Recommendations of the Civil Service Commission calling for time and a half pay for overtime work, a night differential of 10 per cent, and reduction in the waiting periods for raises to 12 and 18 months, points which have long been among the union's demands, were approved by the Board.

A plan worked out jointly by the union and the OSC for coverage of Federal workers under unemployment compensation on a uniform scale of benefits was also accepted.

Another proposal voted by the Board provided for establishment by the union of an annual "Good Government Award" to be presented to a selected group of government employes for distinguished service.

manufacturers have refused to accept. The decision, which calls for arbitration of discharges allegedly for unjust cause and a week's paid vacation, was issued in December.

At the final session last Friday, the Board approved the contribution of $70,000 for Jewish nonsectarian war relief, hospitals and other charitable institutions and also approved a request from the Joint Board of Fur Dressers & Dyers for a relief fund of $50,000 for the people of Italy.

A resolution was passed unanimously and sent to the State Department, urging that a constructive program dealing with the problems of Jewish refugees and colonial countries be evolved at the forthcoming conference between Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin.

UAW Urges Withdrawal From WLB

The Executive Board of the CIO United Auto Workers Union this week urged that the CIO withdraw its representatives from the Natl. War Labor Board.

In a resolution passed at a New Orleans meeting, the UAW Board noted that the WLB cannot render decisions, even on so-called fringe issues, without approval from Economic Director Vinson.

The UAW pointed out that Vinson, before granting wage increases, must first ascertain from the Office of Price Administration whether, in its judgment, such action may involve price increases.

"The Board," the UAW said, "is today without discretion to deal with wage and other economic issues, even those of secondary importance. This has destroyed the usefulness of the Board."

In other actions, the UAW supported the appointment of Henry Wallace to the post of Secretary of Commerce, and opposed any effort, during reconversion to peacetime operation of industry, to reduce labor hourly wage rates.

1,300,000 in Italian Unions

London, Feb. 3 (ALN) — According to an announcement by Guiseppe Di Vittorio, one of the three secretaries of the Italian General Confederation of Labor (CGL), membership in Italian trade unions is now nearly 1,300,000, it was reported here this week. Di Vittorio stated that the majority of local trade unions in liberated Italy have democratically elected executive councils and that the rest will elect officers before the CGL convention.

White Collar Union Urges Pay Upgrading

The urgent need of upgrading salaries of white-collar workers whose "economic plight represents a grave threat to our nation's economic stability" was again stressed at a meeting of the Gen. Exec. Board of the United Office & Professional Workers held Jan. 24-25 in New York.

The Board reiterated its demands for elimination of the Little Steel Formula, and the establishment of a 65c hourly minimum pay rate. It also urged the extension of collective bargaining to white-collar workers through expanding organization as well as by full use of existing government wage policies and regulations.

Full support was pledged to the CIO delegation at the international labor conference meeting in London to work out a permanent program of world unity and confidence expressed that the meeting of Churchill, Stalin and Roosevelt would promote "an unshakeable unity" capable of meeting all problems of the United Nations.

Other resolutions passed included a demand for the reinstatement of Dr. Homer P. Rainey, dismissed as president of the Univ. of Texas by a reactionary Board of Regents, and an expression of solidarity with the United Automobile Workers in the confidence that they will renew their no-strike pledge.

Fur Union To Raise Big Defense Fund

A million dollar defense fund to defeat the threatened lockout of 8,000 workers by the New York fur manufacturers was authorized last week by the unanimous decision of the Intl. Fur & Leather Workers' executive board, meeting in Atlantic City.

The board declared that the threat of the Associated Fur Coat & Trimming Manufacturers, Inc., of New York may affect not only the fur workers but all the 100,000 organized fur and leather workers throughout the country.

The special defense fund will be used to bring about the enforcement of a decision of the War Labor Board which the

56,000 Hurt in Month

Approximately 56,000 workers were disabled by work injuries in manufacturing plants during September, Sec. of Labor Frances Perkins reported this week.

Wage Backlog

An indication of the number of workers trying to get wage increases to help them meet, at least partly, the increase in the cost of living, is shown in the latest monthly report of the Natl. War Labor Board made last week to the Senate.

An average of nearly 3,000 cases a week were received during September, the Board reported. Applications for approval of voluntary wage or salary adjustments for the month totaled 11,741.

Number of cases decided per week averaged 3,452, reducing the backlog of unprocessed applications in the regional office from 15,970 on Sept. 2 to 13,638 on Sept. 29.

Recommended Reading

Berge Tells of Cartels' Dangerous Secret Powers

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

Just what are cartels and why should the poor old "common man," already so heavily burdened with his own troubles, have to bother his head about them?

The word has a foreign sound and seems to concern matters remote from daily life, yet the things cartels stand for have had and will continue to have, a tremendous influence on all of us.

What these things are has been explained clearly and simply in an important book by Wendell Berge, U. S. asst. attorney general, who dug out some startling disclosures about cartels in the course of his job as head of the Anti-Trust Division.

"Today hardly a corner of the world remains free from the malignant influence of its latest and most sinister form, the cartel," he writes. Believing that "the people's rights are not won without a struggle and will not be maintained without vigilance," Berge was not content to leave valuable material affecting the general welfare buried in government documents, neatly filed away where it would be available only to a select few.

So that the public too can know what is going on in the cartel field, he worked the material into a book called "Cartels, Challenge to a Free World."

An International Trust

Cartels, as Berge uses the term, "are trusts magnified to an international scale" which through secret agreements, control prices, output and often hold back scientific advancement.

Functioning in essence as private governments, they have, he says, "obstructed and in no small measure thwarted the declared policies of the American Government, placing their own business interests above the public interests."

Here are some of the terrific indictments Berge makes against cartels which show their sinister influence on matters seriously affecting the common welfare.

"America can never have a foreign policy based on the principles of democracy and international goodwill as long as international trade is dominated by cartels."

"The greatest threat to our success in achieving full production and full employment at home, and friendly cooperation with other nations abroad, is the philosophy and practice of privilege embodied in cartels."

"The greatest threat to our success in achieving full production and full employment at home, and friendly cooperation with other nations abroad, is the philosophy and practice of privilege embodied in cartels."

Rule World Industry

"It is essential to understand that cartels seek to divide and rule world industry on the basis of economic privilege. If cartels are successful in gaining a foothold in the postwar period, it will be almost impossible for this nation to maintain a high level of peacetime production or to cooperate in the reconstruction of world trade."

The effects of cartel practices "include reduced production and employment, higher prices and profits, retarded spread of technological improvements and a lower standard of living."

"The conduct of cartels before and during this war has been one of the tragic pages of our history. The shortages of aluminum and magnesium resulting from cartel restrictions forced us to strip the kitchens of America and scar our public squares with scrap piles.

"The scarcity of rubber is a never-ceasing threat to our productive effort. Our armed forces plead with us to contribute our binoculars. The lack of vital drugs and medicines has jeopardized our men fighting in fever stricken areas. in fact, almost wherever there was a cartel there was a shortage."

Usurp Sovereignty

And most serious of all: "These private governments threaten the sovereignty of democratic nations. The political implications of cartel activity threaten to subvert future national public policy of the United States."

"Indeed, it is difficult to see how our future policies — for example the Atlantic Charter— can be executed successfully, if the dispositions made by cartels continue into the postwar world."

Our oil and rubber supplies, "have been dependent upon policies arrived at secretly, operated clandestinely, and run in a manner contrary to the fundamental foreign policy of our country. The public had no voice in making these private policies, yet today it bears the burden of their effects."

"If cartels are permitted to continue to enter into their secret agreements, then it will be impossible for the peoples of the world to develop mutual understanding or to share industrial experience and progress.

"Cartels have been a focus of conspiracy and distrust among nations in the past. It is not too much to say that they will form a nucleus of future distrust and intrigue. A world partitioned by cartels breeds economic friction and disunity."

Some of Their Secrets

Berge proves his arguments by quoting extensively from secret agreements which show the scandalous plotting that international cartels engaged in both before and after the outbreak of the war.

Agreements between I. G. Farbenindustrie, the German Chemical trust, and Standard Oil eliminated competition and made the technology of chemistry and petroleum a "part of their feudal preserve," Berge says.

Under the terms of an agreement made in 1926 and in effect when the war broke out, Standard Oil was given the world right on the oil process and I. G. Farben received the chemical business of the world, with the exception that while I. G. had the right to engage in oil business in Germany, Standard Oil was permitted to engage in the chemical industry in the U. S. only as a junior partner of I. G.

Surrender by Standard Oil of its rights to the chemical field had serious results on this country's wartime efforts, Berge points out, as it included the synthetic rubber, buna, which under the agreements was a German-controlled monopoly.

"When corporations outside the I. G.-Standard Oil orbit attempted to manufacture buna rubber, they were confronted with the combined strength, wealth and power of the private coalition. Goodrich and Goodyear attempted such production, but the former was sued for patent infringement and the latter formally threatened with suit by the Standard Oil Co. under the I. G. patents.

Just Before Pearl Harbor

"This took place in October 1941, a few weeks before Pearl Harbor. Thus, not only did Standard Oil agree with I. G. Farben that the latter should control the exploitation of synthetic rubber, but cooperated in preventing anyone else from producing."

In 1931, I. G. Farbenindustrie, principal producer of magnesium in Germany entered into an agreement with the Aluminum Co. of America, known as the Alig agreement, which among other things, limited production.

Many other incidences are cited by Berge to show how American industrial firms entered agreements that later seriously interfered with supplies of drugs, optical goods, essential metals, and other vital materials needed for the war.

Berge tells of one particularly rascally trick used by cartel agents as "an example of postwar planning which has been all too prevalent in these cartel groups." It concerns the method by which a German company's U. S. patents were taken over by an American cartel partner to avoid seizure by the Alien Property Custodian.

As to the solution for the problems presented by the "intricate and interrelate maze" of the cartel world Berge offers some possible aids:

Some Remedies

1. Encourage domestic research so that it can "be put to use for the general good of mankind."

2. Remove, through inter-governmental action, the waste and misuse of resources which occur when industries cannot compete and are artificially maintained, and urge "the adoption of minimum wage and health standards so that labor exploitation does not become the means of providing a hidden subsidy for industry in the countries with substandard labor conditions.

3. Encourage foreign trade possibilities for small as well as large American firms.

4. Help create an international forum to which countries denied access to raw materials or able to buy them only at monopolistic prices can present their case.

Cartels, Challenge to a Free World, by Wendell Berge, American Council on Public Affairs, 2153 Florida Ave., N.W., Washington 8, D. C.

Labor Education

At Highlander

Five resident sessions, extension work for the Farmers' Union, and a campaign to raise $65,000 for a post-war building program was approved at the annual meeting of the executive council of Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn.

The Council and the Southern CIO regional directors outlined a month's program for the second CIO school to be held at Highlander May 7 to June 3. Plans for a two weeks' United Rubber Workers' session from June 2-15 were presented by F. M. Dickens, URW southern director. The United Auto Workers will hold a session in June.

William Crawford, regional director of the United Steelworkers from Atlanta, was elected council chairman for 1945.

★ ★ ★

Mobile Plan

A workers education program in Mobile, Ala., believed by its sponsors to be the first of its kind in the South is being launched cooperatively by the CIO and the Mobile public school vocational education department.

Courses are aimed primarily at training shop stewards and other union officials, but are open to others interested. Subjects will include labor history, labor laws, union agreements and a study of grievance procedure. Two-hour classes will be held once a week for 15 weeks.

The program was developed by Dr. W. E. Zeuch, educational director for Local 18, CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers and Cecil Ward, vocational education director for the public schools, reports the Gulf Coast News Digest, CIO labor paper in Mobile.

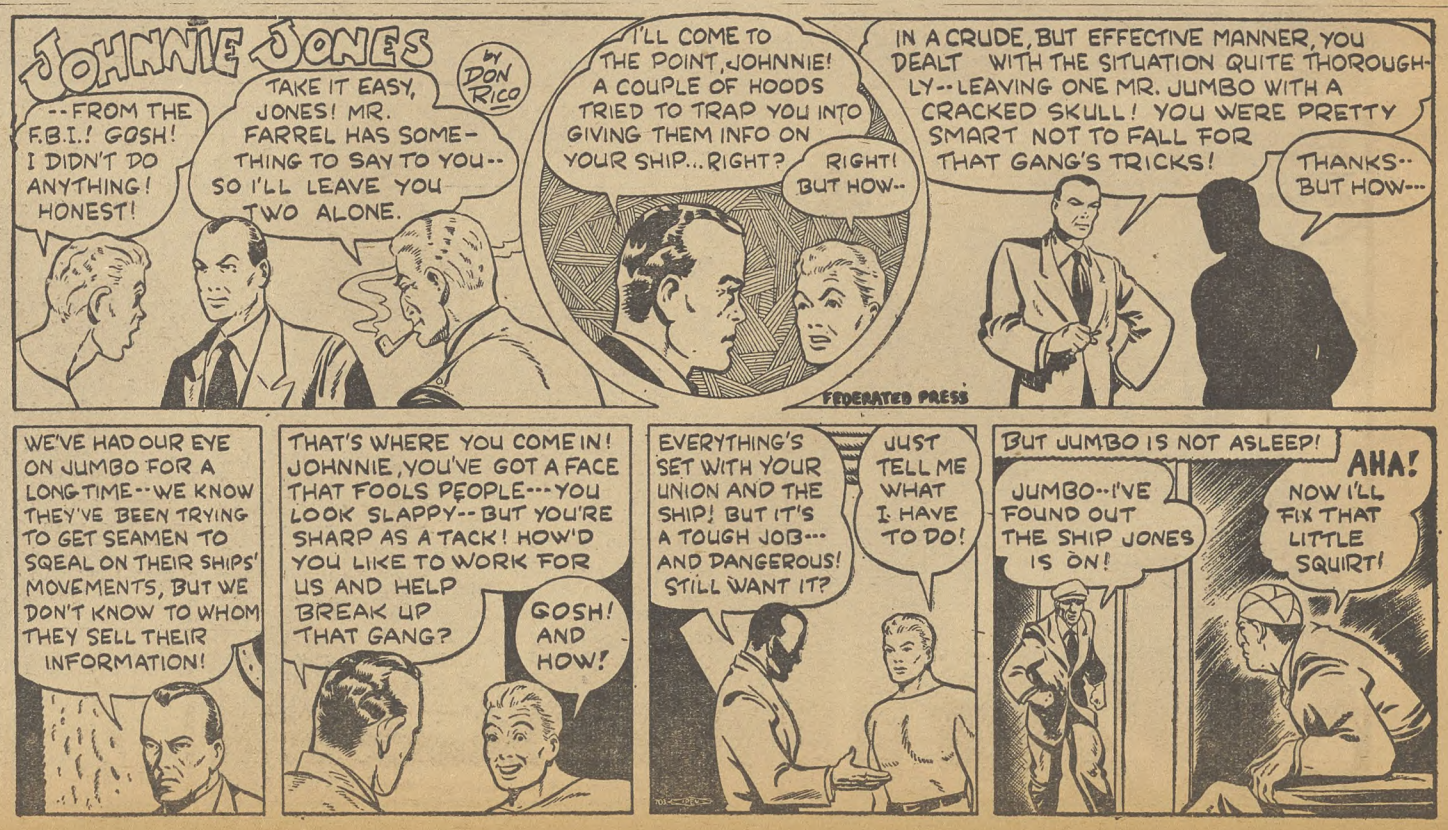
★ ★ ★

Cornell Univ.

Cornell University has announced that it will add three labor members and two State officials to its board of trustees, subject to approval of the Governor and the State Legislature. Major labor organizations in New York State will be consulted before the new members are elected. Their addition would increase the membership of the board from 40 to 45.

Dr. Edmund Ezra Day, president of the university, said this action will make it possible for Cornell to open the N. Y. State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Ithaca this fall.

Establishment of the school was recommended in 1942 by the Joint Legislative Committee on Industrial and Labor Conditions to "provide instruction at cost that can be met by labor union members and students intending to enter the field of labor and management."



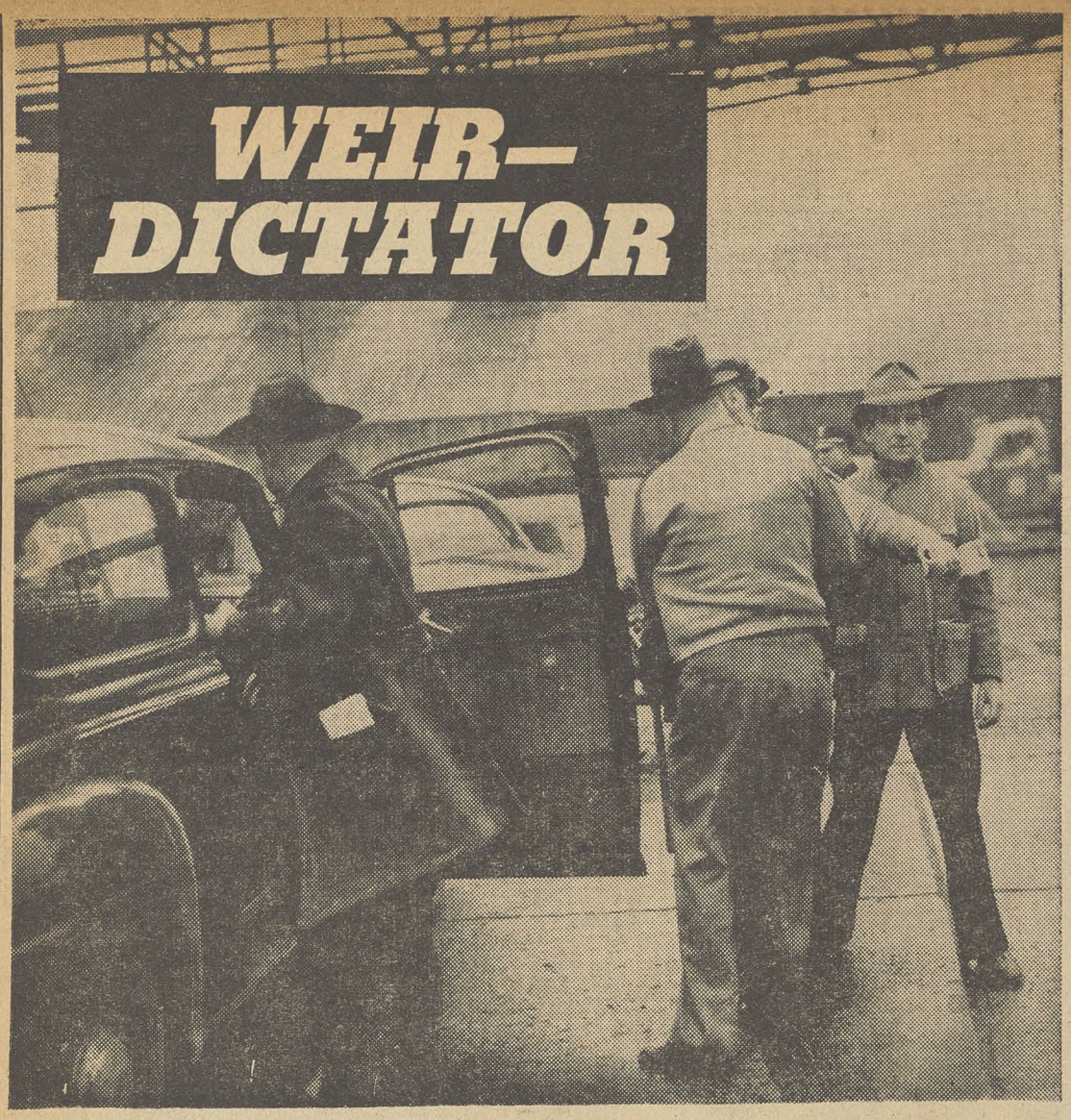
Art by NORT MESKIN

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY TROUBLE SHOOTER

Story by JOE GREENE AND JERRY COLE

COPYRIGHT 1945 NATIONAL CIO NEWS

WEIR—DICTATOR



By FRED d'AVILA

(Second of Two Articles on Weirton Steel)

Historians of the steel industry will probably credit 69-year-old Ernest Tener Weir as being one of the shrewdest operators in the business. The honest ones will condemn his labor policies as violently opposed to the best interests of his workers. They also will recognize that he was virtually the only big steel boss who was able as late as 1945 to foist upon his workers a system of labor-employer relations that smacks of the 1890's.

The thrice-married, $275,000-a-year Weir is undisputed king of Weirton Steel, located in the unincorporated town of Weirton, West Virginia, tucked away in the panhandle hills next to the Ohio River. He's on the boards of a yard-long list of corporations, is a strong exponent of cut-throat competition, and claims that "no one ever gave me anything."

He controls the plant he founded (which the CIO United Steelworkers Union is attempting to organize) by a combination of brutality and buncombe.

The Weirton Steel Co. is ideally located for the type of employe relations that Boss Weir wants to maintain. It squats in narrow isolation on both sides of the only main highway that passes through the town, and most of the property that lines the road belongs to the company.

'High Wage' Myth

Weirton Steel's "high" wages are as much a myth for the mass of workers as is Weir's propaganda that the Weirton Independent Union is not company-dominated.

Weir follows a policy of paying a few workers high wages, but CIO steelworkers point out that more men are employed at the 78-cents-an-hour common labor rate at Weirton Steel than at any other comparable plant. An estimated 50 percent of the workers get the minimum rate, and are kept in line by the often illusory hope that they will eventually get some of the richer gravy.

Sharply pointed evidence of this exploitation are discussions heard in some of Weirton's bars—Emil's Place, Sammy's, the Strip Steel Pool Room and the City Grill, which serve a 12-ounce glass of beer for a dime.

Workers buying cigarette papers and tobacco to roll their own "joke" about working a double turn so that they can get "enough to eat"—quietly, for the most part, because there are plenty of stooges about.

Gestapo Control

The company has an employe filing system so extensive that the management knows "whether you had pork chops or pot roast for Sunday dinner," as one long-time Weirton worker put it.

The company has neatly whitewashed its record for the casual observer who does not know of the documented accountings of management's brutality, bribery and cynicism that testimony has uncovered in hearings before the Natl. Labor Relations Board and the courts. A sample of the kind of "front" that the management maintains was the full-page ad in the company-dominated Weirton Observer, signed by Company President Thomas Elliott Millsop, which advised the workers that "we have tried to be a 'good neighbor and true friend' to all of you." Ironically enough, the company put the quotes around "good neighbor and true friend!"

Weir's wage policy would seem to be progressive, were it not for the fact that he so obviously gives increases only with the hope of keeping his workers from joining the CIO Steelworkers Union, which has organized every other major steel producer in the nation.

Co. Union Lies

The most recent example of this involved the wage concessions just won by the CIO Steelworkers through the Natl. War Labor Board. No sooner had the Board OKed the wage gains than the Weirton Independent Union (WIU), with the patent cooperation of the company, rushed to take credit. The company-dominated "union" even signed an "agreement" with the company which was hailed in the WIU's Weirton Worker and the company-controlled Weirton Observer as the first such contract to be completed under the terms of the WLB's wage order.

The WIU's claim that it was winning wage gains for Weirton workers was sharply punctured by a statement of the Cleveland panel of the War Labor Board, which unanimously decided that "the Board will not act upon any Form 10 applications (for wage increases) signed by Weirton Steel Co. and the Weirton Independent Union inasmuch as the Natl. Labor Relations Board has declared this union to be company-dominated. However, the Board will act on applications signed by Weirton Steel Co. alone."

Thus, in stark relief, the WLB exposed the company union as taking credit for something that the company itself had petitioned for—alone, and solely with the purpose of preventing organization by a legitimate CIO union.

The WIU is the company's labor front that was organized to replace the Employe Representation Plan and the Weirton Security League when both these organizations were outlawed by the NLRB and the courts. The NLRB currently has ordered the WIU disbanded, and the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia has appointed a special master to make an investigation of CIO claims that the union is completely dominated by, and is but an instrument of, the Weirton management.

The WIU is management's latest version of a company union. It makes a very good showing indeed on the $4 dues a year that it charges, publishing its own newspaper (sometimes running an expensive 16 pages) twice a month, buying full page ads in local newspapers, spending large sums of money on lavish entertainment, and participating in practically every phase of community activity—even Victory gardening. All this cannot be done for peanuts, so there is obvious validity to CIO questions about where the money is coming from.

According to CIO steelworkers, the company union never holds any mass meetings, for fear that some of the more militant rank and file employes might stand up and holler about some of the unsettled grievances. Outside of the select few in the company union leadership, practically no one knows what is going on. Agreements with the company are arrived at in the deepest secrecy, and are presented in completed form for acceptance by the workers.

Frantic Publicity

A study of the company union paper shows the lengths to which the WIU goes to convince Weirton employes of its genuineness. Five pages of the July 13, 1944, issue were devoted to touting the record of the company union. In the same issue, a main headline announced, "Thousands to Vote in WIU Election." Every other Page 1 headline except one was devoted to boosting the record of the WIU in an effort to convince the workers that there was some point to voting in the election.

The Weirton Worker and the Weirton Observer, published by one James J. Weir, are both filled with CIO-baiting so frantic in nature that it would put a Hearst paper to shame. Neither paper, incidentally, carries a union label.

In a two-page spread, the Weirton Worker's Aug. 24, 1944, edition said: "Weirton Independent Union Inc., Boldly and Without Apologies, Denounces Natl. Labor Relations Board as Tool of the Un-American, Corrupt CIO; Weirton Workers Deplore This Sabotage of the War Effort by CIO-NLRB."

Prior to the November election, with the Democrats sweeping practically every office, the Weirton Observer was filled with FDR baiting, Hillman baiting and pro-Republican propaganda. Key to the Observer's policy was an overline in the Oct. 12, 1944, issue, which said: "When we attack men who furnish payrolls we hit the wage earner, kick his wife, and cuff his children. This is how the CIO works. Stick to your job."

FDR Baiting

The frantic efforts of both these publications to smear the CIO on any pretext is evidence enough to show that the Weirton management lives in deadly fear of its workers eventually discovering what the score is.

The company unquestionably figures that the thousands of dollars spent on publicity and community build-up are well spent, for the institution of real collective bargaining with a legitimate CIO union would cost far more than the propaganda, in terms of wage adjustments, elimination of inequities, equal pay for equal work, etc.

The Weirton management is operating a bit more smoothly now than it did in the hectic 1930's when, as NLRB testimony showed, company terrorists were out to "get" CIO organizers, and workers were given better jobs if they picked fights with CIO members so that the company could fire them.

The company was exposed then by the U. S. Senate's La-Follette Civil Liberties Committee as ordering police revolvers for its gunmen, and as requesting that the weapons be delivered personally to company representatives because it "did not want invoices for riot equipment to run through the general office files."

The firing of scores of workers in this period cost the company about $200,000 in back pay, but management considered this cheap indeed as compared to paying the wage demands that would be won by a legitimate CIO union.

Tide Toward CIO

How long the company can continue to fool the workers, no one knows. CIO Steelworker representatives believe that when the Weirton employes have the right to vote by secret ballot, in an election that is guaranteed free of company intimidation, they will overwhelmingly support the CIO as the only legitimate collective bargaining agency.

If, in the next year, the tide toward CIO runs as strong as the tide has run toward the progressive policies of the Roosevelt Administration, it won't be long until old man Weir has to sit down with his workers and really bargain for wages, working conditions and justice on the job.

LEAFLET distribution by the CIO union at the gates of Weirton Steel. Workers eagerly read CIO publicity despite company intimidation.

The CIO NEWS

Weekly Publication
Of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 7 — February 12, 1945

National Edition

Exclusive Union Story On World Labor Meeting

See Pages 2, 3 & 6

Manpower Still Muddled; CIO Firm Against Bill

See Page 4

Wage Delegations 'Storm' Capital, Demand Action

See Page 7

For Justice on the Job

By FRED d'AVILA

More than half a million American soldiers gave their lives in the bloody struggle to establish the principle that this nation cannot exist half slave and half free. Today, on virtually every world battlefront, millions of other Americans are fighting for the extension of that principle. One phase of it at home is the U. S. Government's policy that the right to work is the right to live—set forth in President Roosevelt's Executive Order establishing a wartime Fair Employment Practice Committee that prohibits discrimination in certain jobs because of race, creed, color or national origin. This article is the first of a series outlining the work that the Committee has done, and discussing its good points, its deficiencies and the widely known need for setting up a permanent FEPC that will guarantee, after victory, a fair break on the job for everyone.

"FIVE thousand American colored people were thrown out of their jobs today when the ..... Chemical Corp. shut down one of its three huge plants, in the teeming United States war industry city of Detroit, Michigan. Ten thousand more are momentarily scheduled to be laid off at ..... Airplane Corp., at Long Beach, California. Absolutely no provisions have been made for guaranteeing these workers other jobs. American democracy at work. . . . !"

Radio Tokyo talking. Radio Berlin. Radio Axis any place. And millions of our Chinese Allies, our friends in South America and Latin America and in the South Pacific are listening . . . and wondering.

This week they had more cause for wonder. For a leading spokesman of the American Republican Party gave birth to a bill in the U. S. Senate which would reaffirm United States policy of "justice on the job" and then—to the joy of Axis propagandists—would sabotage that policy and make it completely ineffective.

Taft's Idea

The spokesman was Ohio Senator Robert A. Taft and the bill he introduced would set up a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee that would be even weaker than the temporary one now functioning. Taft's proposed committee would be completely voluntary in action—its enforcement powers would be zero, and and any employer who didn't like to hire Negroes or Mexicans or Italians or Irish, or Jews or Catholics or Protestants, could thumb his nose at the Taft committee for just as long as he liked.

Taft, who is one of the leading Republican hatchet men, made a great point of stating that he alone, and not the GOP, was the father of the bill. Referring to a Republican pledge in favor of the legislation, Taft said:

"It is entirely my own personal suggestion as to the proper method by which that pledge should be carried out."

The GOP will have full opportunity to disown the Ohio Senator's legislation, for in both the Senate and the House of Representatives are bills which not only set up a permanent FEPC but give it the teeth it needs to do a job. These bills, which have been introduced by a number of Congressmen, are virtually identical. Sub-committees of the Senate and House Education and Labor Committees are now considering them, and are expected in the near future to present them to both houses for action.

The bills will eventually be merged into one measure in each House which labor, liberals and all progressive people interested in building democracy should support.

This measure would continue and extend the influence of the present FEPC, which operates by Executive Order only and which will automatically be discontinued at the end of the war unless permanent legislation is passed.

A permanent FEPC, as the Senate Committee on Eduaction and Labor pointed out, is designed to:

"1. Promote in peace the same national harmony and efficiency we have achieved in war.

"2. Prevent, in the reconversion and postwar readjustment period, fears and injustices which led to mob violence and race riots in the years following World War 1.

"3. Remove a serious obstacle to friendly relations wtih certain of the United Nations who have long been sensitive to the treatment accorded people of similar origin in this country.

"4. Give effect to our declarations for freedom from want and freedom from fear.

"5. Raise the standard of living and purchasing power of our people.

"6. Confound our enemies who hope by dividing us class by class, race by race, group by group, to vitiate the coming victory and to lay the basis for World War III."

Backed by Law

The permanent FEPC would prohibit discrimination by employers or labor unions, and would be backed up by a law which would say, roughly, in part:

It shall be an unfair employment practice for any employer to refuse to hire any person because of such person's race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry, or to discharge or discriminate against him for such reasons, or "to confine or limit recruitment or hiring of persons for employment to any employment agency, placement service, training school or center, labor union or organization, or any other source that discriminates against persons because of their race, color, creed, national origin or ancestry."

Even in wartime, when factories are crying for manpower, Negroes and other minority groups are denied jobs, are discriminated against in upgrading policies, and in general constitute the very bottom of the labor market, "last to be hired and first to be fired."

What this means to Negro people and members of other minority groups that are discriminated against is pretty obvious.

What this means to white people, in terms of very practical self interest, is that selfish American employers who practice discrimination are able to keep at their beck and call a large labor pool which is so anxious to get any kind of work at any kind of wages that it can be used effectively to depress employment standards for the majority of workers.

(Next week: What the present FEPC can and can't do; what its powers would be if it were made permanent; who's for it and who's against it.)

WORKING TOGETHER for victory is this bi-racial team of Kathryn Polinaire and Vivian King, employed in a California aircraft plant. Despite predictions to the contrary, thousands of employers have found that white and Negro employes can work successfuly side by side.

It Ain't the Same Old 'Shell Shock'

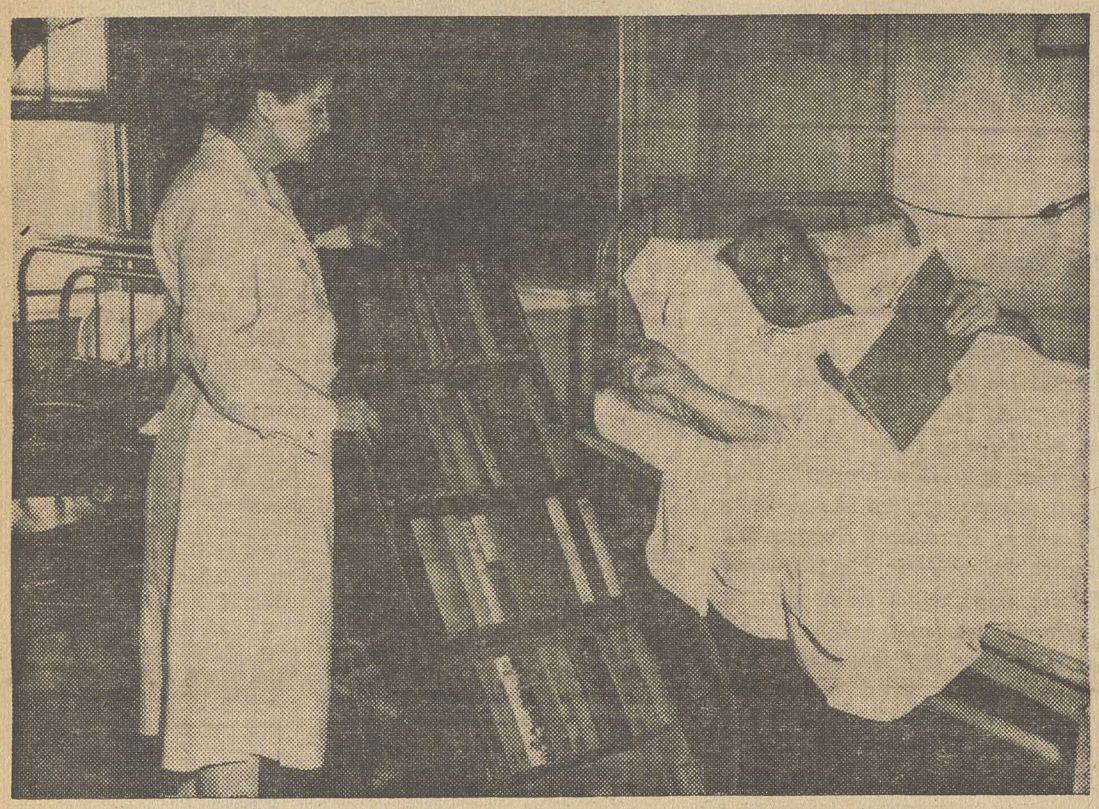
By FRED ROSS

World War I caused an appalling number of "shell shock" cases, with thousands of veterans bearing mental scars for years afterwards. Fortunately for millions of men in the armed services, physicians now recognize that "shell shock" is not something to be written off as hopeless. This is the story of a veteran who lost the power to walk, and what modern medicine did about it.

The German artillery had been pounding the American position behind the hedgerow steadily for three hours.

The young soldier from an Ohio steel town suddenly slumped behind the tree where he had taken cover.

Believing that he had been struck by shrapnel, others in his company cautiously made their way to him, questioned him, but found that he couldn't talk.



MENTAL DIVERSION: The Veterans' Administration portable library service supplies plenty of books to keep a veteran's mind occupied until he is completely recovered and ready to take his place in civilian life.

Unable to see any signs of wounds, they also found he was unable to walk as they assisted him to the company aid man.

The soldier—let's call him Harry inasmuch as the Army and the Veterans' Administration do not release names in cases like this—was brought to an Army hospital in this country.

Discharged from the Army, Harry was placed in the psychiatric ward of one of the VA facilities, as the administration hospitals are called.

There psychiatrists had him write his story. They learned that Harry had been a model soldier, had adjusted himself well to Army life, although at first he had religious scruples against killing.

TWO CONFLICTS

But as they examined him further, they found that he had two conflicts which he had apparently never resolved. The first was that he had been thwarted in his desire to study for the ministry because he had to help support his parents. Harry also felt inferior to his younger brother, who was more brilliant than he.

The psychiatrists concluded that he had been suppressing these conflicts, but under the stress of battle had undergone a mental collapse.

They decided to use a treatment known as hydro-galvinism, consisting of a mild current of electricity passing through the body for an hour or more.

At the end of the first treatment Harry turned to a doctor, and said, "How are you, doctor?"

That was the first time he had spoken in four months.

At the end of two weeks' treatment, he was able to walk.

RETURNED TO JOB

Harry since has returned to a job in a steel mill where he worked before his induction into the Army.

Harry was just one of the 669 additional World War II neuropsychiatric cases receiving treatment under VA supervision from December 21, 1944, to January 25, this year, when the total was 8615.

VA officials expect that the number of these cases will continue to increase as long as the war continues.

CHANCE FOR CURE GOOD

Col. John H. Baird, assistant medical director in charge of the neuropsychiatric division of the VA, takes a hopeful view. He points out that the chances for a complete cure of most of these cases are good.

There are two general classifications, he explained, among those suffering mental disorders: the psychoneurotics, with symptoms of sleeplessness, tremulousness, anxiety, headaches, backaches, inability to concentrate and make decisions; and the psychotics, who, to use an Army phrase, are "completely off the beam."

Col. Baird said that most of those in the first classification will rehabilitate themselves when they get a job after discharge and are away from the unfamiliar stresses and strains of the Army.

ADVANCES IN TREATMENT

He said that some of the psychotics will have to be hospitalized, but that because of great advances made in the treatment of such cases since the last war, a good majority of them will be rehabilitated.

He said that one of the greatest advances in treatment since the last war is shock therapy —either by electricity or by insulin injections.

Group psychotherapy is also a new development, which is being used effectively. Col. Baird said that a psychiatrist acts as the instructor of the class. One of the reasons for the beneficial results is that contacts with the others make the patient forget his own problems.

The VA also is planning more beds as well as more hospitals for the mentally unbalanced, and in some cases contracts with non-VA-operated hospitals to take care of the mentally ill.

CIO Builds Unity At London Meet

LONDON, Feb. 10—A dramatic appeal for unity and for equality of treatment to all anti-fascist workers was made by R. J. Thomas, head of the CIO delegation, to end a situation in the World Labor Congress which was providing ammunition to enemies of world labor unity.

The Congress is meeting here.

Thomas's speech, which he gave as CIO leader in Philip Murray's place, was brought on by refusal of Sir Walter Citrine, head of the British Trades Union Congress, to allow delegates from several countries formerly dominated by the Nazis to have seats.

This would have excluded delegates coming directly from Italy, Finland, Romania, Bulgaria and Poland. The Polish delegates had been refused a seat though the London "government-in-exile" had its representatives there.

VOTING WON

Under Thomas's proposal, the credentials committee will consider the application of delegates from these countries and will pass on their right to seats. John Green, president of the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, is chairman of this committee.

Second important gain made in the meeting was on the question of voting. Citrine's early proposal was that the congress should not vote, since it was merely "consultative" and could not make binding decisions.

"Here's a conference we told the world would be consultative and advisory only," he said, "not a conference where decisions would be reached by voting."

Citrine was answered by CIO delegates and by Lombardo Toledano, head of the Latin-American CTAL delegation, who said: "We respect the initiative of the Trades Union Congress (TUC) in calling us together, but after we have exchanged views we must reach agreement symbolic of our common purpose. We cannot return to the Americas and report we took no decisions whatever."

Final decision was that the congress could take a vote of "general consent" when three or more delegations asked for it, with a two-thirds majority required to put the conference on record.

According to reports, the dead hand of the Intl. Federation of Trade Unions is still felt, with Citrine chiding the "standing orders committee" (corresponding to a rules committee here) for not including the IFTU as a member of the committee on peace settlement.

ROBINSON KEYNOTER

This committee will have a lot to do with postwar reconstruction, and has Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald of the UE as CIO member. The IFTU only a week ago repeated its exclusion of the CIO and the Soviet trade unions.

First CIO keynote speaker was Reid Robinson, president of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, who greeted the Congress in the name of the CIO and President Murray, whose dream of international labor unity is now about to be fulfilled. Robinson argued strongly for a new world labor federation, saying:

"We must act here on behalf of our brothers and sisters in arms. They will expect us to succeed. The best tribute we can give them is to lay aside prejudices and timidities so we may emerge from these sessions bearing to our organizations sound, workable plans for a new World Trade Union Federation."

Who's Who In World Labor

Below are listed the principal countries and unions at the World Labor Congress now going on in London.

U. S.: Represented by the CIO, with over six million members. Delegation headed by R. J. Thomas, UAW-CIO president. CIO President Murray was unable to attend.

USSR.: Represented by the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions, wtih 27 million members. Delegation headed by Vassily Kuznetsov, steel worker who once worked in the U. S., and chairman of the All Union Council.

Britain: Represented by the Trades Union Congress, with over six million members. Delegation headed by Sir Walter Citrine, general secretary of TUC.

Latin-America: Represented by the Confederation of Latin-American Workers (CTAL), with over four million members in nearly 20 Latin-American countries. Delegation headed by Vicente Lombardo Toledano, president of CTAL.

France: Represented by the General Confederation of Workers (CGT), revived after the liberation of France from the Nazis. Delegation headed by Louis Saillant, secretary of CGT, chairman of the Natl. Council of Resistance that fought the Germans inside France all during the four years of occupation.

Canada: Represented by Canadian Congress of Labor (CCL) with about 300,000 members from CIO and national Canadian unions. Delegation of three, C. H. Millard, Pat Conroy and James Maguire. Unlike its U. S. parent body, the Canadian AFL is for world labor unity, and has sent Pat Sullivan of the Canadian Seamens' Union as a delegate.

China: Represented by Chinese Association of Labor (CAL) Chunking government dominated organization claiming 594,000 members. Delegation headed by Chu Hsueh-fan, CAL president. North China unions with over 1,000,000 members not invited to the meeting.

Australia: Represented by Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) with about one million members. Delegation headed by Ernie Thornton, secretary of the Iron and Munitions Workers Union, Australia's largest union.

India: All India Trades Union Congress (AITUC), with about 400,000 members. Delegation headed by S. A. Dange, AITUC president.

Yugo-Slavia: Will send a five man delegation whose credentials will be considered by the Congress.

"Neutrals" such as Sweden, Switzerland, etc., will be allowed delegates during the second week of the meeting, when post-war economic problems are taken up.

World Neighbors

World Labor Meeting At Same Time as 'Big Three'

(See Other Stories—Page 2, Looking Ahead—Page 6)

Meeting at the same time as the Big Three—Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill—the first really inclusive world trade union congress in history opened Feb. 6 in London with R. J. Thomas heading the CIO delegation in Pres. Murray's absence.

Main issue before the meeting is the creation of a new world labor federation, taking in all trade unions of the anti-Axis countries and replacing the moribund Intl. Federation of Trade Unions, which for years has excluded a majority of world labor.

Main forces at the meeting are the CIO, the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU), the British Trades Union Congress (TUC), the Confederation of Latin-American Workers (CTAL) and the French General Confederation of Workers (CGT). Absent by its own choice is the AFL.

Meeting the week before, the Intl. Federation of Trade Unions (IFTU) went through the dreary motions of again "excluding" the CIO and the Soviet unions. Only live moment in the meeting was a sharp reply from Will Lawther, British miner's head, to a long and scurrilous red-baiting and CIO-baiting speech from Robt. Watt, the AFL delegate.

The IFTU's continued existence was challenged by Louis Saillant, the French delegate from the CGT, who took the point of view that the IFTU has long outlived whatever usefulness it ever had and should be buried before the corpse decomposes any more.

CIO IN LEAD

The opening of the Feb. 6 meeting is in every sense a tirumph for President Murray, even though he could not head the delegation. The CIO has pressed for international labor unity since its formation, and from the time Murray took the presidency, has pressed for a new world labor congress that would take in all unions of the anti-Axis countries without discrimination.

Long delay was caused by the efforts of Sir Walter Citrine, head of the TUC and of the IFTU, to appease the AFL which took the position that only the AFL can represent American workers abroad.

Thomas Helps Chair London Parley

(By Wireless to Allied Labor News)

LONDON, Feb. 10 (ALN)—Opening the first session of the world trade union conference here, which was described by the chairman of the London County Council as "the first world peace conference," George Isaacs, chairman of the British Trades Union Congress, outlined as the fundamental objective of the conference "to concentrate the resources of the inter-

ternationally organized movement for the maintenance and extension of the principles of freedom and democracy and to lay the foundations for an international organization to safeguard peace and justice throughout the world."

The platform of the conference was symbolically dominated by representatives of the Big Three powers, with members of the CIO, TUC and Soviet trade unions seated there. The conference is attended by representatives of over 50,000,000 workers in 38 Allied countries, seven neutral countries and 10 international organizations.

The reaction of the British labor movement to the attacks against the CIO and Soviet trade unions repeated by Robert J. Watt of the AFL before the meeting of the Intl. Federation of Trade Unions last week was reflected in Isaacs' speech when he said:

"We profoundly regret the absence from this conference of important delegations we had hoped to welcome. Still more do we regret the causes of their non-attendance.

"But we have not wavered in our belief that the effort to rebuild our trade union movement on the broadest possible basis must be made and that the time to make it is now, not at some later date."

THREE CHAIRMEN

At a preparatory meeting of CIO, TUC and Soviet delegates yesterday, it was decided that the conference will have three presidents, alternating at each session, and the first meeting of the conference nominated Isaacs; R. J. Thomas, head of the CIO delegation; and Vasili Kuznetzov, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR.

In addition, it endorsed as three vice-presidents Vicente Lombardo Toledano, president of the Confederation of Latin American Workers; Louis Saillant, general secretary of the French General Confederation of Labor; and Chu Hseuh-fan, president of the Chinese Assn. of Labor. All six become ex-officio members of all conference committees.

In addition, the Standing Orders Committee has been enlarged from seven to nine members to be elected one each from the Soviet, British, French and American delegations, and the rest from Europe, the British Commonwealth, Latin America, China and international bodies, including the Christian trade unions, the IFTU and international trade secretariats.

It is expected that the first action of this committee will be to approve the recommendation of the preparatory committee, passed over the opposition of Sir Walter Citrine, TUC General Secretary, that each national organization shall have one vote when it is necessary to decide on important issues.

Speaking at the opening session, CIO Vice-President Reid Robinson declared that the activities of the CIO Political Action Committee during the presidential election campaign were "far from the least of our aids toward victory."

The CIO is now concentrating all its efforts to secure the appointment of former Vice-President Henry Wallace as Secretary of Commerce, Robinson said, adding:

"We shall not rest until he sits securely in the office to which President Roosevelt has appointed him, and as Secretary of Commerce helps to realize the goal of 60,000,000 jobs in the U. S. and world-wide good neighborly relations."

The afternoon was devoted mainly to a speech by Kuznetzov on the first item of the agenda, "Support of the Allied war effort." Kuznetzov emphasized that the military defeat of Germany is only the first step "in the long struggle to defeat the spirit of fascism throughout the world.".

He pointed out that "the masses of the people, especially the entire working class, are now paying dearly for failure to undertake timely and decisive measures against fascism. The lack of coordinated action among the democratic countries and the lack of united action by the international working class movement gave fascism its chance to involve mankind in this terrible war."

Kuznetsov urged that union leaders from "neutral" countries such as Switzerland and Sweden "wage a decisive struggle against the policy of their governments of lending assistance to fascist Germany," and called on workers of all countries "to work for a complete break in diplomatic, economic and other relations with fascist Spain, Portugal and Argentina.

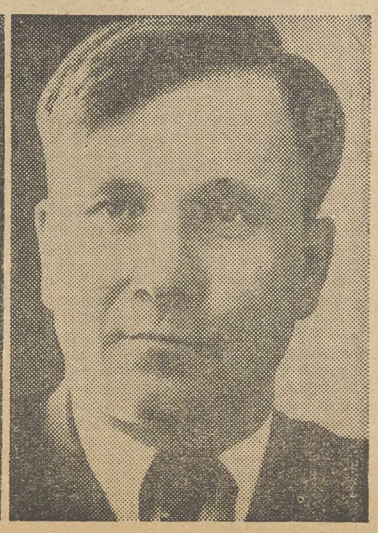
CIO'S NEWEST PAMPLET, pictured above, tells what the Bretton Woods agreement means in jobs for U. S. workers in exports. Order from Publicity Dept., CIO, 718 Jackson Pl. NW., Washington 6, D. C. Price: 100 for $4, 500 for $14. Illustrated, two-color job, 12 pages.

A Tip of the Hat From Down Under

A message of "warmest admiration for the splendid fight put up by our American comrades in the war against Fascism aggression" was received by the CIO this week from a conference of the Queensland delegates of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of Australia.

R. J. THOMAS

SIR WATER CITRINE



VASILI KUZNETZOV

American, British and Soviet Labor Leaders in London

AN EDITORIAL

International Security

By one of those rare historical coincidences, the World Labor Congress in London is taking place at the same time at the "Big Three" meeting of Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill which is mapping the final end of the Axis and the new world of peace and security.

The London meeting also takes place as the armies of the great alliance—the U. S., the U. S. S. R. and Britain—sweep toward the climax of the war in the destruction of the Nazi military machine. The great victories over Japan in the Philippines further mark the final end of the Axis threat to world freedom.

The workers of the U. S., represented by the CIO under the leadership of Philip Murray, of our allies in the Soviet Union, in Britain and our brothers in Latin America and the other countries at the London meeting have worked long and hard for this meeting.

They have worked for international labor unity because they know that it is the key to complete destruction of Fascism and to a world of security after the victory is won. These are the objectives of the war against German and Japanese aggression. These are the reasons why labor in all the anti-Axis countries supports this war with the blood of sons in the front lines and the sweat of its people on the production lines.

The World Labor Congress in London is mapping future world security and freedom just as the meeting of Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill is mapping it "somewhere in the Black Sea area."

The achievements of the London Labor Congress will place an additional responsibility on us here at home. Within the next few weeks Congress will be called on to ratify the United Nations agreements worked out at Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks.

The creation of a new world labor federation at the London meeting will provide a powerful backing for world security plans being outlined now and previously agreed upon.

Our job at home is to back up the work being done in London and in the meeting of the three great political leaders now going on.

Manpower Bill Stalled; CIO Is Firm Against It

The May-Bailey bill (HR 1752) ran into some delays in the Senate Military Affairs Committee this week, with a change in the bill proposed to put the labor draft out of the hands of Selective Service and into those of the War Manpower Commission.

This change, which would mean that local labor management committees would have some say in the application of the law, has been vigorously opposed by the army and navy lobbyists, who apparently would prefer to see local draft boards carrying out the law.

CIO opposition continues to the whole bill, with complete unanimity, despite contrary reports, behind President Murray's position. Meanwhile, CIO affiliates in the field have ben asked to send in reports of local war production shortages, plus reports on recent cutbacks and layoffs, for use in testimony on the bill.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee is holding secret meetings on the bill, and only one CIO witness is scheduled to testify. Clinton S. Golden, assistant to President Murray in the USA-CIO, will present CIO's case. Golden is also vice-chairman of the WPB and the War Manpower Commission.

A resolution will be offered in the Senate and House calling on the administration to use present laws and agencies in overcoming production crises, rather than to pass any more new laws.

Senators should receive wires supporting this resolution and urging them to vote against the May-Bailey bill.

BATTLE WRECKAGE is dramatically illustrated in this picture of war equipment at an ordnance collecting point somewhere in France. Cpl. Bernard L. Arshop, of Indianapolis, is standing by burned-out gun tubes from heavy artillery pieces. In the foreground, a discarded tire; in the background, damaged cars and tanks. Much of the equipment was made by CIO members.

CIO Unions Prove Manpower 'Crisis' Due to Inefficiency, Misuse of Labor

"There is no such thing as an over-all manpower 'crisis'," says the CIO in the current issue of its Economic Outlook. "In plant after plant named by government agencies as critically short of manpower, our unions found misrepresentation of labor needs, faulty scheduling by the procurement agencies, misuse of labor, refusal to hire minority groups, and failure to raise wages, to improve working and community conditions, and to cooperate with workers' groups. These are factors truly relevant to the solution of this 'crisis'."

"National legislation for local difficulties would be like calling the fire department to put out a match," says the Outlook in attacking national service legislation in general and the May Bill in particular. "The proposed legislation leaves untouched the underlying conditions of inefficient management, uncoordinated government policies, and bad labor and living conditions which have caused manpower shortages. It is a quack remedy which would do more harm than good."

In backing up its attack with specific examples of wasted manpower, the article cites reports by CIO unions on given plants. One shipbuilding company, for instance, the article says, put in a requisition with the U. S. Employment Service for 17,000 men, whereas a joint committee of the union and management reported a real need of only 1,000 men; the company had overstated its manpower shortage by some 16,000 men.

The article quotes the Mead committee stamp of "wholly fictitious" on reports of an alleged manpower shortage of 10,000 in a major aircraft plant.

The CIO Steelworkers, the Outlook says, found only 10 cases of genuine manpower shortage out of 41 reported by the armed services to be behind on schedule because of lack of labor.

7 States to Go

Georgia Dumps Polltax

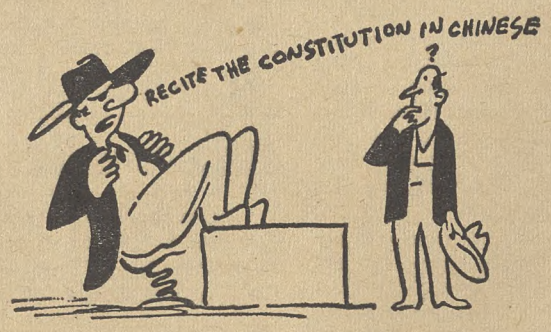
Repeal of the polltax in Georgia was clinched with signature of the repealer bill this week by Governor Ellis Arnall, following an overwhelming vote in the legislature.

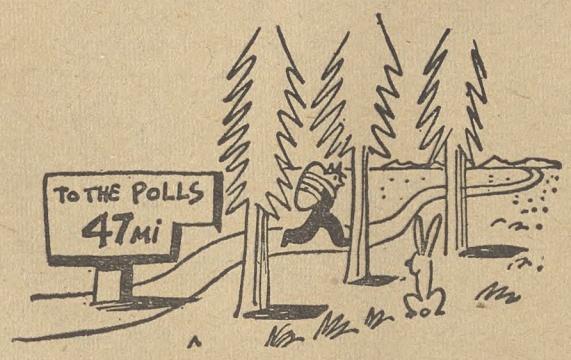
At the same time, the Federal bill to repeal the tax in the remaining seven states that still levy it was set for action early in March with the re-introduction of HR 7 by a Democrat-GOP coalition headed by Rep. George Bender (R., O.). HR 7 is the bill offered for the past two seasons by Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP, N. Y.) which has passed the House but has been filibustered in the Senate.

State action in Georgia reflects a new and progressive trend in the South. Gov. Arnall belongs to the school of thought that believes firmly in industrialization as the key to a better future for the Southern people. New industries have come to the South as the result of war needs for production. Forward looking people want to kep these industries after the war, and thus lift the veil of poverty that has long hid the true face of the South.

As Gov. Arnall's action indicates, they cannot hope to bring modern mass industries to the Southern states without at the same time modernizing their political structure. The polltax is a remnant of feudalism. It keeps the workers, the farmers and the common people generally—both white and Negro—out of the main stream of American democracy.

Georgia's action in repealing its polltax is a long step toward bringing democracy to a section where it has been lacking in the past. It should act as a stimulant not only to other state governments but to the Federal Congress as well to repeal a distinct handicap that has held back the South and the whole nation from the full realization of the democratic way of life.





Drawings Courtesy Southern Patriot

CIO Radio Roundup

The biggest labor news of the week will be the subject of Saturday's 6:45 p.m., EWT, Blue Network broadcast, with CIO delegates to the World Labor Congress speaking from London.

Also on the air at 3:45 p.m., EWT, Feb. 17, will be the CIO Rubber Workers Union, dramatizing its contribution to the war effort over CBS stations.

Incidentally, 105 out of approximately 140 CBS stations are carrying CIO's regularly weekly show. How about the CBS and Blue Network stations in your community? * * *

Somehow, listening to Fulton Lewis, Jr., we never got the idea that the self-assertive news commentator was shy, but it seems that he is . . . and the Mutual Broadcasting System is, too.

Also, Mutual has in its employ one John D. Whitmore, manager of its news division, who should take a few lessons in semantics.

This bit of information is presented through the courtesy of Irving Abramson, president of the N. J. CIO Council, who asked Mutual for time on the Lewis program to answer an obviously editorialized attack on Henry A. Wallace.

Mutual's Whitmore said the broadcast was "a clear-cut reporting job," but Abramson countered with: "Perhaps the standards applied by Paul Goebbels would characterize this as 'news' and as a 'clear-cut reporting job'."

Whitmore rejected Abramson's request for time to answer Lewis, adding however that "if you feel you would like to make a statement in behalf of the CIO, which we can use as a part of our news broadcasts, we hope that you will not hesitate to forward it to us at once."

Abramson, of course, would like to read the statement, so that it wouldn't be subject to some side-bar snide remarks or a lightness of tone ill befitting the seriousness of the subject.

He promises not to bite either Mr. Lewis or Mr. Whitmore—honest! * * *

The Peoples Radio Foundation, Inc., 100 Fifth Avenue, New York City, has issued an invitation to several hundred CIO unions in New York State to purchase shares of stock in its organization on the basis of the resolution adopted by the CIO Annual Convention in Chicago which urged local unions to join with other groups in co-operative establishment of FM stations in areas where operation of commercial FM stations by unions would not be feasible.

Among the sponsors of the Peoples Radio Foundation are a number of leading trade unionists including Joseph Curran, John T. McManus, Arthur Osman, Ben Gold and Rockwell Kent.

* * *

The CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Union is making plans to get into FM broadcasting after victory. The N. Y.-N. J. district is buying a large share in the proposed FM station in N. Y. City, and the Ohio district has OKed plans for two FM stations.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

The Wallace confirmation as Secretary of Commerce has been put over until March 1, with Senate passage of the George bill stripping the Department of the lending powers under the Reconstruction Finance Corp. GOP strategy in the House version of the George bill is to load it down with still more restrictions in the hope that FDR will have to veto it, thus putting the confirmation issue back where it started.

The May-Bailey bill (HR 1752) is now in the Senate, where it appears headed for delay on the question of placing the labor draft under the War Manpower Commission rather than Selective Service.

Subsidies have come up again in Senate approval of a bill to extend the Commodity Credit Corp. with a limitation on its lending powers and on use of funds for cost of living subsidies.

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
George (S 375)	Takes RFC out of Commerce Dept., accepted by FDR as necessary to confirmation of Wallace as Commerce Secretary.	Passed Senate, now in House waiting rule from Rules Com. GOP trying to alter it to force FDR veto, block Wallace.	Wire Representative to work for S 375 as passed by Senate in order to ensure Wallace confirmation.
May-Bailey (HR 1752)	Drafts manpower for war jobs under Selective Service; freezes those now on war jobs.	Senate Military Affairs Com.	Urge Senators to reject.
CCC extension (S 298)	Extends borrowing power of Commodity Credit Corp., which buys and resells farm products, uses subsidies to hold down living costs.	Passed Senate with Taft (R., O.) amendment limiting funds, use of subsidies. Now in House Banking and Currency Com., with move to kill Taft amendment.	Write Representative urging support of move to kill Taft amendment.
Polltax repeal (HR 7)	Repeals polltax in seven states; gives vote to 8,000,000 Negro and white citizens.	Will become active early in March, with House Discharge Petition.	Write your Senators to support.
U. S. aid to education (S 181)	Sets up $300 million fund for schools; ⅔ for substandard teachers' wages, ⅓ for school facilities. Does **not** provide "Federal control" of education.	In Senate Education and Labor Com. CIO and Auxiliaries have testified in support.	Urge Representative to support.

The Fight's Getting Tougher—More Help Needed for Wallace

New road blocks on the way to confirmation of Henry A. Wallace as Secretary of Commerce were built in the House this week. The GOP moved to make the George bill, which strips the Commerce Dept. of Reconstruction Finance Committee lending powers, so unacceptable that FDR will have to veto it. This would throw the confirmation issue back to where it started from.

The GOP move came in an amendment by Rep. Wolcott (R Mich.) to the George bill (S 375) that would make it almost impossible for the President to conduct U. S. agencies necessary to the war. It was frankly aimed at Wallace, since it would force the confirmation back to the Senate without the George bill.

COMPROMISE NECESSARY

Both FDR and Wallace accepted the George bill, not because they liked it, but because it was necessary to compromise with the reactionaries led by Sen. George if Wallace is to be confirmed. The promise was made by George and his Senate followers that Wallace's O.K. would follow acceptance of the bill.

With this House move, the Republicans take off the mask they wore in the Senate, where they used George as their front man, leaving the Democratic party with the onus of trying to block Wallace. Apparently they no longer care, or they figure that the voters will forget about the issue between now and Mar. 1 when the confirmation vote is scheduled to come up again.

FDR and Wallace had to accept the George bill because popular support for Wallace hasn't been mobilized enough to place him in the Commerce Dept. with the full powers it used to have under Jones.

SWAMPED BY LETTERS

Letters and wires have been coming to the Senators, to the point where Sen. Bailey (D. SC.), chairman of the Senate Committee passing on Wallace, has complained to reporters. There has been strong suport from more enlightened sections of business, too, with formation of a Businessmen for Wallace Committee and appeals from such men as Henry J. Kaiser, Andrew Higgins, et al.

Both House and Senate, however, need to receive a greatly increased flood of wires, letters and resolutions in the next two weeks. As President Murray has pointed out, every CIO union should make it its No. 1 job to get united support for Wallace in its community, including employers, merchants, farmers, housewives.

The Republicans and a section of the polltax Democrats are going to spend the next two weeks trying to whip up a fever of artificial excitement about the need for "curbing" executive powers through the recently introduced Wolcott amendments to the George bill.

The attempt is so crude that many of the polltax Democrats can't go along with it—George himself saying on Wolcott's amendment: "I think we've gone far enough already."

It can be met, however, if the CIO takes the lead in rallying the widest possible support from all sections of the country to demand no changes in the George bill and confirmation of Wallace. The Wallace nomination is far from a "labor" issue—it is an issue of full production and 60 million jobs, and everyone in the country is involved in that.

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Badges
Dues Buttons
Bronze Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

Plenty of Work For PAC—Murray

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—A reminder to CIO unions that political action must continue and grow for the local elections this year and for the 1946 Congressional elections was sent out this week in a circular letter to all CIO unions from President Murray.

"It is essential that all local unions be advised to continue their committees which functioned during the recent national election campaign and where they do not now exist to establish them," he wrote.

"These committees, together with the state and city councils, must organize at once to exert their full influence in the important local elections which will take place this year as well as to prepare for effective participation in the Congressional elections of 1946."

Citing the resolution at the CIO convention of last November continuing CIO-PAC, he reminded CIO affiliates that PAC Chairman Sidney Hillman, now in London for the World Labor Congress at his request, would be returning soon and that political action would then be intensified.

"As soon as Mr. Hillman and the members of the Political Action Committee who are also attending the World Labor Congress return to this country, the work of political education and political action of the CIO will be intensified," Murray said.

News of the Week

U. S. High Court to Probe 2 States' Anti-Labor Laws

The U. S. Supreme Court this week decided to review the constitutionality of anti-labor laws passed by Florida and Alabama Legislatures. The laws have been opposed by joint CIO-AFL legal efforts.

The Florida statute forces labor organizers to take out state licenses, and prohibits the issuance of licenses to persons not of "good moral character"—a provision that would make discrimination easy for an anti-labor state official. Non-citizens and those convicted of felonies are also forbidden to represent labor unions.

The Alabama law requires unions to file detailed financial statements; prohibits unions from charging for work permits; and forbids supervisory employes from joining the same union as production workers.

* * *

Fifteen members of the CIO United Steelworkers were convicted by a Hancock County jury this week on charges of misdemeanor involving the distribution of leaflets last spring before the gates of the Weirton Steel Co., Weirton, W. Va. The company is the only major steel plant that the USA-CIO has not organized.

They were convicted under an ancient state law which makes it illegal for three or more persons to gather on a public street if in the opinion of law officials such a gathering is "creating a disturbance."

The conviction will be appealed to the State Supreme Court, if necessary, according to Robert J. Davidson, district USA-CIO regional director.

* * *

Vigorous support for the health and disability insurance provisions of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill was expressed this week by Clinton S. Golden, assistant to the president of the CIO United Steelworkers.

"The cost of needed hospitalization is beyond the means of the great bulk of our population," Golden wrote in a statement for the Commission on Hospital Care. "Therefore, the CIO is strongly convinced that only a universal pre-payment plan can provide the accessability of hospitals to every person—regardless of race, religion, sex or economic condition."

* * *

"Labor has a great stake in the postwar period and we dedicate ourselves to the elimination of prejudice and bigotry which might disrupt the cooperation and teamwork so essential to the solution of any problems in that period," CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey said this week in a statement on Brotherhood Week, Feb. 18-25.

PAPER WORKERS LOCAL 380 UNION MADE CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
LET MILPRINT FURNISH YOUR
CIO STATIONERY
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES
MILPRINT, Inc.
431 WEST FLORIDA STREET
MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN
Over 750 CIO Employees

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c
EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP
PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

PLACE YOUR FAITH IN THE
Famous Since Broadcasting Began!
FADA Radio OF THE FUTURE
FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC., LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

Small Pickings

Public Support for Wage Justice

The CIO has been leading the fight for a long time to revise the unfair and outdated Little Steel Formula and to bring wages into line with the greatly increased living costs.

Every CIO union with a case before the War Labor Board has asked for a wage raise to bridge the gap between the 15% raise on 1941 wages allowed by the formula and the 44.8% jump in living costs between 1941 and 1945, as shown by the report of the labor members of the President's Cost of Living Committee.

So far nothing has been done. Worse than that, the WLB has recently been stymied by Stabilization Director Vinson even on "fringe" awards affecting vacations, reclassifications, shift premiums, etc., which would give some relief without actually breaking the Little Steel Formula.

Meanwhile, after more than a year of stalling, the WLB has still failed to make a report on the subject to President Roosevelt on which he could take action to remedy this longstanding injustice.

CIO unions have constantly been pressing for action from Vinson, War Mobilization Director Byrnes and the WLB.

CIO delegations are also taking the issue to their members of Congress every week, urging them to support CIO's case for a break in the formula, and for a thaw of the Vinson freeze on the fringe awards already granted by the WLB.

Public support is needed to get action from the stabilization authorities and the WLB. In seeking support from businessmen, farmers, housewives and all other groups, the CIO can point out that it is urging something to benefit the whole country, not just labor alone.

Closing the gap between wages and living costs will mean more war production, especially in substandard wage industries. It will mean protection for our men in the armed forces, both now while they fight and when they come back.

It will also mean a solid foundation under the nation's purchasing power for the changeover from war to peace production after victory is won.

What You Can Do

Here's what you can do to help bridge the chasm between 1941 wages and 1945 living costs.

Write your Congressman and your Senators asking them to urge revision of the Little Steel formula and an end to the Vinson freeze on WLB awards already granted.

Write President Roosevelt, Economic Stabilization Director Fred Vinson, War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes, War Labor Board Chairman Wm. H. Davis, Washington 25, D. C., with the same urgent request.

Get in touch with the CIO Women's Auxiliaries and all other organized women's groups to write.

Ask employers, businessmen, farmers, merchants, professional people to write, stressing the benefits to the whole community from an upward revision of base wage rates.

Support your CIO delegations when they come to Washington to put the case directly to administration people and Congress there.

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

THREE international labor gatherings have taken place in London in the past few weeks, to the confusion of many American readers who are dependent on the very skimpy reports in the daily press.

But if we examine the different character and actions of these gatherings, it will throw some light on the problems confronting the most important of the three—the world labor conference called by the British Trades Union Congress, in which the CIO is participating.

★ ★ ★

The first to meet was a conference of the governing body of the International Labor Office (ILO).

This is not an international trade union body, but an offshoot of the League of Nations made up of government, employer and labor representatives appointed by the governments of participating countries.

ILO decisions on labor and social welfare matters, to become effective, require ratification by the respective governments.

The CIO is barred from participation in the ILO by the dog-in-the-manger attitude of the AFL, which has refused to share representation with it on an equal basis. The unrepresentative character of the ILO as a world body is further emphasized by the absence of the Soviet Union from its councils.

The future of the ILO is uncertain in relation to the new and all-inclusive United Nations organization planned at Dumbarton Oaks.

★ ★ ★

The next international body to meet in London was the general council of the International Federation of Trade Unions (IFTU).

Unlike the ILO, the IFTU does purport to be a world organization of trade unions, though most of world labor is outside its ranks.

Never particularly effective or inclusive, the IFTU lost most of its affiliates with the destruction of most of the European labor movements, so that now it has in its ranks little more substantially than the British Trades Union Congress and the AFL.

The IFTU forfeits any claim to being a really inclusive world labor body by barring the labor movement of the Soviet Union and by refusing to admit more than one trade union center from each country. The AFL, in fact, joined it chiefly to keep out the CIO.

At its recent meeting, with AFL Delegate Watt taking the lead, the IFTU maintained its impotence and its exclusiveness by again refusing to admit more than one labor movement per country and still insisting on keeping out the Soviet trade unions.

A report on the subject was referred to affiliates for further consideration at a later conference.

★ ★ ★

Unlike the above two gatherings, the world labor conference in which the CIO is actively participating is really representative of world labor.

Nearly all bona fide labor movements were invited to attend, and only the AFL refused.

At this conference therefore there is a real possibility of laying the groundwork for an all-inclusive organization, which can be the labor counterpart of the world organization of nations planned at Dumbarton Oaks.

The chief obstacles to achievement of this generally accepted goal, outside of the opposition of AFL leaders, are likely to be stalling tactics and the paper jurisdictional claims of the IFTU.

One such obstacle was encountered at a meeting preliminary to the world conference, when CIO delegates took a leading part in insisting that voting provisions be adopted, so that it might be a conference for action instead of just a talkfest.

But there is still leeway for AFL and other obstructionists to make the IFTU a stumblingblock.

One such proposal, for instance, is that the CIO, the Soviet trade unions and most of the rest of world labor should wait outside in the cold, twiddling their thumbs, until the little group running the IFTU makes up its mind if and on what terms it will admit them.

★ ★ ★

There are encouraging indications, however, that most of the organized workers throughout the world, like the CIO membership, are in no mood to let the ghosts of past failures, mistakes and prejudices stand in the way of real world labor unity now for victory over fascism, lasting peace and postwar prosperity.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, S. H. Dalrymple, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, Emil Rieve, Reid Robinson, Frank Rosenblum, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux..... Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C.
Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 February 12, 1945 No. 7

Push CIO Pay Demands

Delegates Besiege Congress

Delegation after delegation of CIO workers from industrial states this month are presenting their case—and the nation's for wage increases.

Hundreds of district and local CIO leaders and rank-and-file workers have already appeared in Washington to tell Congress, the Office of War Mobilization and the War Labor Board why the Little Steel formula must be revised to allow a 17 cent an hour wage increase.

New York State, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Illinois, Minnesota and Ohio workers have appeared. Scheduled to follow them are delegations from Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey, New England, Missouri and New York City.

Two delegations from northern Ohio presented their case last week to their Congressmen, the Office of Economic Stabilization and the WLB.

Pressure Needed

Still more pressure is needed, although the workers have been getting promises from Congressmen that they will ask Stabilization Director Vinson, the WLB and President Roosevelt to boost wages.

An example of the effectiveness of the visits was the reaction last week of Congressmen Feighan (D) and Crosser (D) both of Cleveland; Huber (R) of Akron and Congressman-at-large Bender (R) of Ohio.

All of these Representatives, after hearing impassioned appeals from members of a northern Ohio delegation, were visibly impressed and indicated by words or actions they would make representations in behalf of the workers.

They heard Francis I. Stark, District 28, Steelworkers, which includes the Jones and Laughlin plant at Cleveland, say that employes of that plant were working only 3 and 4 days a week—the firm using a fire as an alibi for lack of work.

Workers Laid Off

Stark asserted that the firm intended to lay off a "turn" of workers making light alloy steel—much needed in war production. Not even since Cleveland was declared a critical manpower area has the local Republic Steel plant worked more than the 40-hour week, Stark declared.

After hearing Stark and several others, Bender said that he would be glad to call WLB Chairman Davis to tell him the need for upward revision of wages.

He said that he didn't get a satisfactory answer from Davis, he would state the workers' case in the House.

Bender, Huber and Feighan all indicated that they would tell administrative agencies of the need for increasing wages.

Additional support to improve the general wage picture came from Vice-President Truman who told a five-man delegation from the CIO Packinghouse Workers that he would ask Economic Stabilizer Vinson to relax his ban against wage increases that boost prices.

Other members of the Ohio delegation stressed the seriousness of the plight of the workers in the face of stabilized wages and increased living costs, which a CIO-AFL committee found have risen 44 per cent while wage increases are held down by the Little Steel formula to 15 per cent.

Victor De Cavitch, president, District 7, CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, told Ed Pritchard, assistant to Economic Stabilizer Vinson, before whom the delegation also appeared, that prices had more than doubled. Vinson was not present.

He said that the dress he used to buy for his little girl for $1.50 now costs from $3.50 to $3.98.

"Some have to cash their war bonds to meet the rising cost of living," De Cavitch added.

One worker said that his wife was able to afford a coat when it cost $18, but now the price of a similar garment had risen so sharply that she simply could not afford to purchase a new coat.

At a conference with Dr. George W. Taylor, public member of the WLB, Marie Reed, business representative of UE Local 735, Cleveland, read from a pay voucher showing that in 1941, a worker received $37.66 for a 48-hour week, while last year the same worker got only $35.66 for a similar amount of time.

"Our workers would laugh if we told them they had received a 35 per cent wage increase," she said. Other delegates said that some workers would have to cash their war bonds to pay income taxes. WLB Chairman Davis has said that straight time hourly earnings have increased by 35 per cent.

A clash occurred between Dr. Taylor and a delegate who had been pressing him to state when a recommendation on wages could be expected.

"That's our business," snapped Dr. Taylor.

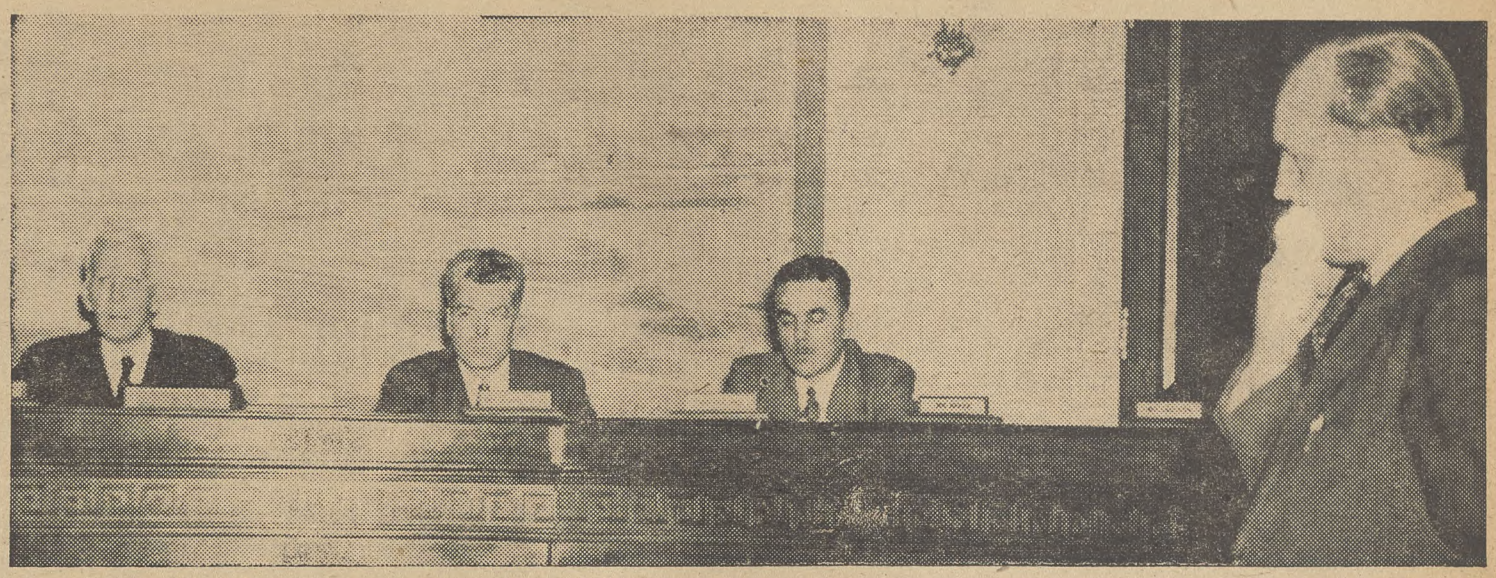
The delegate replied that it was his business to tell the workers what to expect from the WLB.

At the various conferences Robert Lamb, national CIO legislative representative, pointed out repeatedly that now is the time for action on upward revision of wages. Referring to the changed military situation in Europe, he declared that action is imperative now, and that 60 days from now we are likely to be confronted with the wholesale readjustments in our economy.

He said that a 17 cents an hour wage boost which is sought by the Steelworkers would be just a drop in the bucket. Lamb pointed to a hypothetical case of a worker getting a dollar an hour, and now earning $52 for a 48-hour week.

With the 17 cent wage increase, a worker cut down to a 40-hour week would receive only $47, a slash of $5.

The wage boost would have a beneficial effect on the national economy, because it would add $20 millions to workers' pay, which would have the effect of $10 billions in added purchasing power throughout the national economy, Lamb declared.



"A 17 CENT AN HOUR WAGE BOOST NOW" is the slogan of CIO delegations currently going to Washington to demand that Senators and Congressmen urge the War Labor Board to recommend pay increases for CIO-organized workers. The picture shows Victor De Cavitch, president of District 7, CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, stating the case before Congressmen (left to right), Crosser (D) Cleveland, Feighan (D) Cleveland, and Huber (R) Akron.

Public Has Stake in Boosting Wages of CIO Workers

The greatest possible public support is going to be needed to break the freeze of wages, as well as that imposed by Economic Stabilizer Vinson on pay awards made on the so-called "fringe" issues.

Not very many people outside the labor movement understand the issues at stake in the CIO's fight against the Little Steel formula and against Vinson's dead hand on the WLB. Many of them are poisoned by newspaper propaganda, which lyingly tries to present the CIO case as something solely in labor's interest.

The explanation of the case for raising wages below may be old stuff to readers of the labor press, but it puts the case in handy and simple form for explanation to others.

Try it on your friends and neighbors, on stores where you buy your groceries, on your farmer friends, on the local women's clubs through your wife's CIO Auxiliary. You'll find that once these people outside the labor movement grasp the real meaning of the CIO's wage demands, they'll come forward and help — because they'll realize that what helps labor helps them.

WHAT FORMULA IS

Under the present wage stabilization policies the War Labor Board will not grant any general wage increases to the workers of a particular company if, since January 1, 1941, the amount of general increases that have been granted exceeds 15%.

Example: Average straight-time hourly earnings on Jan. 1, 1941, 85c.

Little Steel allowance, 15%.

Cents per hour allowance, 12.75c.

General wage increases since Jan. 1, 1941, 8c.

Amount of general increase permitted under Little Steel formula, 4.75c.

HOW IT IS ARRIVED AT

On Jan. 1, 1941, the Bureau of Labor Statistics "Cost of Living" index stood at 100. On April 12, 1942, the day the Little Steel Formula was adopted, the BLS index stood at 115. This indicates that the cost of living had gone up between January 1, 1941, and April, 1942, by 15%. Therefore, the War Labor Board reasoned that in order to maintain the peacetime standards of the wage earners, general wage increases totaling 15% above the wage rates prevailing on January 1, 1941, were necessary.

WHY THE LITTLE STEEL FORMULA SHOULD BE CHANGED

1. Although the basic wage rates have been kept to the 15% limit, the cost of living has continued to climb upwards.

The BLS figure indicates that the cost of living has gone up since Jan. 1, 1941 by 25%.

President's Cost of Living Committee shows an increase of 29%.

CIO and AFL independent study (Meany-Thomas Report) shows an increase of 44%.

2. The rise in basic wage rates since January, 1941, according to the BLS, is no more than 16.1%.

3. William H. Davis, chairman of the War Labor Board, argues that the cost of living has not outstripped wages because average straight-time hourly earnings have increased by 35%.

This figure, however, includes the earnings of incentive and piece workers and does not take into account the shift of workers from low paid civilian production to higher paid war industries.

4. The Little Steel formula should be eliminated and a 17c upward wage adjustment granted for the following additional reasons:

a. Present hourly earnings will decrease drastically whenever war production is terminated because of the elimination of overtime, incentive bonuses and reduction of the work week to 40 hours.

(b) There will be considerable down-grading.

(c) With the return of 10,000,000 veterans, unemployment due to reconversion and down-grading, the possibilities of wage increases in the post-war period will be almost nil.

(d) Prices will very likely increase in the reconversion period due to scarcity of civilian goods.

News Guild Protests

Failure to raise the wage ceiling last weekend also brought a protest from 50 delegates who attended the national wage conference of the CIO American Newspaper Guild, held in national CIO headquarters, Washington, D. C.

The delegates representing three-fourths of the membership of the Guild charged that Dr. Robert Burns and Dr. F. S. Deibler, chairman and co-chairman respectively of the WLB's Newspaper Commission, were not following WLB policy and were thus denying Guild members allowable wage increases.

Burns and Diebler attended and attempted to defend their records. Nathan Feinsinger, WLB public member, outlined WLB policy which lent fuel to the charge of the delegates.

A new approach on minimum salaries, wage step-ups on experience, and merit and length of service increases was adopted and recommended to all locals.

Told In Blood

By Joseph Greene

The hours of slow, stealthy approach through the treacherous coral reefs were over. In the early morning haze, the landing barges had come in close to shore. And then the Marines charged across the sandy beach, their steel bayonets dull in the sunlight. Caught by surprise the Japanese garrison was quickly overwhelmed. But a few of them slipped into the jungle.

Now Captain Jenkins was crouching in the thick undergrowth and rubbing the week-old beard on his chin. He was staring across the level strip of land which the Japanese had made into a 1st class landing field. On the other side, the few Japanese who had escaped the daring raid, had set up a heavy-caliber machine gun. Now they were raking the field from end to end. A squad of Marines had been sent to work their way around to the rear of the machine gun nest. But it would be hours before they cut their way through the thick jungle undergrowth. And meanwhile Army bombers were already on their way to use this field. A landing would be suicidal in the face of the Japanese fire.

It was up to him to have this field ready for use, Captain Jenkins knew. He would be blamed for any slip-up. The high command counted heavily on the use of this airfield to blast Japanese ships out of the surrounding seas. It was his job now to clear the Japanese machine gun nest out.

"Sergeant Ross!" Captain Jenkins called out. "Come here."

Down the line, a handsome young Marine raised his head. Cautiously he crept from tree-trunk to tree-trunk until he crouched beside his captain. "Yes, sir?"

"I'm going to try to make a run for the other side! Cover with rapid rifle fire!"

"Yes, sir!" Sergeant Ross replied. Then he hesitated, studying the open field in front of him. "May I make a suggestion, sir?" he asked.

"What is it?"

"I used to run for my high school track team," Sergeant Ross explained. "Let me try it first, sir. I could sprint across before they could get their rifle sights on me, sir! **Please!**"

Captain Jenkins hesitated for a long time. Finally he agreed. "If you fail to get across, Sergeant, I'll never forgive myself for letting you try it . . ."

"Thank you, sir," Sergeant Ross replied. He laid aside his rifle and picked up an extra hand grenade. Then he crept to the very edge of the clearing. "I'm ready, sir," he announced, his voice full of quiet confidence.

A split second after the order to fire had been given, Sergeant Charlie Ross leaped out of his cover and began to sprint across the field.

"POW! POW!" Several bullets whistled past his ears. "Mighty close!" Charlie thought as he raced for the cover of the jungle on the other side of the field. Little clumps of dirt flew all around him as the bullets hit the ground. Then a whole string of little explosions threw the earth up just ahead of him. The machine gun was trained on him! He swerved to one side and continued his mad race across the field. Then something hit him over the head like a sledge-hammer. He staggered and fell. For a moment he lay on the ground, stunned.

He felt his head, which throbbed painfully. The steel helmet was gone. When he looked at his hand, it was covered with blood. "I guess they creased me that time—but it takes more than that to knock a Marine out of the fight."

He rose to his feet and continued his run toward the wooded grove ahead. He could hear a hoarse cheer from his buddies behind him when they saw him get up. But the Japanese had seen him, too. And now the air was thick with flying bullets.

His legs were pumping madly. The thicket ahead was growing larger and nearer with every step. "I'll make it! I'll make it!" he kept saying over and over again. Now the jungle was but a few feet away. "Another few steps and I'm across!"

Suddenly something hit him in the shoulder. It packed the wallop of a mule's kick. He spun around from the force of the blow. Another bullet struck him in the ribs. Another in the thigh. Then the earth seemed to rise up toward him and hit him in the face. He lay still, face down.

HOW long he lay there he never found out. But slowly he became aware of the stickiness of his clothes clinging to his body. He knew it was his own blood, flowing from his wounds, soaking his clothes. He dug his fingers into the earth and began to drag himself forward. Just ahead was the jungle. After what seemed like a lifetime, he crawled into the undergrowth. He lay there listening for a while. He remembered exactly where the machine gun was hidden. He still had to knock it out!

Painfully, he began to crawl toward the machine gun nest. Every part of his body hurt. But he gritted his teeth and kept going. "I've got to get them before I bleed to death!" he said to himself.

When he got near enough to the Japanese soldiers, he reached into his pocket and pulled out a hand grenade. It was covered with his own blood. Something was sticking to it. Charlie looked at the piece of paper and remembered suddenly. It was a letter from home—from his mother. He had read it over so many times he knew every word of it by heart. He put the letter on the ground in front of him, gently, lovingly. Then he raised himself and looked over the bushes. The Japanese vere very close to him, too close for the grenade. But he had no strength to throw it far. He could manage, he knew, to throw it only a short distance.

He raised the grenade and pulled the pin out with his teeth. Then he waited several seconds. With his last ounce of strength, he heaved it and fell flat on his face.

A second later, the explosion tossed pieces of earth and bushes over him. But Sergeant Charlie Ross no longer cared. He was lying still, his hand grasping the letter from his mother. His mind was wandering deliriously.

He thought he was looking into the face of his mother and she was smiling at him. Her lips were forming words and he watched carefully. He heard her speak the words of the letter clutched in his hand.

". . . and take care of yourself, son. You are fighting for all of us back home, for your mother and the kids on the block . . . We know it. We are doing everything to help . . . Yesterday I went to the Red Cross and gave my blood . . . Who knows whose life that blood may some day save . . . it—it might be your life, my son . . ."

And then the image of his mother faded. Everything went black and Sergeant Charlie Ross knew no more.

CAPTAIN Jenkins looked at the still body of Sergeant Ross. The first aid man was bending over him.

"It's no use sir!" the first aid man said. "He's lost too much blood. We'll never get him back to the first aid station alive!"

"We've got to!" Captain Jenkins snapped back. "Get that blood plasma ready! We'll give him a transfusion right here!" He picked up a bayonetted rifle and jabbed it into the ground beside Sergeant Ross. Then he taped the jar of life-saving fluid to the butt end of the rifle. "We've got to save him."

It was when they were placing him on a stretcher to carry him to the first aid station that Sergeant Ross opened his eyes. He saw the smiling face of Captain Jenkins bending over him.

"You'll be all right now, Sergeant. That blood plasma from the Red Cross saved your life!"

Sergeant Ross grinned and nodded his head weakly. Then he said something that puzzled Captain Jenkins for weeks afterward.

"Thanks, mother . . ." Charlie whispered, a smile on his face.

Copyright by Joseph Greene

Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland, Memphis, Tenn., reports: Plough Plant No. 3, CIO 64, no union 0; Plough Plant No. 2, CIO 70, no union 12. CIO Rep. Henry White and Council Rep. Riley Williams handled these campaigns.

National Produce, CIO FTA&AW 42; no union 7. FTA&AW Rep. Jesse Harrison and Joe Hellinger handled this election victory. Modern Package, Inc., CIO 19, no union 7. Burgie Vinegar, CIO 14, no union 0. Congratulations to all participating in these fine victories!

Geo. Brown, Dir. Org. IWA-CIO, advises: General Box Co., Quinneseo, Mich., CIO 28, against 6. Crowell Spence Lumber Co., Clennora, Louisiana, CIO 105; no union 48. Brother Lloyd Welch was in charge of this campaign.

Walter H. Harris, CIO Reg. Dir., Chicago, reports: Chicago Rawhide Mfg. Co., Chicago, (production and maintenance employes), CIO Fur & Leather Workers 573, 249 neither, 36 for AFL.

Joe Dernoncourt, CIO Reg. Dir., reports: An election among stockhandlers at Armour & Co., Oklahoma City was won by CIO Packinghouse Workers by a majority of five-to-one. Southland Cottonseed Oil Mill, Okahoma City, CIO Packinghouse Workers, won by a vote of three-to-one. Rep. Buck Whittaker handled these campaigns.

Frank Bender, CIO Reg. Dir., Baltimore, reports: Eastern Aircraft Co., Baltimore, Md., M & M Cafeteria Workers, CIO-URW&DSEA 33, Co. Union 1, AFL O. URW&DSEA Field Rep. Sonny Neistadt was in charge.

At the request of the CIO National Office, the British Broadcasting Corp., will produce a special international broadcast on Saturday, Feb. 17, 1945, at 6:45 p.m., EWT, over the Blue Network, from London in which the CIO delegates to the World Trade Union Congress will make a report for the American people. Don't forget to tune your radios in for this interesting broadcast!

CIO Marine Cooks Elect Officers In 3-Month Vote

The CIO Marine Cooks & Stewards Assn. in San Francisco has announced the results of the three months' referendum election of officers for 1945, in which a record vote was turned in by nearly 2700 members.

Sec.-Treas. E. F. Burke, who ran unopposed for re-election, received 2,399 votes, and Hugh Bryson was re-elected asst. secretary by a vote of 1963 to 554 for his opponent Merrill White.

Voting was carried on with balloting committees working in San Francisco, Seattle, Wilmington, Portland and New York. Heaviest vote was at union headquarters in San Francisco, with Seattle a runner-up.

Port agents elected were Joseph Harris, Seattle; Joseph O'Connor, Wilmington; John Sneddon, Portland; Rudy Eskovitz, Honolulu; Nathan Jacobson, New York, and C. E. Johanson, Baltimore.

Furniture Union Cracks Hard Nut

One of the biggest anti-labor companies in Southern Indiana, the American Furniture Co., has finally signed its first agreement with the CIO United Furniture Workers.

Behind the contract now awaiting War Labor Board approval lie four years of tough organizing work in the anti-labor town of Batesville, says the union. Negotiations for the agreement continued for six months, after the CIO Furniture Workers had defeated an independent union in a Labor Board election.

The contract calls for a 6-cent per hour general wage increase, back pay, five-cent bonus, seniority rights, paid vacations and other standard union terms.

The union also won elections at furniture plants in Sumter, S. C., and Rome, Ga.

Big Uniform Firm Invites Union In

The largest uniform manufacturer in the country, the Sigmund Eisner Co. of New York, this week took the unprecedented step of urging the Amalgamated unionization of several hundred office and shipping forces in its Red Bank and Newark, N. J. plants. The firm is engaged exclusively in war work.

In an unsolicited communication to Jacob S. Potofsky, general secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated, an official of the firm stated that the firm took a significant step seven years ago when it signed its first agreement with the Amalgamated.

"This step marked a turning point in its labor relations," the letter declared. "It was a step never to be regretted by the officials of the company."

Two thousand manufacturing employes of the company were previously under an Amalgamated contract.

Win Over Ward

Maintenance of membership and dues checkoff were awarded to the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Employes this week by the New England WLB in a dispute with Montgomery Ward & Co. The dispute involved 32 workers at a Barre, Vt., Ward store.

School Aid Gets Labor, Bosses' Help

Labor and business are working together to secure passage of the federal aid to education bill on which hearings were held last week by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

Business as well as labor realizes that high standards of education are of benefit to everyone, and business men would regard legislation to provide aid for schools and colleges as an investment, not an assessment, Thomas C. Boushall, chairman of the education committee of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, pointed out at the committee hearings.

While at earlier hearings Jack Rackliffe, representative of the Nat'l. Teachers Division of the CIO State, County & Municipal Workers stated that "if any group of American workers is allowed, or rather forced, to remain at substandard or mere subsistence levels, our entire economic structure will be jeopardized."

Education and wages go hand in hand, Boushall said. He described a survey by the chamber that had demonstrated that where educational levels were up, retail sales, magazine circulation and use of telephones were at high levels.

"Postwar problems will not be solved unless the people's technical skills are upgraded," Boushall stated.

Rackliffe, in his testimony, said:

"The American labor movement, which has consistently interested itself in good free public education sees clearly the intimate connection between the quality of education and economic well-being of the teachers themselves.

"The Nat'l. Teachers Division of the SCMWA-CIO maintains that good education on equal terms for all Americans is inseparable from the attainment of good salaries, good working conditions, and a happy and full life for American teachers.

"It is for this reason that this Division is interested in bringing teachers into the organzed labor movement. It is for this reason that the State County and Municipal Workers-CIO support the principle of Federal aid and in particular the bill now before this committee (S 181)."

Senate committee hearings on the bill were held Jan. 29-Feb. 2 and Feb. 8 and will be resumed at a later date.

Germany's Hope Lies in Defeat, Says Mann

The only hope of the German people lies in the total defeat of the German nation, in the opinion of Thomas Mann, famous Nobel Prize novelist who fled from Germany and became an American citizen.

Speaking at the Hollywood premier of the film, "Tomorrow the World", Mann said: "Out of defeat and disillusionment the hope is that the German people will find a new sense of reality and will return to the decent values that once made Germany great.

"Punishment must be stern. The German people must understand that they have taken a licking such as they have never had before. The rise of a democratic and civilized Germany is linked with the establishment of a more secure and civilized world."

An Open Letter To Attn. Gen. Biddle

Dear Mr. Biddle:

In May of last year the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries of the CIO wrote you at some length about the Fascist activities of a number of so-called "mothers'" organizations in this country.

We pointed out that these groups work in close cooperation with the acknowledged agents of Fascism, that their propaganda is dedicated to stirring up race hatred and to undermining the trust Americans place in their government.

We called upon you to "conduct an immediate investigation of these Fascist women's groups to expose their aims and objectives, to discredit them in the eyes of all American women, and to bring their leaders to trial for their activities aimed at disrupting our war effort."

We have never had an answer to our letter.

Source Of Courage

Since that time the discontinuance of the trial of the 29 indicted seditionists in Washington has given new courage to these organizations. These "mothers'" groups serve as channels of distribution for the writings of a number of the seditionists. The failure of the Dept. of Justice to carry through the trial has apparently convinced these women that they need fear no interference by our federal authorities.

During January, 1945, the Chicago Sun carried two very revealing stories about the present activities of these organizations. They are conducting a compaign to urge that American troops give up the battle in Europe and return home immediately. Mrs. Lyrl Van Hyning told the Sun reporter that he organization, "We the Mothers, Inc.," was cooperating with other groups in a program to flood Congress with letters demanding that they "bring our boys home."

"We believe that further participation in that war is inimical to the welfare of our country, as well as to the small nations," says Mrs. Van Hyning's letter to her co-workers. She goes on to attack our allies and to say "This war means only the utter and wanton destruction of American youths."

On Govt. List

We, the Mothers, Inc., was one of 28 organizations listed by the government in 1942 as being used by the defendants in the sedition trial to break the morale of American troops. It seems obvious to us that they are still being used and that their activities are aimed at disrupting our war effort and disrupting the United Nations

Another Chicago organization also reported in the Sun is "Mothers of America." Their literature called for an immediate armistice and submission of the issues between the belligerent nations to arbitration by neutral nations.

"Why do we let Britain propaganda rule our radio, press, movies, schools, churches, clubs and postwar planners?" their spokesman, Mrs. Martha Hubbard asked, and goes on to attack participation of our allies, Britain and the Soviet Union, in building a lasting peace.

It is almost incredible that organizations like these should be permitted to spread their poison unchallenged. Their activities give aid and comfort to our Fascist enemies.

You have in your power to take action against them. We urge you first to resume at once the trial as we have pointed out has encouraged redoubled activity by these "mothers'" groups as well as other Fascist-minded organizations.

Investigation Asked

Second, we again urge you to undertake a public investigation of the activities of these groups which seek to undermine our war effort by taking advantage of the grief and loneliness of our war mothers. National public exposure of their aims and purposes and prosecution of their leaders would put all American mothers on guard against their vicious propaganda.

In the name of the wives and mothers of over a million CIO men and women in the armed forces, we call upon you for immediate action.

Faye Stephenson, President
CIO Women's Auxiliaries
Eleanor Fowler, Secretary-Treasurer

STARS IN STRIPES: Bathing beauties clad in this peppermint-striped ensemble will soon be decorating our beaches. Mary Gardner modeled the new beachwear at a Chicago style parade. (Federated Pictures.)

Recommended Reading

Unions in The Far East

Trade unionists in this country know very little about their union brothers in the Far East. This is too bad, for in the "One World" coming after the war, the strength of their own unions, their wages, working conditions and general welfare may be seriously affected by what happens to workers in such countries as China, India and Japan.

A timely and excellent pamphlet on the subject called "Labor Unions in the Far East," has just been issued by the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations and is recommended reading for unionists who realize the importance of knowing about the struggling unions of the Far Eastern world.

Speaking of "the menace of cheap Oriental labor" which American workers have long feared, the pamphlet points out that "the only permanent solution is to equalize labor standards in East and West—not by lowering standards in America, but by raising them in the Orient. Cheap Oriental labor will cease to be a menace only when it ceases to be cheap.

"The cheapness of Oriental labor has sometimes been hard on American workers. It is very much harder on the workers of China, India and Japan. Raising the standards of living in Asiatic countries will benefit American workers—not only by removing the 'menace' of cheap labor but also by creating new markets for American goods.

"Toward this goal the working people of Asia are themselves leading the way. They are fighting against tremendous obstacles. It is important for Americans to know what they are doing and to give them intelligent support."

Labor Unions in the Far East, by Eleanor H. Lattimore; American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations; 1 East 54th St., New York 22, N. Y. Ten cents a copy.

Trade Union Handbook

If the great number of inquiries which come to the National CIO office can be taken as a measure of the big demand there is for reference material on specific unions in the United States, a Handbook of Labor Unions by Florence Peterson will fill a need.

The handbook lists 182 national and international unions, councils and committees affiliated to the CIO, the AFL or independent, giving membership, number of locals, coverage, official publication, qualifications for membership, dues and other information.

Unions are listed alphabetically under the key word, and range in size from the giant CIO United Automobile Workers with more than a million members to the tiny Intl. Assn. of Siderographers of the AFL with 48 members.

The reference book suffers from the unavoidable handicap of being out of date in some of its material, particularly in membership figures for CIO unions, as the data was gathered in 1943, and CIO unions particularly, grow rapidly.

As the writer took pains to check her material carefully with officials of all unions included, much time necessarily elapsed before the book could finally appear. In spite of this, the book should serve as a useful reference for students and writers interested in the labor movement.

Handbook of Labor Unions, by Florence Peterson; American Council on Public Affairs, 2153 Florida Avenue, Washington, 8, D. C.

Quick Guide To Labor Laws

Shop stewards and other unionists will be interested in a new reference manual called "A Guide to Labor Legislation" issued by the Division of Labor Standards, U. S. Dept. of Labor.

Prepared in loose-leaf form to State labor laws which may also be obtained in digest form on separate sheets, the 62-page manual contains digests of all Federal legislation of general application and services available through Federal labor agencies.

Material is listed under five general headings: (1) U. S. Dept. of Labor. (2) Basic Federal Labor Laws. (3) Emergency Wartime Legislation and Agencies. (4) Veterans' Legislation dealing with Employment and Labor Matters. (5) Labor Branches of the Procurement Agencies.

Sample copies of a guide to Labor Legislation, Bulletin No. 66A, may be obtained from the Division of Labor Standards, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington 25, D. C., so long as the free supply lasts. Orders for additional copies should be placed with the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25. The price is 25c a copy, with a discount of 25 percent on orders of 100 or more. Remittance should accompany the order.

Anti-Race Exhibit to Tour

A life-size, 22-panel exhibit, "The Races of Mankind which is now on display at the 42nd Street New York Public Library under sponsorship of the Mayor's Committee on Unity, is scheduled later to tour the United States.

Included among the places where arrangements have been made to show it are Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., and several educational institutions in the South, including Tuskogee Institute, Duke University and West Virginia State College.

Unions interested in sponsoring the exhibit in their locality may obtain particulars from Mrs. Edmonia Grant, director of education, Race Relations Division, American Missionary Assn., 287 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

BookClubs

Hersey's Novel First Choice

John Hershey's novel, "A Bell for Adano," has been chosen as the first book selected by the United Auto Workers' new Labor Book Club in Detroit. Under the UAW Book Club plan, members receive six books a year for $5. The Club is open to UAW members in locals throughout the country.

Book Find Offers Bargain

A drive to interest trade union members is announced by the Book Find Club, 480 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y. For a limited time, the Club offers membership and selection of two of three books offered for $1.35.

The books are Howard Fast's Freedom Road, Louis Adamic's My Native Land and Theodore Draper's The Six Weeks' War.

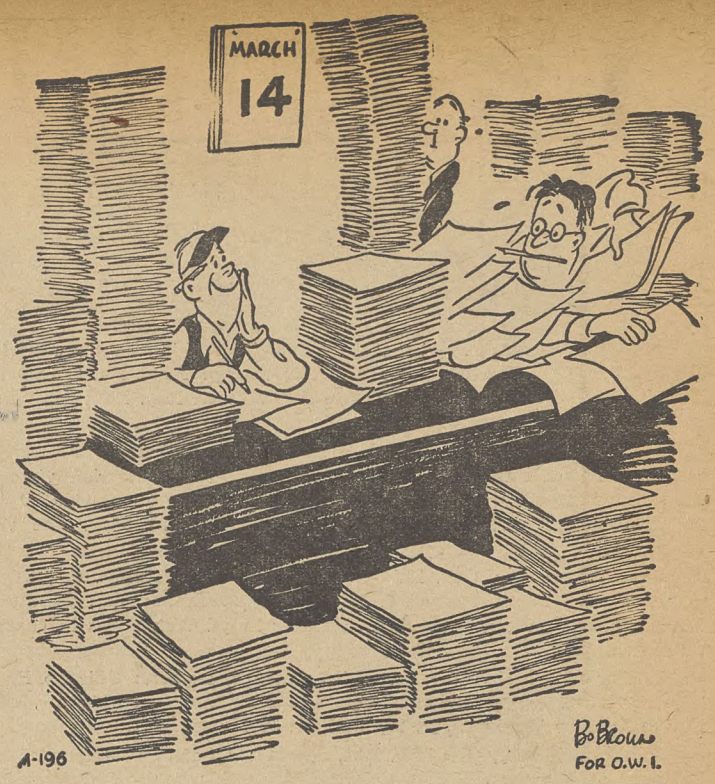
NMU Bookstore Has Good Year

The Natl. Maritime Union bookstore which has just passed its first year, reports the sale of more than $18,000 worth of books in 1944. It has aided in compiling hundreds of ship's libraries used by thousands of seamen aboard merchant vessels.

Current best sellers at the bookstore which is located in the lobby of NMU national headquarters at 346 West 17th St., New York, include The First Round, The Cross and the Arrow, Freedom Road, Man's Worldly Goods and Strange Fruit. Technical books dealing with the sea are also very popular.

Anti-Fascist Comic-Strip

A new anti-Fascist comic-strip periodical called "The Challenger" has just made its appearance. Edited by Gerald Richardson, formerly with the War Relocation Authority, and published by Interfaith Publications, Inc. 1, East 43rd St., New York 17, N. Y., "The Challenger" is "intended for children—age range 5 to 75," states the Circulation Dept.



"I HAD THE MOST WONDERFUL DREAM LAST NIGHT—I DREAMED EVERYBODY HAD FILED THEIR INCOME TAX RETURNS EARLY!"

Teachers Union Offers Simple Tax Guide

A simple 16-page Income Tax Guide for Workers and Salaried Employes who have no complicated problems to figure out, may be obtained in quantity orders from the CIO Teachers Union, 13 Astor Place, New York 3, N. Y. Prices range from 10c each for 500 copies, to 2½c for 50,000 copies. Delivery can be made in one week to ten days.

The pamphlet tells the worker how to fill out his return quickly, without trying to make a tax expert of him, and can be understood by anyone who reads English, says Samuel C. Greenfield, chairman of the union's Taxation Committee. He suggests that trade unions could do their members a fine turn and build up some goodwill for themselves by distributing the booklet.

Subtle Hint

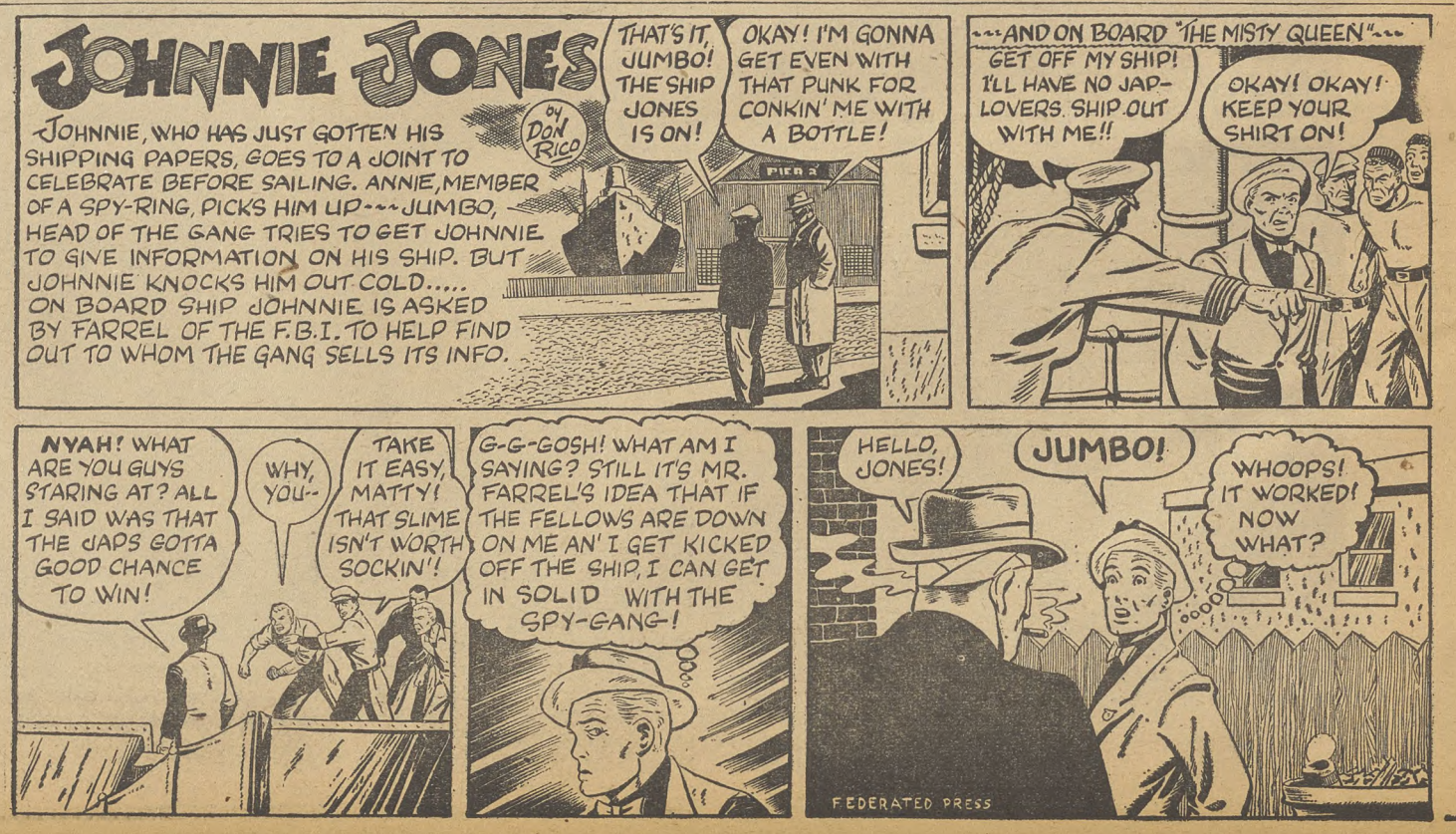
All Congressmen should be well informed on the CIO Political Action Committee by now. A copy of Joseph Gaer's book on the PAC, "The First Round" was put on every Congressman's desk when the 79th Congress convened.

Credit Unions

A 16-page pamphlet describing the NMU Credit Union will be off the press late this month, announces the Natl. Maritime Union. It is called "A Weather Eye to the Future."

Headache Relief For Ship Workers

Assistance in filling out income tax blanks is being offered free to members by Local 1, Marine & Shipbuilding Workers in Camden, N. J. The Local's income tax committee headed by Thomas Patton has set up a plan under which members, especially those with spouses in the armed forces, may arrange through their shop committee to receive income tax aid.



The ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY TROUBLE SHOOTER

Art by NORT MESKIN

Story by JOE GREENE & JERRY COLE

COPYRIGHT 1945 NATIONAL CIO NEWS

Seamen AND Painters!

OLD DAVY JONES must be spitting clam shells in irritation over the rather amazing innovation introduced by a rather amazing organization, the CIO Natl. Maritime Union. For in Davy's book, a paint brush is a mass of broad, thick bristles on a wooden handle, to be used for the application of red lead, and in other assorted and hardly esthetic tasks. And he'd spit in your eye if you handed him anything so flimsy as the camel's hair artist brushes that a lot of NMU members are wielding these days.

Davy wouldn't be able to write off the change to the "younger influence," either, for hard-handed men with years of service in the merchant marine are working side by side with Johnny-come-lately's who still have to learn how to splice a line. For hundreds of NMU men in the past year and a half have learned to put their stories, their feelings and the people they know onto canvas and paper. This talent is coaxed out at the NMU-United Seamen's Service art class, presided over by a personable young woman named Alzira Pierce, who's a working artist in her own right.

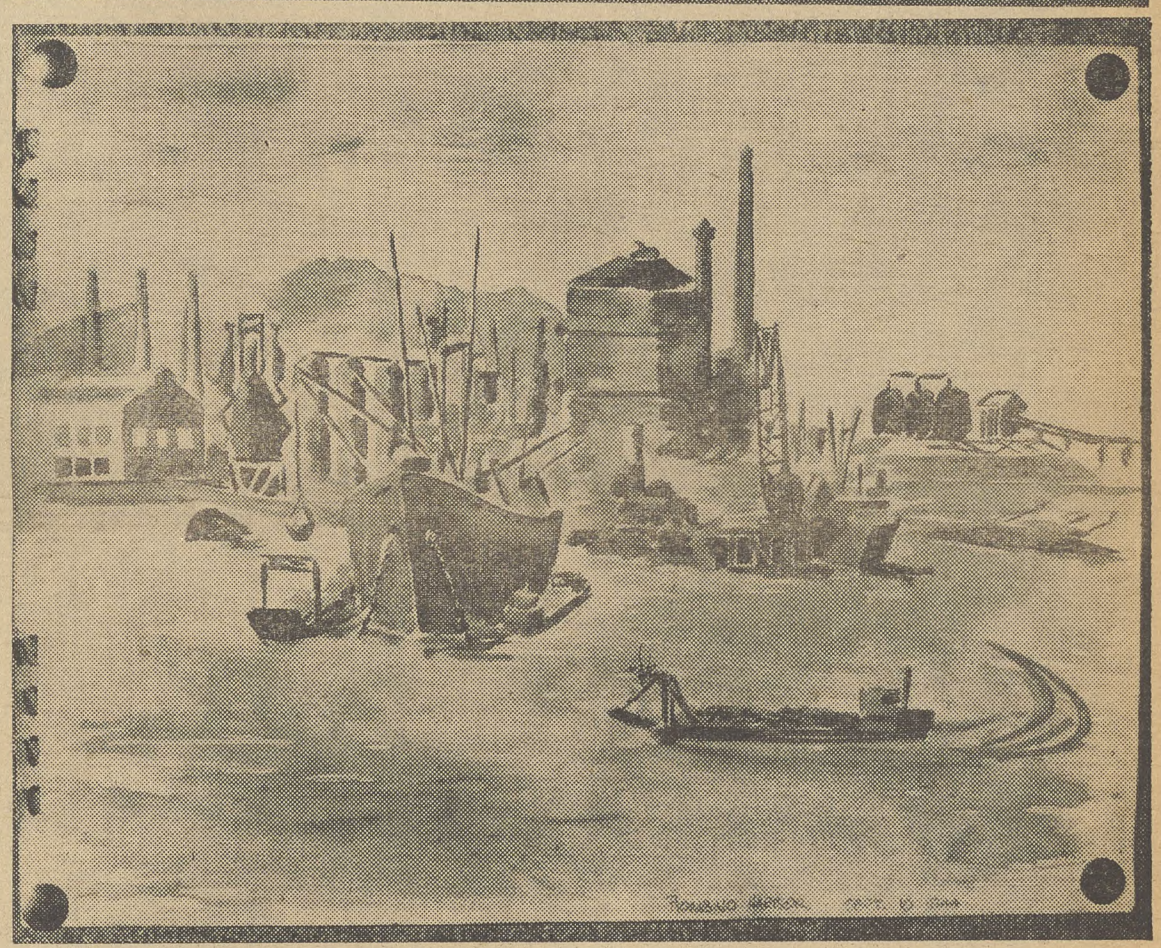
The work of eight of these seamen has gone on exhibition at the Natl. NMU building, at 346 W. 17th St. in New York City, and will be on public inspection during the rest of the month from 9:30 a. m. to 6:15 p. m. weekdays, until 7 p. m. on Tuesdays, and until 1 p. m. on Saturdays. The seamen artists are: Robert J. Mirador, Miguel R. Sitchon, John Saito, Jack Condi, Lewis P. Windsor, Pat Turello, Antonio Ditta and Miguel Lopez.

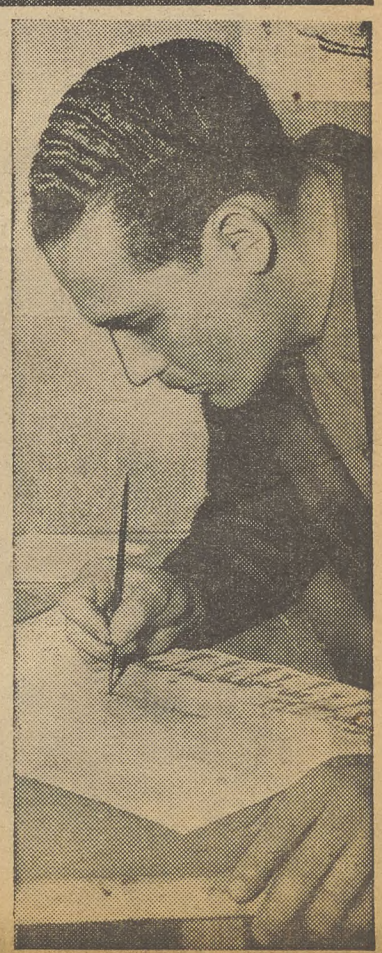
And three members of the NMU were among the eight winners awarded equal prizes in the 1945 Third Annual Merchant Seamen's Art Exhibit, sponsored jointly by the United Seamen's Service and the U. S. War Shipping Administration. They are George N. Payne, of Alabama, and Herman S. Brockdorff and Joe Richards, both of New York. Their paintings are on exhibit as part of a total of 177 others by 56 merchant seamen of nine nationalities. Among the paintings are 52 works by 24 NMU members.

YOUNG NMU artists attend classes twice weekly at the NMU hall. The idea started with Alzira Pierce, who thought that the union could do more to enrich a many-sided existence for seamen, and it was eagerly seized upon by the NMU Education Dept., with the United Seamen's Service coming on the scene a bit later to finance the program.

Are the classes a success? Here's what one of the seamen, Paul Bozant, says:

"This is my first opportunity to paint, and I sure like it. I've painted scenery, mountains, men, ships, harbors—girls too. The next ship I go aboard, some paint is going with me. No reason why I should stop back at sea."





BRINGING IT BACK—BY BRUSH: Electrician Harold McConologue, who's been shipping out for 15 years, painted the maritime scene (top) and Able Seamen Milton Kemnitz, with one year in the forecastle, turned out the picture below it. Left to right: Kemnitz; Alzira Pierce, director of the NMU-United Seamen's Service art class; and Able Seaman Paul Bozant, who said that this has been his first opportunity to paint and "I sure like it." (PILOT Photos).

The CIO NEWS

National Edition

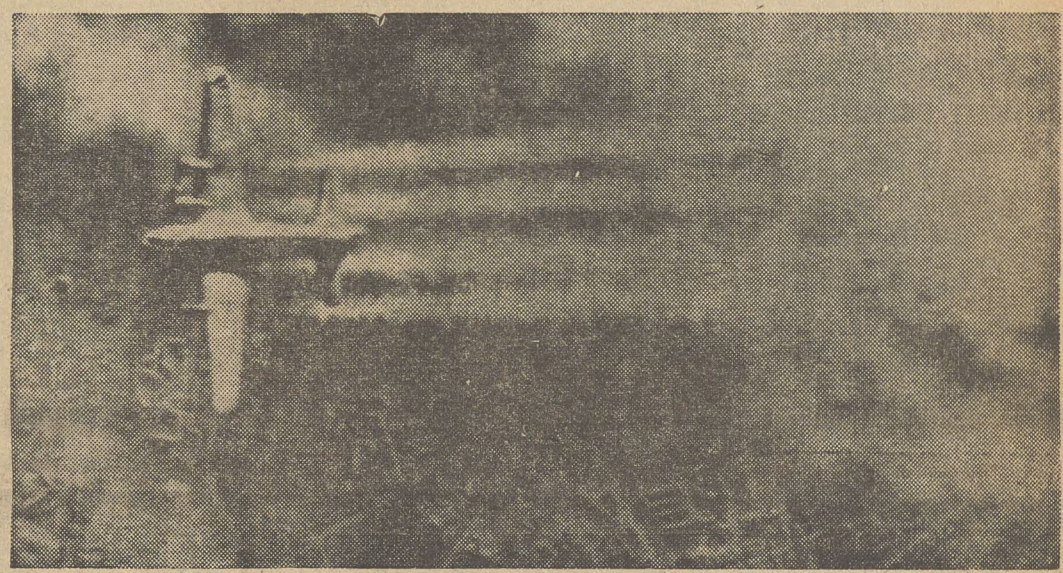
Weekly Publication
Of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 8 — 82 — February 19, 1945

Axis on the Run!

YALTA UNITY: The Big 3 parley in Soviet Crimea struck fear into hearts of Axis leaders, who see their shaky dictatorship disintegrating under blows of American, British and Red Army forces. Above, at the famous conference: Churchill, FDR and Stalin.



POUNDING BERLIN: While the Red Army smashes at Berlin from the East, Allied airmen soften up the heart of Nazidom with thousands of tons of bombs. Here a U. S. 8th Air Force Flying Fortress is shown in the spectacular daylight raid on the German capital.

SMASHING NAZIDOM: Red Army tanks spearhead the attack. These are shown speeding along a snow-covered military highway in Poland, backing up the mighty drives all along the eastern front that are sending Hitler's forces reeling back toward the heart of the Reich.

PHILIPPINE DELIVERANCE: Japan, the junior partner of the Axis, tasted bitter defeat this week as Yank forces smashed into Manila. Here joyous Filipinos rush from the hillsides to greet American forces that landed on Luzon.

Murray Hails Big 3 Action

(See Page 8)

★ ★ ★

Labor Angle On London Meet

(See Pages 2 & 3)

★ ★ ★

CIO Backs New Manpower Bill

(See Pages 8, 10 & 12)

Key to the Capital

The Natl. CIO NEWS this week, in cooperation with the CIO Legislative Dept., starts the publication of a special page devoted to reporting facts for action from the nation's capital. Timely, terse, informative, this page will be a substantial aid to all union officers who need to keep their eyes on what's cooking in Washington. For this week's latest news, turn to page 12 for the

Washington Guide

Drop Bridges Case, Civic Leaders Urge

Civic organizations, government bodies, political leaders and employers throughout the country are urging that the 10-year-old persecution of Harry Bridges be dropped in the interest of war production and national unity.

Within the past few weeks, for example, the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco, the Los Angeles Democratic Committee, a member of the Seattle, Wash., City Council, the attorney general of California, most of the California members of Congress and many employers have urged that the case be dropped.

Bartley Crum, leading San Francisco attorney and a high officer of the Republican Party in California, has also petitioned FDR to end the case by voiding U. S. Attorney General Biddle's warrant of deportation.

E. L. Parsons, bishop of California, recently wired President Roosevelt: "Not even his enemies question the great service he has rendered in the war. He stands for unity of effort and for loyalty to the things for which we are fighting. With many others I trust you may see your way to take action in this matter."

Uruging that since "business as usual" and "strikes as usual" have been dropped for the duration, California Attorney General Robert W Kenny wrote to FDR:

"I urge, seriously and respectfully, that the Bridges' proceedings, an unnecessary and dangerous obstacle to the full development of a united state and nation, be immediately dismissed."

AFL Union Asks Bridges' Citizenship

Los Angeles (FP)—Lodge 311, AFL Assn. of Machinists, called on Pres. Roosevelt and Atty. Gen. Francis Biddle "to clear the way for Harry Bridges to become a citizen of the country he has served so loyally in peacetime and during critical war years."

Action of the local, which has 4,000 members in more than 100 plants, urged that the deportation order against the CIO leader "be dismissed without delay as a major contribution toward national unity, victory and a lasting peace."

Citrine Stalling On World Unity

By HERBERT A. KLEIN

LONDON (FP)—A workable agreement on the controversial issue of formation of a new world labor organization was foreshadowed at the World Trade Union Conference Feb. 13 as Sec. Walter Citrine of the British Trades Union Congress made his anxiously awaited counter proposals to CIO Delegate Sidney Hillman's call for a new organization.

Speaking on behalf of the BTUC delegation rather than of the Intl. Federation of Trade Unions, of which he is president, Citrine's tone was definitely conciliatory to Hillman's proposal the day before for immediate replacement of the IFTU with a new organization.

"I regard Hillman's speech as a constructive contribution to the problem of creating an all inclusive world labor organization though I am unable to share his strictures on the IFTU and AFL," Citrine said.

WANTS NO DECISION

Citrine proposed that the conference should not seek to make definite decisions and recommendations. Instead, he said, it should set up a fully representative "provisional committee" composed of two representatives each from the U. S., Soviet Union, Britain, British Commonwealth, France, IFTU and international union secretariats affiliated with the IFTU and one each from China and the remaining countries in Europe.

Citrine's main object is to avoid or delay definite recommendations from this conference, although the conference has already adopted methods for ascertaining "general consent," instead of leaving the phrase vague or assuming it meant unanimous consent as Citrine appeared to wish.

Veering from the AFL stand on the IFTU voiced by Robert J. Watt at its recent meeting, Citrine said: "Unless a policy is pursued of admitting more than one central body from a country, we will not get an all-inclusive world trade union body."

Citrine's plan was considered by observers as a substantial concession to demands by the U. S., Soviet, Latin-American and other delegates for immediate formation of a bona fide international labor organization. Main weakness of his proposals was considered the inadequate representation he would allow liberated Europe on the provisional committee—one instead of three or more delegates.

CIO News Roundup

The CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods and Mine Workers Union are cooperating to fight against three Christian American anti-labor bills that have been introduced in the Tennessee legislature.

One bill would outlaw the union shop, maintenance of membership, or any other union security clauses. Another requires unions to file detailed financial statements which would be available for inspection by employers. The third makes unions liable for any contract violations or damage to property during the existence of union agreements.

* * *

The Natl. War Labor Board needs help in speeding up the handling of cases, Chairman William H. Davis said this week in an appeal to unions and employers.

Davis pointed out that one of the most important steps is the complete use of collective bargaining before a case is brought to the board.

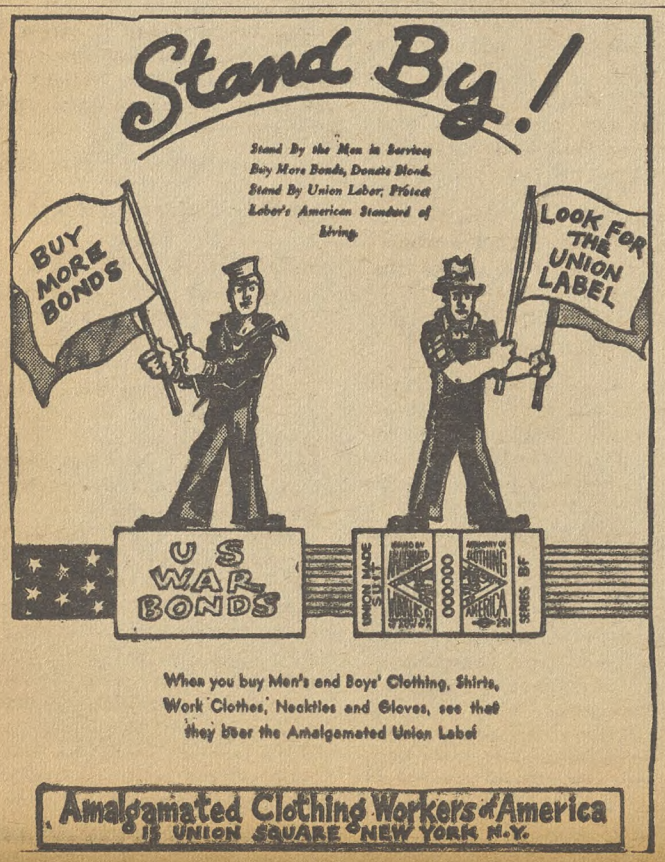
"Too often," he said, "the board finds a tendency among both unions and employers to drop small differences into the board's lap for settlement, rather than to seek agreement through negotiation. This delays the settlement of major issues, since the board refers back to the parties such issues it feels have not been adequately negotiated."

* * *

The Missouri Farmers' Assn., with 86,000 members in the state, this week endorsed the Missouri Valley Authority (similar to the TVA) as a means for providing flood protection and for generating hydro-electric power.

* * *

The Summit County Labor News, of Akron, Ohio, is plugging the establishment of a nationwide Junior Fire Fighters Club as a means of preventing death from conflagrations.



Ex-Enemies Get Bid to London

London (FP)—Following adoption of a successful peace-making proposal by CIO Delegate R. J. Thomas, the afternoon session of the World Trade Union Conference Feb. 8 accepted without opposition a plan unanimously reported by its standing orders committee which had the day before plunged the conference into disagreement.

Reporting out for a second time, the committee proposed that invitations be sent to representatives of Bulgarian, Rumanian, Italian and Finnish labor organizations, leaving the decision on whether they would be seated as observers or delegates to the credentials committee.

Neither Sec. Walter Citrine of the British Trades Union Congress nor the 14 other British delegates objected, as they had the day before, and thus they arrived at the position supported by the Soviet, U. S., French and other delegations. Their objection had been met by Thomas' proposal that the report be sent back to committee.

The second committee proposal, to invite a representative from the Polish Lublin area, still met concerted BTUC opposition, however, and was sent back to committee.

2nd FEPC Story Next Week

The second installment of "Justice on the Job," illustrating the need for creation of a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee, will be carried in The Natl. CIO NEWS next week.

CIO Bulletin on Latin-America

First issue of the monthly CIO "Latin-American Bulletin," issued by the Committee on Latin-American Affairs, came off the press this week in Spanish and English.

"The bulletin will attempt to stress the CIO's strong feeling of solidarity and equality with its Latin-American sister organizations in their determined effort to achieve a higher standard of living, greater social welfare and more political freedom," the lead editorial says.

News covered in the first number includes a review of CIO policy toward Latin-America, reports on conferences attended by CIO delegates, the London World Labor Congress, etc.

The Bulletin can be secured from Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman, CIO Committee on Latin-American Affairs, 15 Union Sq., New York 3, N. Y.

CIO to Be at Mexico City Conference

Appointment of Sec. - Treas. David J. McDonald, of the CIO United Steelworkers, to the Foreign Ministers Conference in Mexico City meeting this week marks a further step toward labor representation at major policy conferences among the United Nations. McDonald is a member of the CIO Latin-America committee.

The appointment, announced by the U. S. State Dept., is also a recognition of the role labor will play in the economic and political development of the Pan-American nations. It follows logically on CIO's concern for present and postwar industrialization in this hemisphere as a means of achieving security and prosperity.

The CIO Latin-American Committee, which has sent McDonald, its chairman Jacob Potofsky, and other representatives to several conferences and meetings south of the border, has worked out a plan for industrial and agricultural development in Latin-America.

The plan calls for U. S. aid to these countries not only to help them economically but also as a means of providing a ready-made market for U. S. goods for the postwar period.

Industrialization of such "backward" countries, as President Murray has pointed out, is a necessary step to achieving jobs for all and full production in this country.

This, plus the further advance of political democracy and resistance to fascist forces in such countries as Argentina are expected to be the main subjects at the Foreign Ministers' meeting in Mexico City this week.

At London

CIO Urges New World Labor Body

LONDON—The issue of a new world labor federation — biggest question before the world trade union meeting here — went to committee today (Feb. 14) with the CIO plan given a leading edge over attempts to revive the moribund Intl. Federation of Trade Unions (IFTU).

The CIO plan, presented earlier in the week, calls for a completely new world labor body that will exclude no genuine trade union movement nor offer it any Class B membership. The British plan, presented by Sir Walter Citrine, calls for a provisional committee to be set up to study the situation.

The IFTU, which voted only a week ago to continue excluding the CIO and the Soviet unions, is dominated by the AFL officialdom and by leaders of pre-war unions in Europe, with Citrine as president. The AFL, at the meeting last week, said that it would walk out of the IFTU if the CIO or the USSR came in.

This was pointed up by Lombardo Toledano, head of the Latin-American Confederation (CTAL) who asked:

"How can we include representatives of an organization — the AFL—whose responsible leaders repeatedly and publicly declared they would walk out if the IFTU takes in other groups?"

Lombardo opposed retention of the IFTU during the lengthy delays provided for in the Citrine plan. "If the IFTU continues it will be at the cost of the new world organization," he said.

"If the latter is set up, it will be at the cost of the IFTU—if we try to maintain both, there will be conflict."

The World Trade Union Conference must organize a brand new labor organization and not seek to utilize the wornout Intl. Federation of Trade Unions, CIO Delegate Sidney Hillman urged in leading off conference discussion on the subject.

In his maiden speech to the conference Hillman pulled no punches in blaming AFL leaders for the situation which he said had rendered the IFTU inadequate, impotent and wornout. Hillman's was the first reference to the AFL by name during the conference, which is in its second week.

"Three years after the coalition of the freedom-loving nations was given organizational form through the establishment of the United Nations," he said, "leaders of the IFTU are still unable to agree among themselves on the creation of an international labor organization similarly broad and inclusive. At this late date they find it necessary to postpone consideration of this question another eight months.

"That is a most unfortunate situation but it is a situation now existing and it exists in no small measure because the representatives of the IFTU's American affiliate — the AFL — stubbornly persist in nursing their narrow factional feuds, petty jealousies and anti-Soviet bias.

ISOLATING THEMSELVES

"This position which is completely isolating the AFL from world affairs doesn't of course represent the interests of the membership of that organization. We of the CIO deeply regret that the AFL leadership has taken this position.

"We regret that they have abstained from this conference but surely neither we nor other delegates here can sit for another eight months in hope that these gentlemen may change their minds or that other IFTU members will finally decide to proceed without them."

Hillman said he was certain the "new international organization of labor will reserve a place in its councils for the AFL and I am not without hope that the AFL leaders will reverse their decisions as they have on so many previous occasions when the times finally prove—even to their own satisfaction—that their position is untenable."

FIVE POINT PROGAM

On behalf of the CIO delegation, Hillman proposed a 5-point program:

"1. Create a new world labor organization subject to ratification at the earliest possible time by national trade union organizations represented at the conference

"2. Designate a conference committee fairly representative of the composition of the conference, in order to act as a continuations committee pending ratification by a sufficient number of national organizations, after which it will become the provisional executive committee of the new world organization.

"3. Empower this committee to take all necessary and desirable steps to implement conference decisions and execute them, arrange and summon a call for a constitutional convention of the new world labor organization, prepare a draft constitution for the new world labor organization and circulate it among organizations invited to the constitutional convention.

"4 Convene at the earliest possible moment such a constitutional convention, inviting such additional trade union organizations as the continuations committee may designate.

"5. Object of the Constitutional convention should be election of permanent officers and transaction of other appropriate business."

WORLD LABOR UNITY THEIR GOAL: Unity against Fascism and unity in peace are the goals set before the World Trade Union Conference in London. Symbolic of the "Big Three" war and peace coalition, leaders of British, Soviet and American unions discuss world labor problems. Left to right: Sec. Walter Citrine, British Trades Union Congress; Chairman Vasili Kuznetsov, Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey. (OWI radiophoto via Federated Pictures.)

Agree On Postwar Control Of Germany

LONDON (FP)—Complete disarmament of Germany as part of a stern Allied policy toward that nation was urged by British and Soviet leaders at the World Trade Union Conference Feb. 9 in a discussion on the peace settlement.

Giving delegates a lengthy, detailed analysis, Sec. Walter Citrine of the British Trades Union Congress called for the complete defeat, disarmament and demilitarization of Germany. He demanded that the German war leaders be brought to justice for their crimes against the people of Europe and insisted that all stolen property must be restored and reparations made in services, goods and money even though it might involve Allied control of German economy for years and even generations to come.

Citrine's proposals for a stern peace were warmly seconded by Soviet Delegate M. P. Tarasov, who outlined to delegates the most complete postwar plan presented to them thus far.

"The Allies in all liberated countries must concentrate mainly on the eradication of all vestiges of fascism, the rehabilitation, restoration and strengthening of democracy under the leadership of democratic governments elected by the people," Tarasov said.

PLEDGES CIO BACKING

Full agreement with the Citrine proposals was expressed by James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO. Commenting on the program, Carey asserted that "the question is not one of a hard or soft peace but of taking all the necessary measures to guarantee that aggressor nations will not have another opportunity to start aggression." Carey pledged "the force and strength" of the CIO to ensure that "the measures adopted at this conference are obtained."

Who's Who for CIO At London Parley

R. J. Thomas, president of UAW-CIO, world's largest union, a vice-president of CIO, head of the delegation.

James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer.

Joseph Curran, president, Natl. Maritime Union, a vice-president of CIO.

S. H. Dalrymple, president, United Rubber Workers, a vice-president of CIO.

Albert J. Fitzgerald, president, United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, a vice-president of CIO.

John Green, Scottish-born president of CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, a vice-president of CIO.

Allan S. Haywood, British-born director of organization and a vice-president of CIO.

Sidney Hillman, president, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and chairman of CIO's Political Action Committee.

Reid Robinson, president, Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, and a vice-president of CIO.

John Abt, Amalgamated general counsel; **Michael Ross,** Shipbuilding Workers; and **Martin C. Kyne,** vice-president, Retail & Wholesale Employes, are with the CIO delegation as advisers.

World Neighbors

Crimea Highlights Big Tests Coming On Foreign Policy

"News within the news" this week on world affairs was the sharp line between support and sniping attacks on the Crimea conference of Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill.

For the CIO, President Murray praised the agreement as "one of the greatest forward steps in history toward the goals of democracy, security and peace" and pledged CIO's support to it and to Dumbarton Oaks.

Most Congressmen either praised the agreement, or with a few noisy exceptions, kept quiet. Sen. Vandenberg (R. Mich.), the GOP's expert on foreign relations, commended it but acted cagy on an invitation to him by FDR to attend the April 25 United Nations meeting in San Francisco.

FEW DISSENTERS

A half dozen or so Congressmen, self-appointed defenders of the Polish "government-in-exile" in London, protested loudly that Poland was being "sold down the river," etc.

Their support came from newspapers owned by such people as Hearst, Roy Howard, the Pattersons and Col. McCormick. The Washington Times-Herald (Patterson) outdid itself with a banner headline admittedly taken from Goebbels, which said: "CRIMEA BIGGEST CRIME—BERLIN."

TESTS COMING UP

The snipers were pretty much taken off guard by the first impact of the news, but they can be expected to develop their principal theme—suspicion among the Big 3—U. S., USSR and Britain—for all it is worth to them.

But no matter how the snipers behave, some pretty basic tests of sincerity on world cooperation are coming up right now. The Bretton Woods agreement for expanded world trade is in Congress for ratification this week. Dumbarton Oaks will come up early in the spring. The April 25 meeting in San Francisco is only a few weeks off.

As Pres. Murray points out in his statement on the Crimea agreement, the CIO has "unanimously endorsed the general war and peace aims which have now been so firmly and unitedly set forth at Yalta."

The World Labor Congress is labor's guarantee that the grand alliance of the United Nations has the support of the working people of the free world.

AFL Men Hail London Parley

New York (FP)—Greetings from 175 officials of AFL unions will be presented to the World Trade Union Congress in London by Sec.-Treas. Courtney Ward of Dist. Council 6, Bro. of Painters, of Cleveland, who left here by plane Feb. 11 to attend the conference as an observer.

Ward, who is also president of the Ohio State Council of Painters, will be the only officially accredited AFL observer at the conference. The national AFL has refused to send either delegates or observers. He released the greetings before leaving in order to demonstrate what he called the wide support for the conference among AFL officials.

'1 Stomach + 1 Purse = 1 Customer'

Jobs for The Workers Mean Work for The Farmers

Workers and farmers prosper together—endure hard times together. When the worker is out of a job, the farmer doesn't sell his products. When the farmer doesn't sell his products, the worker is out of a job.

This simple arithmetic is the answer to the attempt of the newspapers and of pro-fascist forces like Frank E. Gannett, the Pews and the duPonts to drive a wedge between the industrial worker and the farmer.

The arithmetic is simple and it should be better understood. To help this understanding, Porter M. Hedge, editor of a farm newsletter called "Spade," devoted a recent issue to the proposition, as he put it, that "one stomach plus one purse equals one customer."

The facts presented by Spade are also a powerful argument for the wage raises that CIO unions are asking now to meet living costs and to keep purchasing power up for the postwar period. The CIO News reprints excerpts from the Spade article below.

GI JOE'S have a post-war plan. It's simple: Sweethearts, jobs and prosperity.

America can deliver on the sweethearts, but is not so sure of the rest. Most Americans, Pollster Dr. George Gallup says, expect unemployment and depression. That's like looking forward to death and destruction. And it's a sorry answer to yesterday's 11 million kids who are going through the fiery furnace of war the rest of us have escaped.

Spade is published by Porter Hodge, 215 Kellogg Bldg., Washington 4, D. C. This article has been made into a pamphlet, which can be ordered from Spade at 10c a copy, 100 for $5, 1,000 for $40.

Nor does it have to be the answer. The outcome will depend on whether America's quarreling groups of farmers, labor, business, commerce, industry and the profession can build bridges of understanding to each other; whether the national unity not achieved in war can be won after the war against the common foe of unemployment and depression.

Farmers' Interest

One of the most important of these bridges is between farmers and wage earners. Together they make up more than four-fifths of the population. If this bridge can't be built, the Yanks have a sad homecoming ahead of them.

Surveying the farmer side of the gap that propaganda has deepened into a gulf, it is plain that facts are needed for the foundation. The span must be woven out of self-interest.

SPADE has dug through the rubbish of propaganda for facts needed for the bridge. And the facts indicate that the stomach is the approach to this bridge of understanding between farmer and city wage earner.

For a full stomach is a good index of prosperity, especially of farm prosperity. Of every $5 in farm income, $4 comes from sales of food. Most farmers make their living filling stomachs.

Lesson in Arithmetic

Partly full stomachs bring depression. Whatever it takes to keep them full of good, nourishing food is good business for the farmer. Anything that prevents full bellies is bad business.

IT takes more than a stomach to make a customer for the farmer. A purse fat enough to buy a stomachful is required, too.

It's simple arithmetic:

1 stomach plus 0 purse equals 0 customer

1 stomach plus 1 purse equals 1 customer

2 stomachs plus 1 purse equals 1 customer

How large the purse to make a customer deepnds on prices. At present it costs about $200 a year to fill a stomach.

The $200 line is the dividing line between full stomachs and partly empty ones, between farm prosperity and farm depression. Every customer above that line is a good customer. Every one below it is only part of a customer.

To keep on the top side of that line the average city family of 3½ persons should have at least $700 a year for food. That is $13.50 a week for groceries, all bought out of stores. If it seems a lot, try it sometime.

What It Takes in Wages

And to have that much for food, more than three times that amount of total income is required. The family bread winner needs at least $44 a week in wages, or about $2,300 a year.

About half of American wage earners are getting less than any of these wage scales.

None but the top half of these wage earners get enough for the head of the family to provide each member as much as $200 a year for a full stomach.

The low paid workers are about 1,000 times more important to the farmer than the handful of high paid ones he hears most about.

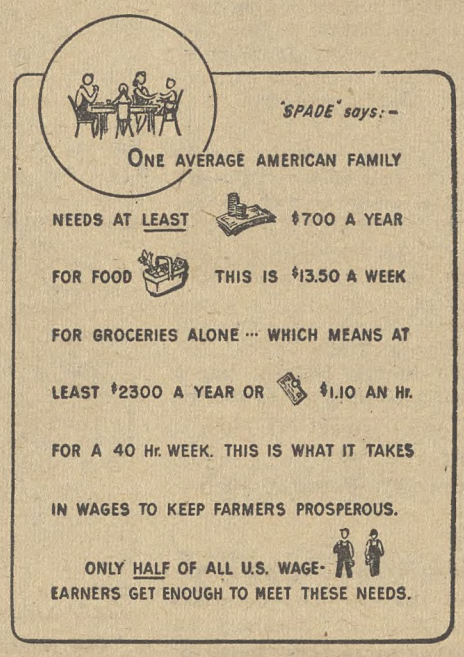
For there are millions of them who are not the customers they ought to be for food. The farmer felt their loss in his markets before the war, and may again after the war.

IN his own self interest, the farmer needs to think in terms of the food and wages his customers get, as well as in terms of his own yields and prices. For in farm business, as in love, the way to the heart is through the stomach.

Here is a stomach-view of the farm market:

At home and abroad it totals 168 million stomachs.

Take 12 matches. Let each one represent 14 million stomachs. Lay them out this way:



City wage earners	* * * * * *
Owners, management and professional class	*
Farmers	* *
Armed services	*
Foreign	* *

This divides the market by stomach count. It is a rough division, but not misleading.

The farmer has, including himself, 12 big customer units. But they are not all full customers. About half the city wage earners get too little to be full customers. Instead of 6 full customer units, they furnish little over 5. And about half the farmers have an income too low to be full stomach customers.

So on the basis of full stomachs, 11 matches rather than 12, really represents the present farm food market.

Soon after the war the farmers' foreign stomach market may be cut in two. If that happens, 10 matches would represent the farm market. And a lot of food prices would go down.

If, in addition, the country should go back to the 40-hour week and straight-time pay, city wages would fall to an average of about $1,600 a year. Millions of stomachs would shrink along with purses. Probably 9 matches would represent the farm market. Depression would hit the farm.

For the farmer can produce for a 12-match market after the war. He can live with an 11-match market, but anything less will hurt him.

All this indicates the farmer needs to keep all his customers and find new ones. Best place to find them is among the low wage groups.

This is the way it looks from the farm side. To maintain anything like present farm income, city wage rates can't average much under $2,300 a year, $44 a week, $1.10 an hour.

A nation that last year produced goods and services for war alone at a rate that would completely rebuild everything in America in three or four years' time can't dam that production back after the war. Sooner or later the production energy and know-how of the nation will wash out the dam, and with it, perhaps, our whole system.

The Only Solution

Full production and full employment, high wages and high farm income, are the only ways out; the only salvation of free enterprise.

To achieve it, business and industry must not permit monopolies and cartels to shackle production again. Profits will come from expansion rather than from restriction, and the top-notch leaders know it.

The small business man, who before the war employed 45 per cent of all who were employed, must have an opportunity to develop.

And the farmer whose business is feeding people, should be most interested in having low income groups get higher pay. It's the 60 million stomachs below the full belly line that threaten his income.

That is why the farmer should be as concerned in Senator Pepper's attempt to have 65 cents an hour set as the legal minimum wage as in crop loans at 90 per cent of parity.

The farmer has a strong self interest in such proposals as that of Senator Murray (D-Mont.) for full employment — an idea originally advanced by James Patton, Farmers' Union president.

Prosperity Budget

Main idea is to set up each year a national budget for full production and employment. In any year that private industry couldn't provide full employment, Government would step in with public investments just to the extent of closing the gap. For the long pull, such a system might prove of more importance to farmers than parity support prices.

You can't create wages by law, but in the uphill climb for higher income the farmer can help put a rock under the wheel to keep from slipping backward. High minimum wages can be set in the national welfare, just as has been done for farm prices.

The war to win the war for the jobs and prosperity GI Joe wants is on now. It can't be won by labor baiting, or by business hating. It will take teamwork among the different groups. This rather than the military war will be the real test of America.

Ask Probe of Vinson Anti-Pay Hike Policy

While the CIO United Steelworkers were this week reported polishing up pay negotiations with the U. S. Steel Corp., the rest of the wage front was in a fluid and explosive stage. Militant delegations from the field were flocking to Washington to see their Congressmen about smashing the Little Steel formula, and two big CIO unions were demanding Congressional probes of employer lobbying tactics and of Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson's operations.

Focus of CIO's attack on the anti-wage-increase bulge is an order from Vinson which prevents the Natl. War Labor Board from granting even fringe wage adjustments (like increased vacation pay) unless the WLB can positively state on authority from the Office of Price Administration that no price increases will result from the pay boosts.

CIO DELEGATES from Michigan as they conferred with their congressmen on the Little Steel Formula. They are, left to right, back row: Barney Hopkins, Mrs. Audrey Jelley, and Miss Dorothy McCurdey, all of the Michigan CIO; Orville L. Hubbard, Mayor of Dearborn; Rep. John Lesinski (D. Mich.); Percy D. Llewelyn, UAW representative; front row; August Scholle, chairman, Mich. CIO; Rep. Frank E. Hook (D. Mich.); and Rep. George Sadowski (D. Mich.)

Vinson's position was sharply attacked by the CIO Packinghouse Workers, which asked a Congressional investigation of his "failure to formulate a comprehensive national wage program," according to Tilford Dudley, Washington legislative representative.

Vinson refused to see a Packinghouse wage delegation this week, although he was reported by a textile industry representative as cozily receptive to conversation about prices and profits—"sympathetic but non-committal," as the industry man put it.

The Packinghouse delegation, led by President Lewis Clark, obtained from Vice-President Truman and several Congressmen promises to confer with Vinson about his attitude.

Meanwhile, Rep. Melvin Price (D., Ill.) charged that Vinson, by his order giving OPA control over even fringe wage increases, apparently wished "to give the OPA veto power over the War Labor Board, without even providing for review by your own office."

Price charged that Vinson's policies are "creating widespread labor unrest, especially in the packing and textile industries."

The Packinghouse union expects to get concessions involving pay for work clothes, for time spent in changing into them and out of them, for tools, and for extra meals needed because of long hours of overtime—all important in the industry.

YEAR'S DELAY

The case has dragged on for over a year, with the delay having a bad effect on the morale of more than 140,000 workers, more than 90 per cent of them employed by the Big Four—Armour, Swift, Cudahy and Wilson.

Meanwhile, the CIO Textile Workers Union this week demanded a probe of political lobbying by textile manufacturers, with Pres. Emil Rieve accusing them of a plot to boost prices but keep wages down (see earlier story, this page).

The union is asking for a 60 cents an hour minimum wage in the notoriously starvation-scale industry, while newspaper reports indicate that the WLB is flirting with the idea of hiking the minimum only a nickel an hour—from 50 to 55 cents.

Rieve disclosed a confidential letter from an industry representative telling of pressure on Economic Stabilizer Vinson and War Mobilizer Byrnes. Rieve said it showed "the textile manufacturers are prepared to sacrifice the entire price control program in the interest of their own profits."

"At a time when the armed services and the War Production Board are calling for all-out cotton production, the major effort of the Southern cotton manufacturers would seem to be toward blocking a wage increase which would attract necessary workers into the cotton mills, and toward increasing profits which have already reached record levels," Rieve charged.

CIO DELEGATIONS

Meanwhile, CIO delegations from Indiana and Michigan, representing CIO unions in major war industries, stormed into Washington to talk with Congressmen and other government officials about the need for smashing the Little Steel formula.

The Michigan delegation brought with it Mayor Orville Hubbard of Dearborn, in support of CIO demands for breaking the formula, which limits wage increases to 15 per cent over those paid in January, 1941.

The delegates, in conferences with their Congressmen, told them that if present hourly pay rates remain frozen, there will be a drastic cut in consumer income when victory over Germany brings layoffs and reductions in work weeks, with loss of overtime pay.

Supporting the demand for revision of the wage formula, Pres. O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers Union urged President Roosevelt to give serious consideration to "immediate revision of wage stabilization regulations which will permit increases commensurate with the approximate 45 per cent incrase in the cost of living."

Textile Industry in Plot To Up Profits, Down Pay

The CIO is directing a two-front attack against the textile industry lobby in Washington, which was caught flat-footed this week in an attempt to grab ever larger war profits and thus, in effect, to sabotage the WPB-OPA program for guaranteeing an adequate supply of durable, low-priced clothing.

Efforts of the industry became known when a "progress" report of William P. Jacobs, former executive director of the Print Cloth group of the Cotton Textile Institute, was made public by Emil Rieve, president of the CIO Textile Workers Union.

For his efforts, Jacobs had been named executive director of the American Cotton Mfg. Assn., a larger industrial group.

This report boasted of the success which was crowning Jacobs' efforts to boost the price of textiles and to keep down wages.

John W. Edelman, national legislative representative of the Textile Workers, called for a Senate investigation of Jacobs' lobbying activities, and renewed the union's request that Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, be summoned to Washington for "an open hearing at which he would have to answer questions."

"It is only too clear that what Jacobs' clients have in mind is to head off wage increases by boosting prices and gouging," Edelman wrote Senators Russell and George, both of Georgia.

Support for the Textile Workers came from the CIO Congress of Women's Auxiliaries, which urged its affiliates to wire WPB Chairman Krug and demand that he make good on his promise to see that the nation gets an adequate supply of good, low cost clothing.

On the Air With CIO

CIO's two big weekly national radio shows this week will feature the plight of white collar workers and the need for smashing the Little Steel Formula.

CBS stations will carry the white collar program at 3:45 p. m. EWT Saturday, Feb. 24, and Blue network outlets will carry the wage show at 6:45 p. m. EWT.

The CIO Publicity Dept. again appeals for cooperation from the field in reporting those stations which are or are not carrying the national broadcasts. Send all information to 718 Jackson Pl., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Brotherhood Week Hailed By Roosevelt

Pointing out that thousands of Americans in the armed forces are giving their lives for the destruction of tyranny, President Roosevelt this week hailed the ideas behind Brotherhood Week, Feb. 18-25, sponsored by the Natl. Conference of Christians and Jews.

"As these men and women of the fighting forces carry on their struggle against tyranny overseas, they dream of the homeland in which equal opportunity for the good life is open to all," FDR said in a special letter.

"It is, therefore, the solemn duty for us who live and work in the U. S. to keep our country free of prejudice and bigotry so that when our fighting men return they may find us living by the freedom for which they are ready to give the full measure of devotion."

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PAPER WORKERS LOCAL 350 UNION MADE CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
LET MILPRINT FURNISH YOUR
C.I.O STATIONERY
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES
MILPRINT, Inc.
431 WEST FLORIDA STREET
MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN
Over 750 CIO Employees

PLACE YOUR FAITH IN THE
Famous Since Broadcasting Began!
FADA Radio OF THE FUTURE
FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC., LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

44 Years of Know-how
in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.
20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois
20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

SOLD EVERYWHERE
5c

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP
PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

'A Married Man Must Tak

● Within 72 hours after landing, a seaman registers at the Union hiring hall for his next trip, frequently into dangerous waters.

● "When I'm home," explains Brother James Bursey, "we go out together in the afternoon, whether it is to a movie or to a show."

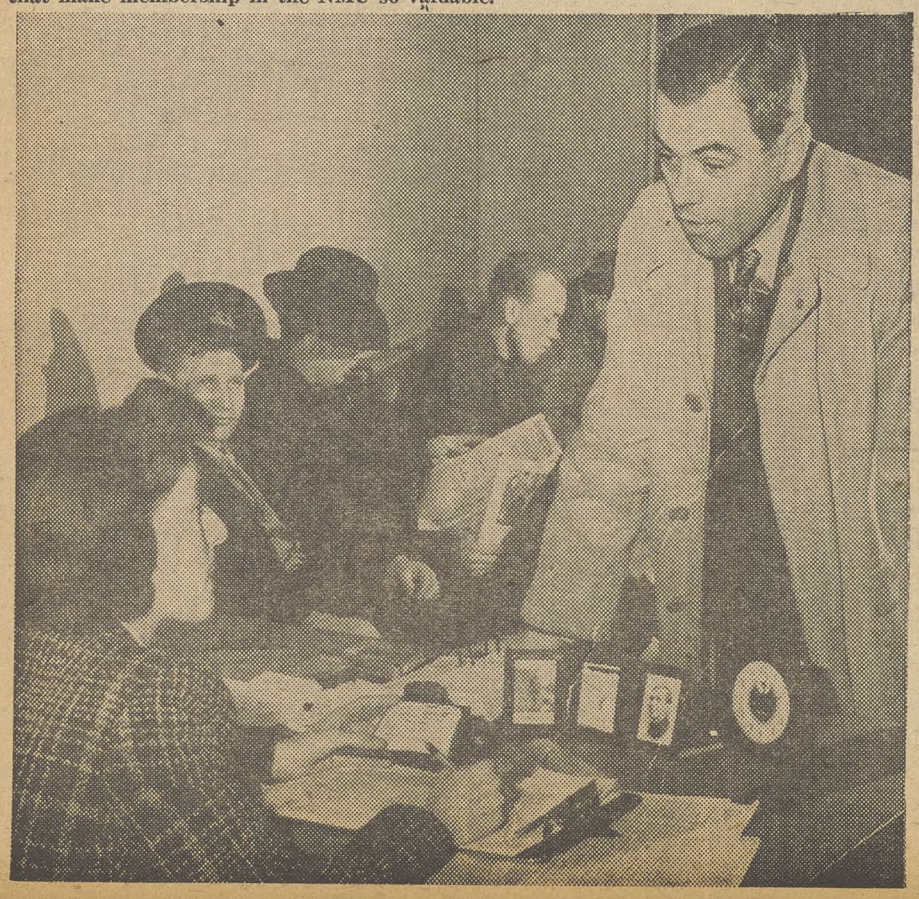
● A seaman gets two days ashore for every week at sea, but his leave never exceeds thirty days under NMU shipping rules.

● During his stay ashore, James Bursey comes down to the Union Hall to get news. H. E. De Almeida, Bursey and John J. Manders.

● Jim is being interviewed by Polly McWilliams about the possibility of sending Jerry to a nursery schol. This is part of the Union's Personal Service Program, one of the many features that make membership in the NMU so valuable.

● "We want Jerry to grow up to be a strong healthy working fellow, aware of the struggle of all people's for a better life." Jerry helps his father to pack.

● Jim always makes sure that the ship he sails on carries a Ship's Library. He says of it: "The NMU Ship's Library is only one of the marvelous ideas our union has. Because of it, we are able to discuss the world we live in as well as almost anyone."



THIR
agai
seaman
upon al
sea. T

Br
he wan
but he
the mo
wants
meet.

lucky
I hop

Bu
Manhat
have a
the san
last yea
ranean
invasion
men ge
maximu
become
ganizat
titled t
married
got to,

"You
my wif
just st
wasn't
to sea.'

W
m
bosun
er. In
the bas
tween
gerous

On t
the shi
of —
pin for
seamen
sailing"
among
portion
unmeda
vast ma
are '90,
is: "De
becom
ships.

"Sure
We, sea
basis o
cal und
that Un
for sea
been ac
it this
democr

BURS
hom
Then h
until h
job. B
wages,

'e the Dangerous Runs'

By HELEN KAY

TY-SEVEN year old James Bursey, able bodied seaman, has shipped out n. Where he's gone is a military secret. Bursey is an old time prewar . He returned to the ships when the CIO Natl. Maritime Union called l able bodied seamen to answer their country's need and go back to the hat was in 1942.

other Bursey is a married man. He has a wife and a boy of four. And ted to stay around with his family for a while. He wanted a shore job—sailed, and he's been sailing now for three years, taking the hottest runs, t dangerous waters, not because he wants to be a hero, but because he o do his job for democracy, and he needs that $5 bonus to make ends

JAMES BURSEY
"Boy, We've Got Some Union!"

'No, I don't have a torpedo pin," says Brother Bursey. "I was just . We spent time picking men out of the water from the next ship. e my good luck sticks with me."

rsey, dark eyed and lively, lives at 165 Suffolk St., tan, with his wife, Ruth, and son, Gerald. They two and a half room apartment. All three share e bedroom. Bursey was home exactly 57 days r. The rest of the time was spent in Mediter- waters, in Africa shuttling for the Marseilles , and just recently on the Murmansk run. Sea- t two days off for every week at sea, with a m 30-day stayover, a Union rule which has now an RMO rule (Recruitment and Manning Or- ion of the Maritime Commission). "I was en- o more days," explained Bursey, "but being a l man, I'll have to ship out again, fast. You've to make ends meet.

see the company allots my base pay of $100 to e for living expenses. She can't live on that. We ruggle along, and there's nothing extra. If it or the fact of the bonuses, I'd have to stop going

GES in the merchant marine start with $82.50 inimum. An able-bodied seaman gets $100; a $112.50; and a quartermaster $105 on a freight- addition they get between 40% and 100% of e pay, which brings the monthly income to be- $115.50 and $200, with a $5 a day bonus for dan- waters.

he Murmansk run, dangerous waters begin when p "hits 9 degrees west longitude, one day out ———." But many a sailor is wearing a torpedo coastwise shipping. And American merchant in order to "deliver the goods and keep them gave 6,000 lives. Authorities say casualties merchant seamen are four times as great pro- ally as in the armed forces. They are indeed lled heroes. The Natl. Maritime Union has the jority of unlicensed personnel organized. There 00 members of the NMU-CIO and their slogan liver the Goods—Keep them Sailing." It has he slogan of all men who man the merchant And they've done it. And they know why, too.

, I'm capable of earning more money ashore. men today are truly making a sacrifice on the our skill. I go on ships today because of politi- erstanding," explains Bursey. He is strong for ion program of a $200 monthly guaranteed wage nen, with an eight-hour day, a program that has vanced by the NMU. Brother Bursey expressed way: "I want to support my family in a real atic fashion."

EY was brought up as an orphan in a foster e. He ran away from there to join the marines. e went to sea as a merchant seaman, and stayed married. It was a hard time then to get a shore t even today when he's earning tops in seamen's they can't get on unless he takes the dangerous runs. "My wife always owes money when I come back from a run. And she's a good manager, too. You just can't make a dollar go where it won't. She has to borrow from other war workers in the neighborhood, until I come home. They know we're good for it. She generally runs short about $75 to $80 while I'm away.

"Today in order to make a dollar, you have to go on a Liberty ship which is a slow ship. But with the peace, there will be fast ships, fast trips. Wages will have to meet the new pace. It would be good to go on quick trips, because then I could get home to see my family between runs, but if they want married men to continue to man the ships, wages will have to meet these new changes.

"The majority of the married men are of the opinion either that wages will have to be increased, or they just won't have any choice in the matter, they won't be able to go to sea in peacetime. Even in the midst of war, many times I'm broke before I'm shipped out. This, in spite of wartime bonuses. We even had to borrow from the Union's personal service department. It was only $20, but still we had to borrow, and in addition the Union arranged to have Civilian War Assistance take care of my wife until she got her first allotment check.

"Boy, we've got some union! Besides being a Union for seamen, it is a democracy within a democracy. Our Union is rank and file controlled; we have a rotating hiring system, and are concerned with the welfare of the seamen and the country as a whole. Today we're delivering the goods for the war. Tomorrow we're going to be concerned with delivering it for the peace. FDR said: 'We've learned the lesson, we cannot live alone. We must cooperate with the people of the whole world.' And of course that means world trade, it means ships, and it means decent wages for the men who operate them."

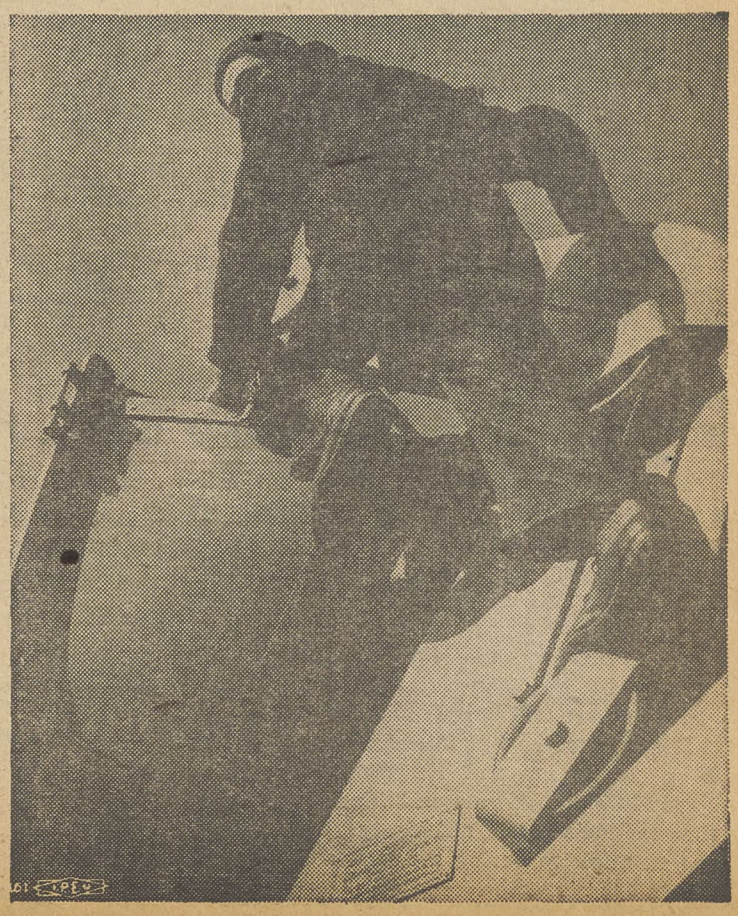
Brother Bursey didn't use up all of his thirty days shore leave. He registered at the NMU hiring hall within 72 hours after landing, and he shipped out ahead of schedule. "I want to help get the war over with," he explained.

"No, my wife doesn't like it. No woman agrees on a truthful basis that her husband should go to sea. But the country is at war; and democracy is at stake; and the NMU is the best fighter for democracy, and I'm an NMU man, and she and I will let nothing stand in the way, you see."

● Bursey assumes his seaman's responsibilities. "I always get elected to something. If there isn't a functioning committee on board, I help get one started. I either serve as a deck delegate (which is similar to a shop steward) or something else," he says. The men take their grievances to the deck delegate. "You go on board, check your papers with the chief mate. Then he tells you to turn to with the bosun, and there you are on your next trip."

● James Bursey considers political action a part of his shoretime responsibilities. He lets Congressmen know what he is thinking about things that are happening here at home. The Union is concerned with a strong postwar merchant marine, sufficient to carry a large part of our waterborne domestic and foreign commerce in peacetime, and to serve as an auxiliary to our Navy in wartime. Bursey will let Congress know about that, and a lot of other things that insure the democratic way of life for his fellow seamen and all of America.

● Now shore leave is up. It's goodbye. "Of course no woman agrees on a truthful basis that her husband should go to sea. But the country is at war; and democracy is at stake, and the NMU is the best fighter for democracy, and I'm an NMU man, and she and I will let nothing stand in the way, you see," explained Bursey. "Don't go, daddy," says Jerry. He knows his father will, though.



—Courtesy St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

CIO Hails Big Three Unity

By CIO PRES. PHILIP MURRAY

The agreement achieved by the Big Three powers at the Crimean conference is one of the greatest forward steps in history toward the goals of democracy, security and peace that are common to all liberty-loving humanity.

It spells the speedy doom of the Nazi oppressors by assuring the closest coordination of military strategy to deal crushing blows from every side on Hitler's shrinking fortress, until unconditional surrender is achieved. It provides for stern but just terms of peace designed to prevent for all time the resurgence of German military aggression.

The Crimean agreement reaffirms and strengthens the democratic aims of the United Nations as expressed in the Atlantic Charter, promising liberation, self-determination and self-government to all the oppressed peoples of Europe.

It lays the foundation for lasting peace throughout the world by its decision for early implementation of the plans begun at Dumbarton Oaks for a general international organization to maintain peace and security, and by resolving previous differences in regard to procedure.

Basic to all these magnificent achievements is the indestructible unity forged in battle of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union. The Crimean agreement gives assurance that this unity will be continued through victory for world reconstruction and lasting peace.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations, at its last convention, unanimously endorsed the general war and peace aims which have now been so firmly and unitedly set forth at Yalta.

We hail the wise and statesmanlike leadership of our great President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and congratulate him and all other participants in this historic conference on its outcome.

We pledge our wholehearted support to our President for the achievement of the splendid purposes to which he has subscribed, in this agreement, on behalf of the American people.

How to Mobilize Manpower

The CIO has never taken a negative attitude on any issue affecting the progress of our war effort. On the contrary, it has repeatedly taken the lead in demanding measures necessary for the effective mobilization of all our economic and manpower resources.

The CIO opposes the May-Bailey bill, passed by the House, because it believes this measure will harm rather than help.

It supports the bill introduced by Senators Kilgore, Wagner and Ferguson because, as Pres. Philip Murray states, "this bill reinforces the methods and machinery which have proven effective during the war, and proposes means for strengthening them;" and because it is "designed to mobilize the entire civilian manpower and womanpower of the United States immediately, and not merely males between the ages of 18 and 45."

The Kilgore-Wagner-Ferguson bill would grant ample power to the Offices of War Mobilization and Manpower to control employment in both essential and non-essential industries; to make labor utilization surveys; to provide transportation to essential jobs; to safeguard the seniority and other rights of transferred workers; and to utilize the cooperative efforts of management, labor and agriculture.

Urge your Senator to vote for the Kilgore-Wagner-Ferguson bill.

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

I WANTED to read about the Big Three in Yalta. But Shirley wanted to read about the Three Big Sillies in her storybook.

So we read the story of the Three Big Sillies—though my mind kept wandering.

The first was a woman who wanted her cow to eat some grass on the roof of her house. Instead of cutting the grass and throwing it down, she insisted on hauling the cow up onto the roof.

Then, to keep it there, the Big Silly tied a rope around the cow's neck, passed it down through the chimney and tied the other end around her waist.

When last heard from, the cow was on the ground again while the lady dangled somewhere in midair.

Somehow I couldn't help thinking of the AFL trying to restrict world labor unity to itself and the British Trades Union Congress, and tugging at the unwilling TUC to join its moss-grown isolation—with the probable result the AFL will be dangling in midair when world labor unites in one body.

★ ★ ★

The second Big Silly was a lad who could think of only one way to put on his pants. That was to hang them from his bureau and then try to get into them by running jumps from his bed.

I started to think what would have happened to the Big Three at Yalta, if each had been wedded to the curious procedures advocated by our Hearst press and had kept yelling to the others: "Jump, you dastards, jump!"

The third Big Silly thought the moon had fallen into a pond, because he saw its reflection in the water—and kept trying to get it out with a rake.

This reminded me of those isolationists in Congress who used to sneer at the Atlantic Charter but who now keep wailing that it has fallen into a muckpond, while they close their eyes to the real article—and criticize all steps toward the achievement of its ideals.

★ ★ ★

And so to bed with my mind in some confusion.

Suddenly I was in Yalta, where I found to my horror that by some obscure conniving the Three Big Sillies had been substituted for Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill.

One of them said he couldn't abide kings or Soviets and would rather go it alone than associate with a lot of dirty so-and-sos.

He said his ideals about the Atlantic Charter and such were so pure it would defile them to try to put them into practice by international agreement with "power politicians."

Furthermore, he didn't want world labor unity if it included the CIO, the Russians, the Latin Americans and other riff-raff. The Intl. Federation of Trade Unions should be revived, he said, because it kept out all such people.

"Why not revive the League of Nations then, in place of Dumbarton Oaks?" someone remarked. "That didn't include the Americans or the Russians, so we could all be alone."

Then the other Big Sillies came back at the first with cracks about dollar diplomacy, etc., and the meeting became a ridiculous brawl with each insisting he had the only correct formula for putting on pants.

★ ★ ★

I woke in a sweat, thinking of the soldiers at the front, the victims of Nazi tyranny, and the desperate need for firm and united world leadership.

Grabbing the morning paper I read all I could about the magnificent agreement of the Big Three to clean up the Nazis in short order and prevent any resurgence of German aggression—to work together for the democratic rebuilding of Europe—and to continue their indestructible unity after the war for lasting peace and prosperity through international organization.

I read too that the World Trade Union Conference, inspired by the Big Three agreement, was making solid progress toward a new and all-inclusive world labor organization.

But, in the same paper, I also saw that isolationists and their ilk in Congress were starting a campaign against the Crimean agreement, with disruptive sniping at our allies and at Roosevelt's leadership; and that AFL leaders were still refusing to associate with the CIO and with Soviet and Latin American labor and trying to block world labor unity.

When Shirley woke I told her: "Laugh at the Big Sillies all you like, but don't ever copy their silliness."

"They stink," she said—and I hadn't the heart to reprove her.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

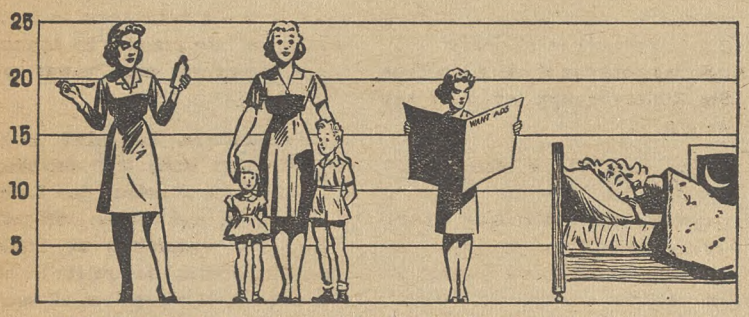
Len De Caux.....Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C.
Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 February 19, 1945 No. 8

Who Said Detroit Has Manpower Shortage?

A survey of workers laid-off in the Detroit area made by the United Auto Workers Union Research Department gives the lie to the claim there is a manpower shortage in that section, where a good portion of the weapons for democracy are produced.



REASONS that women laid off in the Detroit area remain unemployed:—Twenty-five percent had been offered too heavy jobs; 25% couldn't work because their were no facilities such as child care centers; 21% were unable to find any kind of jobs; 14% had been working day shifts before they were laid off and were unable to take afternoon and night shift jobs. The balance was jobless for miscellaneous reasons.

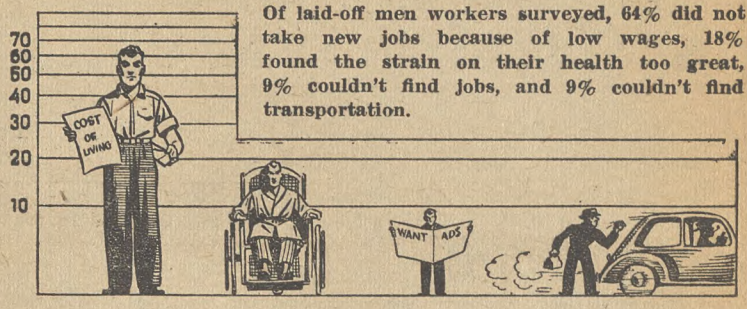
The UAW estimates that last year 100,000 workers were let go by Detroit area plants, and that there are at least 20,000 experienced women war workers unemployed and immediately available for work.

The survey shows wages are the bottleneck in getting workers on critical jobs. One-third of the men laid off were still unemployed, 65 per cent of them saying that the wages were too low to support them and their families.

There must be improvement in working conditions on critical jobs. Eighteen percent of the men and 25 per cent of the women turned down new jobs because the strain on their health would have been too great.

A surplus of women workers is available, 88 per cent of those laid off being unemployed. Many could be reemployed if they were given lighter jobs, if more child care centers were opened, and if counseling and retraining services were available.

The need for wage increases is highlighted by the fact that about 75 per cent of the workers who found new jobs were working at lower pay, with the average decrease in average hourly rates amounting to 17 per cent.



Of laid-off men workers surveyed, 64% did not take new jobs because of low wages, 18% found the strain on their health too great, 9% couldn't find jobs, and 9% couldn't find transportation.

120 Ships in January

During January, 1945, merchant shipyards turned out 120 ships and one large derrick barge, a deadweight tonnage of 1,229,296, the U. S. Maritime Commission reported this week.

BUY WAR BONDS

Seabees Expand

The Navy announced this week that 32,000 more men will be taken into the Seabees. New truck operating and advance supply depot battalions are getting some of the new recruits for the famed construction battalions.

Nine Jewelry And Novelty Firms Go CIO

Some 1200 employes of nine companies in northeastern states gave the CIO Plaything, Jewelry & Novelty Workers an almost two-to-one majority in recent NLRB elections, the union reported this week.

Total votes cast were 713 for PJNW, 435 for other contestants. In only one, at Krementz, Newark, N. J., did the CIO union fail to get a majority.

Elections were won at General Aircraft, Norwalk, Conn.; Makepeace, Attleboro, Mass.; Resistoflex, Newark; Mack Pack, Cranbury, N. J.; Mullite Refractories, Shelton, Conn.; Casper Lowenstein, Norwalk, Conn.; A. B. C. Co., New York; and Rexall Novelty Co., Trenton, N. J.

First Lady Guest At CIO Canteen Party

Labor canteens for servicemen were described this week by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt as part of the whole fight "which must go on to attain a better world for everybody." She was one of the guests at the first birthday celebration of the District of Columbia CIO Council's canteen.

Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

CIO Reg. Dir. George Craig, Philadelphia, reports: Philip Shaefer & Son, Philadelphia, CIO Fur & Leather Workers 15, against 9.

CIO Reg. Dir. Carey Haigler, Alabama, advises of following election victories: Rheen Mfg. Co's. plant, Birmingham, USA-CIO 494, AFL 242. USA Dir. R. E. Farr was in charge of this campaign. W. Boylston plant, Montgomery, Ala., Textile Workers 378, no union 326. Credit is due to TWUA State Dir. H. S. Williams for this fine accomplishment. This is the first time a CIO union has been established in the City of Montgomery.

CIO Reg. Dir. Walter H. Harris, Chicago, reports: Duro Decal Co., Chicago (production and maintenance employes), ILWU-CIO 39, against 7.

Fullerton Fulton, CIO Reg. Dir., Minnesota, advises: Waters-Conley Co. plant, Rochester, Minn., CIO 167, no union 27.

Bertie Seldon, Publicity Dir., FTA&AW, advises: 13 citrus sheds, Lindsay, Calif. CIO 421, no union 203. (With these elections, CIO now has bargaining rights for one-third of the citrus sheds in the Lindsay-Porterville area. Petitions are being filed on 30 more sheds for the next season). Gerber Products, Fremont, Mich., CIO 333, no union 66. Natl Produce Co., Memphis, Tenn., CIO 41, no union 7. Sardik Food Products Co., Mercedes, Texas, CIO 48, no union 21.

Wm. B. Taylor, Dir., Oil Workers Organizing Campaign, advises: Wire Emergency Pipe Line, Division 5, Texas, CIO 93, no union 22.

Geo. Brown, Dir. IWA-CIO Organizing Drive, reports: Goshorn Plow Handle Co., Memphis, Tenn., CIO 21, against 5.

Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers, report: CIO was certified by card check as bargaining agent for the Convoy Novelty Co., Trenton, N. J. Intl. Rep. Morris Malmignati, assisted by Shop Chairlady Ethel Andrews and a Committee of four from the shop have begun contract negotiations.

The signing of a contract at the Watson Co., Attleboro, Mass., terminated several months negotiations for the PJ&NW-CIO. The plant was organized by CIO Rep. John Collins. Boston, Mass. A contract with PJ&NW was signed by the Casper Lowenstein Co., Norwalk, Conn., marking the first signed by PJ&NW in this area, providing many progressive benefits to the members.

With the assistance of CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. Sylvester Graham of Montana, the work stoppage at the Eaton Metal Product Co., Billings, has been settled and an agreement reached. Ralph H. Peters, USA Staff Rep., also participated in the settlement.

Ewald Sandner, CIO Reg. Dir., N. J., reports: R & M Engineering Co., Passaic, N. J., UAW-CIO 392, no union 8. Dominick Ammarator, Asst. UAW Reg. Dir., was in charge. Viking Tool Co., Belleville, N. J., Die Casting, MMSW-CIO 121, District No 50 88. Nick Severidge and Irving Dichter were in charge.

More true today than ever before...

"The roadways of the world are worn deep with Studebaker wheel marks"

ON the war fronts from France to Russia, and from Italy to India and the Pacific islands, over 165,000 military vehicles built by Studebaker have been writing new pages of transport history.

Scores upon scores of thousands of heavy-duty Studebaker military trucks have recently been supplemented by steadily increasing quantities of Weasel personnel and cargo carriers, designed by Studebaker engineers and powered by the famous Studebaker Champion engine.

Studebaker is now one of the largest truck manufacturers in the world—and over 55,000 Wright Cyclone engines for the Boeing Flying Fortress have also been built by Studebaker.

In addition to all this war production activity, Studebaker cars and trucks in civilian service continue to impress the world with their remarkable stamina and exceptional operating economy.

Studebaker

PEACETIME BUILDER OF FINE CARS AND TRUCKS

Wartime builder of Wright Cyclone engines for the Boeing Flying Fortress—heavy-duty military trucks—Weasel personnel and cargo carriers

By ELEANOR FOWLER

Dorothy McCurdy and Audrey Jelley, president and secretary-treasurer of the Michigan CIO Auxiliary Council, came to Washington last week with the Michigan CIO delegation to tell Congress how important it is to get the 17-cent wage increase the CIO is asking.

Housewives, they said, are deeply concerned with this question because they have to decide where to cut the family budget to make take-home pay cover family needs.

These women reported that their food costs had doubled since 1941—and they're not eating a bit better.

CLOTHING WORST PROBLEM

Mrs. Curdy used to buy good cotton piece goods at 19c a yard and make all her children's clothes. Now she can't get that stuff, and paid 59c a yard for material for a child's pinafore that shrank till it was too small the first time she washed it. Store dresses at $3 and $4 she can't afford at all.

"That's why these women, and all American housewives, know that government figures showing living costs up only 25 or 30% are all wrong. They think even the CIO's figure of 45½% is low.

And yet you can't get more than a 15% increase over the 1941 wage rates under the Little Steel Formula!

If American workers don't get an increase in wage rates before VE Day they just aren't going to provide the market American industry has got to have to supply 60,000,000 jobs. They'll need lots of things our industries could produce, but they won't have the cash to buy them.

The auxiliary delegates stressed that what is at stake is the whole full employment program which depends in large degree on having a bigger, not a smaller, American market for our goods.

Write your Congressman, asking him to send letters urging Vinson, Byrnes and the President to revise the Little Steel Formula.

Beauticians Join CIO

A drive to organize several thousand Negro beauty operators in the Harlem area of New York City is now under way according to Pres. John Tartamella of the CIO Barbers & Beauty Culturists Union.

At present these operators work under a "booth renting" system which deprives them of State and Federal social security benefits.

The drive is under the direction of Sec.-Treas. P. Charles DiNeri.

Under the booth renting system, Di Neri says, "the operator is able to earn an extra dollar or two by working long hours, but is unprotected insofar as all social benefits are concerned."

Recommended Reading

Five Million Jobs in World Trade: 12 page, illustrated color pamphlet on Bretton Woods. A simple explanation of how the United Nations agreement will help expand peaceful world trade after the war.

CIO Publication No. 117. Price: 100 for $4, 500 for $14. Order from Publicity Dept., CIO, 718 Jackson Place, NW. Washington 6, D. C.

* * *

CIO Re-employment Plan: A new dress for President Murray's seven point plan to provide jobs for all after the war, first published and distributed at the CIO Convention in November, 1944. Amply illustrated in two colors, the 29 page pamphlet was prepared by the CIO Dept. of Research and Education.

The pamphlet may be ordered from the CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Place, NW, Washington 6, D. C.; 15c each, 100 for $12, 500 for $48.

L. J. IMBER COMPANY

Founded by L. J. Imber, Formerly of Green Duck Co.

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS

for ADVERTISING
UNION DUES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS
EMPLOYEES' BADGES

Recognized Union Labels

No Charge for Designs and Sketches
Also Specializing in
Light and Heavy Stamping
Coining and Embossing
Small, Intricate and Special Stampings.
Tools and Dies

N. Y. Representative
HERBERT R. LERMAN
AL. 4-3356
37 E. 14th St.

Detroit Representative
CLARENCE L. HOULE
CAD. 9085
424 Book Bldg.

L. J. IMBER COMPANY BRUnswick 7815
1725-41 W. North Ave.
CHICAGO, 22, ILLINOIS

CIO Backs New Manpower Bill

CIO's position on manpower legislation, with full support for the Kilgore-Wagner bill, is outlined in the following paragraphs—excerpts from testimony presented before the Senate Military Affairs Committee for CIO Pres. Philip Murray by Clinton S. Golden, assistant to the president, United Steelworkers.

The CIO endorses the bill introduced by Senators Kilgore, Wagner and others and urges the Senate Military Affairs Committee to report the bill favorably instead of the May-Bailey bill.

It is our belief that this bill will effectively met the current demand in Congress and the executive agencies for a piece of legislation to mobilize America's manpower for the job ahead.

JAPAN TO DEFEAT

When V-E Day comes, we must concentrate on the defeat of Japan, while we are simultaneously establishing a lasting peace in Europe and maintaining full employment at home.

The Kilgore-Wagner bill reinforces the methods and machinery which have proven effective during the war, and proposes means for strengthening them.

The Kilgore-Wagner bill is designed to mobilize the entire civilian manpower and womanpower of the U. S. immediately, and not merely males between the ages of 18 and 45.

In the Kilgore-Wagner bill the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion and the Office of War Manpower are granted ample power:

(1) To control employment in both essential and non-essential industries;

(2) To make labor utilization surveys both in private plants and in War and Navy Department installations;

(3) To provide transportation to essential war jobs;

(4) to safeguard seniority and other previous and accured rights of workers in their former jobs;

(5) To utilize the cooperative efforts of management, labor and agriculture;

(6) To call upon the Advisory Board established by the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944

This bill is a long step in the right direction. Strengthening of manpower mobilization alone cannot provide maximum war output, or maintain our war economy in balance when cutbacks come after V-E Day. For these objectives we shall need a general improvement in the operations of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion and its constitutent agencies, including the procurement, production and manpower agencies. But this bill is so drafted as to fit within the framework of these agencies, to assist in their further coordination, and to set an example for further tightening up of the relationships between these various agencies.

To further assist in the necessary steps which must be taken by the Executive after V-E Day, Congress should urge the Executive to convene a conference of industry, labor, agriculture and government to prepare a program to carry us from V-E Day to the defeat of Japan.

The cornerstones of a sound transition program are these:

(1) The calling of a national conference of industry, labor, agriculture and government to prepare a program which will go into effect at once to coordinate all national efforts between V-Day and the defeat of Japan.

(2) Accurate scheduling of war production programs, including the allocation of contracts, the control of materials, and the mobilization of manpower. This requires better coordination of manpower, war production and procurement by the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

(3) The elimination of competition and conflicts between procurement agencies.

(4) The development by the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion of a definite and well-integrated program for orderly resumption of civilian production as war production is cut back. This means an end to the present hush-hush policy regarding reconversion.

(5) Integration of wage and manpower policies. This calls for an early revision of the Little Steel Formula to permit the recruitment of needed workers in critical industries and to prevent the onset of serious deflation on V-E Day.

(6) The strengthening of the system of labor utilization, to require the inspection of all plants in critical industries before the assignment of added workers.

(7) Full use by the War Manpower Commission of labor-management advisory committees in recruitment, labor utilization, etc.

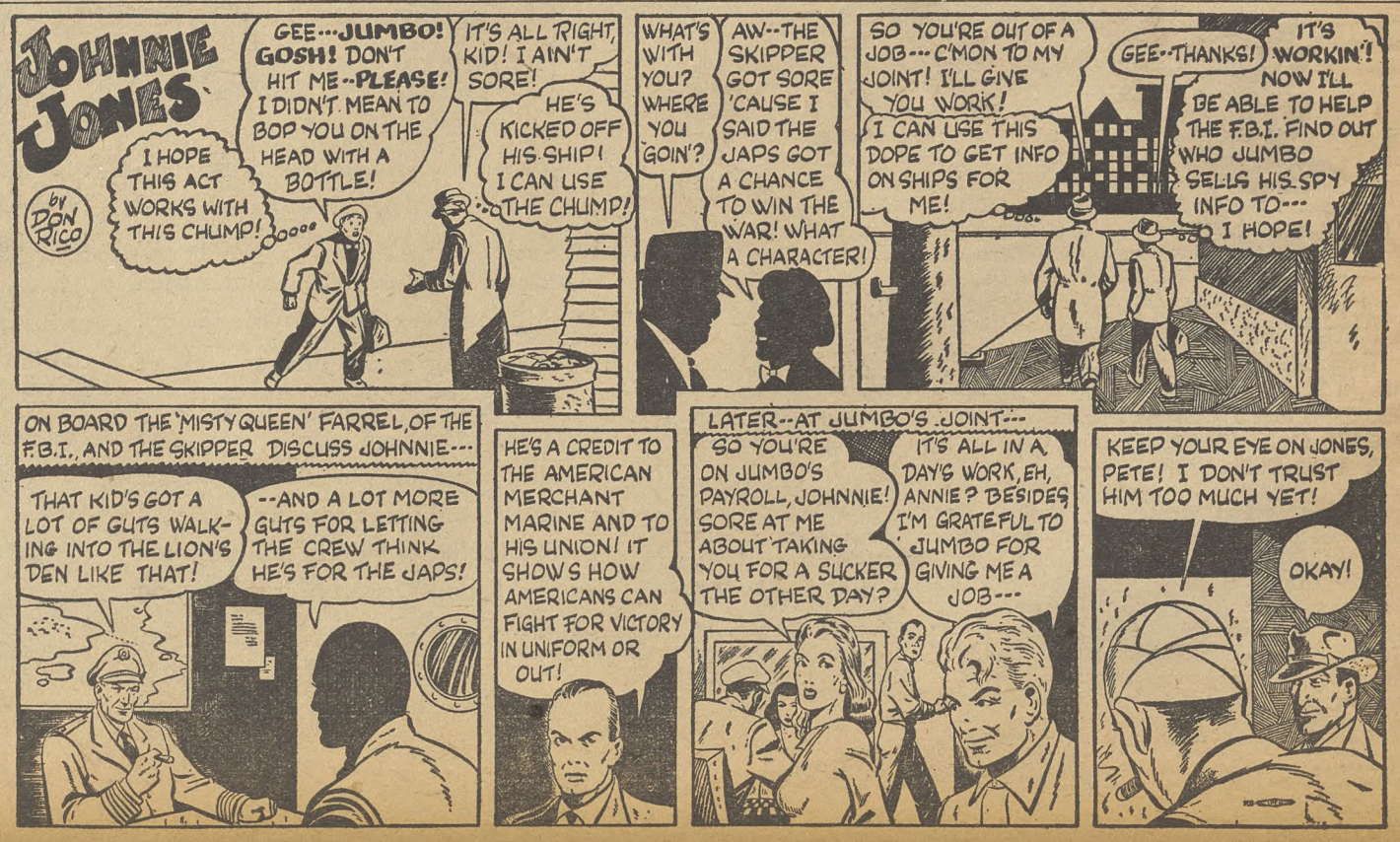
(8) The development of machinery for transferring workers to essential jobs, including the payment of transportation costs, and the protection of seniority rights.

We in the CIO once more pledge our utmost support in making the system of voluntary cooperation in war production work. We are proud of the repeated praise we have received from our Commander-in-Chief and his military and naval chiefs for our production record, and we invite this and all Congressional committees to examine that record.

VOLUNTARY COOPERATION

In addition to the advantages of the Kilgore-Wagner bill, which we have described, it has the added merit of reinforcing the system of voluntary cooperation in war production which has broken all world's records.

By contrast, the May-Bailey bill transfers control over employment of all males 18 to 45 from present established authorities to the Selective Service, and especially the local boards. The Selective Service System is totally unqualified to handle such responsibilities. Indeed, its record on occupational deferments to date proves the unfitness of this agency to deal with responsibilities other than those involving induction into the armed forces and deferments due to family hardships.



the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY TROUBLE SHOOTER

Art by Mort Meskin
Story by Cole-Greene

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with neutal persons, living or dead.

COPYRIGHT NATL. CIO NEWS
PRODUCED FOR CIO NEWS BY ORBIT FEATURES, INC.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

With this issue, the CIO Legislative Dept. and The CIO NEWS begin publication of a new series—"Washington Guide"—aimed to help you do a more effective job with Congress in the months ahead.

The Guide will be an information service. It will report on the facts, analyze and discuss issues that are current and coming up in Washington, and will help you to find out what can be done and what needs to be done.

We hope you will find the Guide useful. Please write us with any suggestions, criticisms or other comments that you may have. As President Murray has pointed out, the political and legislative work of the CIO must be maintained at a high level from now on out.

The next Congressional elections are less than two years away. Whether we get a stronger and more progressive Congress then or a weaker one depends on the work we do between now and 1946.

"Washington Guide" is designed to help you do your part in this all-important task.

Fraternally yours,
NATHAN COWAN, Chairman.
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary.

Wallace Fight To House Floor

Decision on Henry Wallace as Secretary of Commerce went to the House floor this week (debate set for Feb. 16), after a GOP move to strip the Commerce Department of additional powers was blocked in the Rules Committee.

This move, pushed by Rep. Jesse Wolcott (R. Mich.) was designed to make the Senate-passed George Bill (S 375) so unacceptable to FDR that that he would be forced to veto it. Following the expected veto, the whole issue of whether Wallace should become Secretary with the Department maintaining RFC lending powers would be reopened.

The George bill was accepted by FDR and Wallace on the basis that it was necessary to get Wallace confirmed. It was a concession to a powerful Senate group whose support had to be won.

A tacit promise was given that acceptance of the George bill would ensure Wallace's confirmation, and probably many of the Senators who voted for it three weeks ago did so on that assurance.

The GOP move to amend the George bill has been blocked in the Rules Committee. Administration forces will fight it on the House floor.

Meantime, more wires and letters to Senators to hurry the confirmation of Wallace are needed. Try to get other groups, especially employers, involved in this campaign. They have just as much at stake in the confirmation as labor, whose stake is jobs and full production.

New Manpower Bill OKed by CIO

(See Pres. Murray's Statement—Page 10)

Most positive sign on the manpower situation is the introduction of a new bill to replace the May-Bailey bill (HR 1752) by Sen. Kilgore (D. W. Va.) and others.

The new bill, which is going into committee this week, calls for accurate determination of manpower needs; ending of waste; setting of manpower ceilings to cut labor hoarding; payment of transportation to workers and dependents moved to new jobs; protection against loss of seniority or wage cuts; and also sets up administration in the War Manpower Commission, with local advisory assistance.

CIO President Murray, in testimony prepared for presentation to the Senate Military Affairs Committee, outlined and endorsed similar provisions to those in the preparatory version of the new bill.

The House-passed version of the May-Bailey bill (HR 1752) is more or less in abeyance in the Senate Military Affairs Committee, while executive hearings have been held on it and are being prepared for the new bill.

Watch the papers for a Senate Military Affairs report on the new bill; urge your Senators to work and vote for it, against HR 1752.

CIO's call for a labor-industry-government meeting to get at the facts of production shortages continues. Write, wire War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes, WPB Chairman J. A. Krug, Washington 25, D. C., for action on this call.

Coming Up---Issues To Watch For

BRETTON WOODS: Sens. Wagner (D. NY) and Tobey (R. NH) have put in a bill to ratify the Bretton Woods agreement for expanded world trade. The agreement, signed by 45 United Nations last summer, opens the door for five million U. S. jobs through exports.

Bretton Woods sets up a "bank for Reconstruction and Development" to guarantee loans to countries needing them for industrialization and for rebuilding after the war. It also sets up an "International Monetary Fund" to help keep world currencies stable, prevent cut-throat competition and help foreign customers buy our goods, sell theirs.

CIO and President Roosevelt have called for quick action on Bretton Woods. The American Bankers Assn. and Sen. Taft (R. O.) have opposed it—by the old method of suggesting innocent looking amendments that would wreck the agreement. Any changes made now by Congress would have to be taken back to all 45 nations signing the original, would provoke further changes.

The bill goes to the **Senate Banking and Currency Committee,** Sen. Wagner, chairman. **Write your Senators** urging a quick report with no changes, early action and no amendments.

* * *

PRICE CONTROL: Sen. Wagner (D. NY) has put a bill (S. J. Res 30) into the hopper for renewal of the Price Control Act. Hearings in the **Senate Banking and Currency Committee** are set tentatively for Feb. 22. The annual struggle over renewal is expected; watch the **Guide** for further information.

* * *

POLLTAX REPEAL: HR 7, the polltax repeal bill, will be offered in the House early next month by a coalition headed by Rep. George Bender (R. O.) and Vito Marcantonio (ALP NY) and others.

A Discharge Petition will be started then to get the bill on to the House floor, without delay by the polltaxers in the Rules Committee.

Write your Representative to sign the Discharge Petition (watch **Guide** for number) and get ready to start on your Senators against the threat of a filibuster. HR 7 has passed the House twice, been blocked in the Senate each time.

* * *

TAXES: A new tax bill will start cooking very soon. Watch for early statement of CIO policy, following line of resolution at Chicago convention.

* * *

McCARRAN-SUMMERS: This bill, S 7, is a complicated measure ostensibly aimed to promote "fair administrative procedure" in U. S. government agencies. Actually it would hamstring them completely by imposing all sorts of legalistic restrictions, including court review of almost every action.

Write your Senators and your Representative to oppose.

Your Paycheck---and What to Do About It

CIO delegations from all over the U. S. have been visiting Congress to talk about wages and the Little Steel formula. Congressmen are being asked to write to President Roosevelt, Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson and James F. Byrnes, urging a break in the formula, unfreezing of "fringe" awards.

Give these delegations your support by writing now to FDR, Vinson, Byrnes, WLB Chairman Davis, all at Washington 25, D. C., and to your Congressman on the same subject.

Note: Address all Senators at Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives at House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Keep Your Eye on Congress

With this issue, Keep Your Eye On Congress moves to the Washington Guide page, and from now on will be confined to a quick tabulation of bills in progress through House or Senate.

If occasionally you find that some particular bill you are interested in does not appear, this is simply due to lack of space or to the fact that it is covered elsewhere.

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
FEPC (No number yet.)	Makes Fair Employment Practice Committee permanent U. S. agency.	In House Labor Committee, now working on a combination of several bills.	Urge your Representatives to support combined bill if OK. Watch Guide for further report.
U. S. Aid To Education (S 181)	Sets up $300 million fund for teachers' pay raises, school improvements.	In Senate Education and Labor Committee. CIO and Auxiliaries in support.	Write your Senators to support.
Equal Rights Amendment. (H J Res 1)	Opens wedge against laws protecting men as well as women workers under guise of "equal rights."	Offered by several Representatives.	Write Senators and Representatives to oppose.

WASHINGTON GUIDE
Published by CIO Legislative Dept.
PHILIP MURRAY, President
NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary
Editorial Committee
John Edelman **Robert K. Lamb**
C. W. Fowler **Irving Richter**

The CIO NEWS

Weekly Publication
Of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 9 February 26, 1945

National Edition

WLB Report Bans 'Little Steel' Change; 'Intolerable,' Says Murray

(See Pages 3 & 8)

★ ★ ★

Steel Pact Features Arbitration Clause, Major Wage Gains

(See Page 2)

WLB Approves Textile, Packing Boosts—Vinson Still A Hurdle

(See Page 2)

★ ★ ★

London Labor Unity Big Hope For Sound Peace

(See Pages 5 & 8)

★ ★ ★

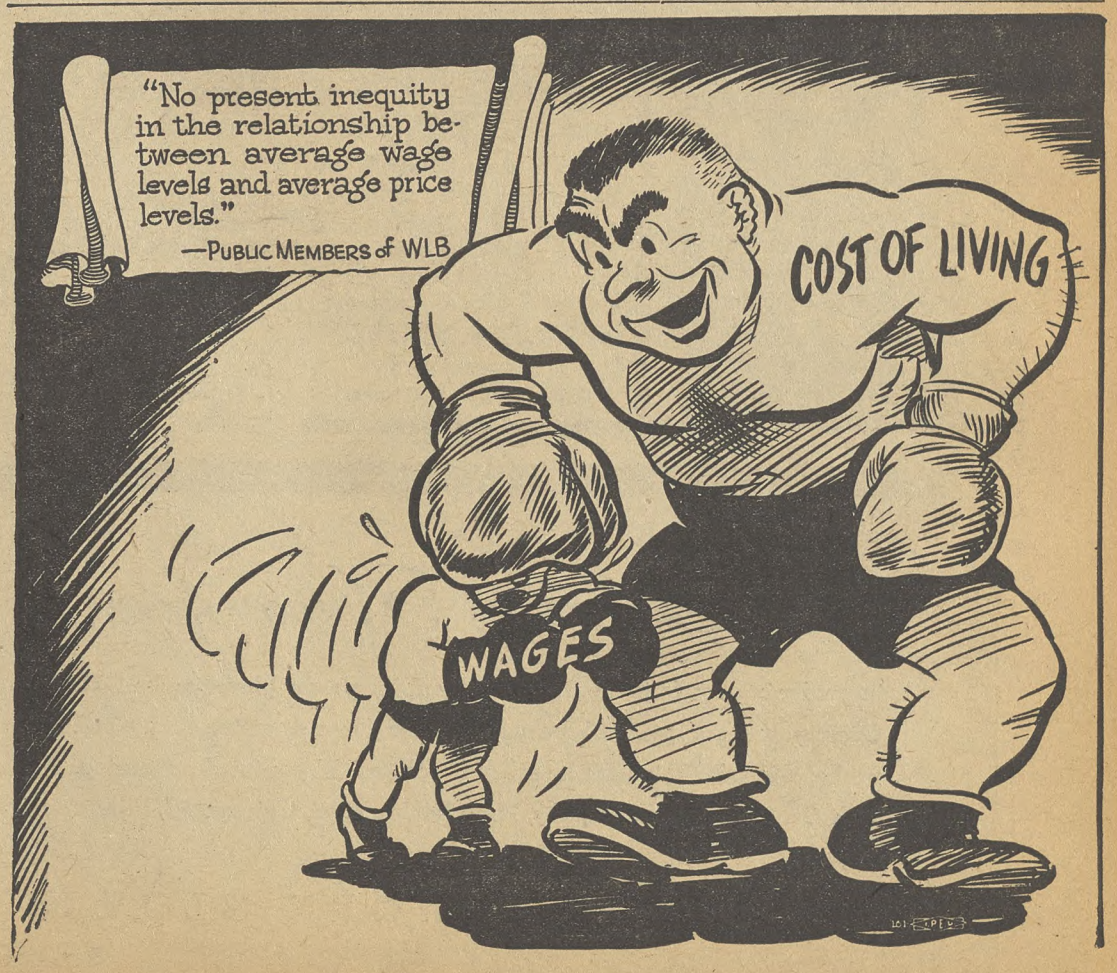
Bad Breaks For Unions On U. S. Airwaves

(See Page 7)

★ ★ ★

Needed—Fair Job Law After Victory

(See Page 4)



Steel Pact Features Arbitration Clause, Major Wage Gains

Creation of a permanent Board of Conciliation and Arbitration—a momentous advance in management-union relations—has been agreed upon by the U. S. Steel Corp. and the CIO United Steelworkers in a new contract completed this week. Wage gains are estimated at $30 million annually.

The contract has been initialed by officials of the five operating subsidiaries of U. S. Steel and the union, headed by Pres. Philip Murray. It will be formally signed after the Natl. War Labor Board passes on the one unresolved point—the termination date and a provision for reopening on a wage issue.

WAGE GAINS

Also included in the new wage contract are the recent directives of the War Labor Board which call for:

1. A four-cent premium for the afternoon shift and a six-cent premium for the night shift. Application of these shift premiums, such as afternoon men working into the night shift and night shift men working into the day shift, as well as inclusion of the premiums in computing overtime, makes it the best premium clause in American industry, in the opinion of the union.

2. One week's vacation for one year's service and two weeks for service beyond five years.

3. Creation of a commission (not to be confused with the Board of Arbitration) to settle wage rate inequalities, with a fund provided which shall average not more than five cents per hour per employe.

4. Six holidays (Thanksgiving Day, New Year's Day, July 4, Labor Day, Christmas and Memorial Day. By local agreement another than Memorial Day may be chosen) with time and one-half for all hours worked.

5. Dismissal or severance pay. This is the first time in the steel industry this basic principle has been included in a contract.

6. Reduction of the number of classifications of mechanical and maintenance employes to three wherever practicable and the adoption for the first time in basic steel of automatic upgrading where men perform the work.

7. Maintenance of membership and check-off.

Most of these provisions involve retroactive pay and while no exact figure is available of the amount of money involved, the recent financial report of the U. S. Steel Corp. provided a fund of $30,000,000 for the year 1944, for this purpose.

The provision for a guaranteed annual wage, asked by the union, is not included in the contract, as the War Labor Board previously had recommended that President Roosevelt set up a commission to study this problem on a national basis.

The Arbitration Board is to consist of three members—one designated by the company, one by the union and a third to be mutually agreed upon by the parties.

End Bridges Case, Murray Urges FDR

CIO President Murray this week asked President Roosevelt to end the persecution of Harry Bridges in the interest of "the splendid national unity we have achieved during this war," to which Bridges' union has contributed heavily.

"During the past few years, particularly the war period, the union of which Mr. Bridges is the president, has dedicated itself to sparing no effort in furthering our war program and the interests of our country. The work of the members of that union and of its officers, including Mr. Bridges, has been highly praised by representatives of the Government and especially of the armed services," Murray wrote.

"There is no question but that the relations between management and labor in the Longshoremen and Warehousemen's industry on the West Coast, which is within the jurisdiction of Mr. Bridges' union, have been maintained on an extremely desirable and cooperative basis through the work of Mr. Bridges and his associate officers.

"It would be unfortunate if during this war period with the imperative need of maintaining national unity, the deportation order against Mr. Bridges should be made effective and carried through.

"Such action would have a very adverse impact upon the morale of the workers of this nation who view this case as but a measure of persecution of a representative of organized labor."

S. Dakota Bill Bans Union Shop

The Christian American Assn. won its first anti-labor battle of 1945 when a bill banning the union shop was made law in South Dakota.

The new law, which has virtually the same wording as anti-union shop bills introduced by CAA supporters in some 20 legislatures, makes it illegal to deny a job to an individual "because of refusal to join a labor union" and bars any employer from signing a union shop contract.

The measure also provides for a constitutional amendment prohibiting the union shop, which will be voted on by the electorate in November, 1946.

Vermont Gets Anti-Labor Bill

The Christian American Assn.'s anti-labor fever has spread to the Vermont legislature, where a bill banning the union shop was introduced last week.

The bill follows the Christian American pattern worked out in other legislatures and calls for fines up to $5,000 and five years in jail for "enforced union membership."

Textile, Packing Pay Hikes Get OK, But Vinson Still A Hurdle

CIO Textile and Packinghouse Workers Unions were awarded "fringe" wage increases this week by the Natl. War Labor Board, but in both instances the awards were subject to the power of Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson.

Vinson has ruled that Office of Price Administration reports on whether wage boosts would cause price boosts would be the determining factor in allowing pay increases. Both textile and packing employers have said that wage hikes would cause price rises.

The WLB ordered a 55 cents an hour minimum for about 50,000 workers employed in 25 southern cotton textile companies, 25 New England cotton and rayon companies and six N. Y. and Pennsylvania rayon firms—a 5 cents raise from the present substandard figure of 50 cents. The payment is retroactive to Oct. 1, 1944, unless otherwise agreed by the union and individual companies.

The Board also ordered a five cents increase for all rates above the present 50 cents level to keep differentials between jobs.

Meanwhile, Textile Pres. Emil Rieve criticized the WLB's subservience to Vinson, and called the order meaningless since it still is subject to Vinson's approval.

RESIGNS FORM WLB

Rieve resigned as an alternate member of the WLB. The Textile Union's Executive Board, meeting in New York City, urged the CIO to withdraw from the WLB "unless the WLB's original authority to function as a decision-making body, acting in the interest of equal justice, is re-established."

The Board found that the cotton textile industry pays wages lower than any other basic industry. Average hourly earnings are only 64.6 cents.

In the packing case, which has dragged on for almost two years, the Board granted important "fringe" demands involving pay for work clothes, tools, safety and protective devices, and for time spent in changing ing clothes.

The guaranteed work week was extended from 32 to 36 hours and the union was granted maintenance of membership with the checkoff of union dues.

More than 140,000 workers employed by the five largest companies were involved in the decision—Swift, Armour, Wilson, Cudahy and John Morrell firms.

The Board ordered the packers to set up uniform wage schedules, for the first time in the industry. A demand for a general 10 cents an hour "across the board" increase was denied, without prejudice to a reconsideration of the issue if there is a change in the national wage stabilization policy.

Negotiations for the changes directed by the WLB are to begin at once on those issues not touching wages, and a commission is to be appointed to settle wage rate inequalities and to approve agreements reached.

COMMENT FROM UNION

In commenting on the decision, President Lewis J. Clark of the union said:

"Whether 'relief for the greedy and not for the needy' is to be the controlling policy of the national government and the Big Packers is now the issue.

"The Packers demand for price relief is a brazen insistance upon maintaining their swollen wartime profits. They have made this demand even before this dispute arose on certain items in order to increase these profits.

"The facts are that the Big Four in the year 1944 increased their profits over the year 1940 by 270 per cent, which, in our opinion, should be adequate for their needs. Since 1941, however, packinghouse workers have received no wage incerases.

"As a result of the present order we are requesting the Packers immediately to enter into negotiation. These negotiations will serve as a basis for determining whether the Packers will really bargain in good faith or not."

PAPER WORKERS LOCAL 566 UNION MADE CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

LET MILPRINT FURNISH YOUR CIO STATIONERY

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES

MILPRINT, Inc.

431 WEST FLORIDA STREET MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN

Over 750 CIO Employes

UNION MADE BUTTONS

Celluloid or Litho-Metal

For—

Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems

CHARLES M. GERAGHTY

INCORPORATED

500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"

Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets

THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY

925 11th St., N.W.

100% UNION MADE

SEALS

RUBBER STAMPS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

PLACE YOUR FAITH IN THE

Famous Since Broadcasting Began!

FADA Radio OF THE FUTURE

FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC., LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

44 Years of Know-how

in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.

20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

WLB Report Denies 'Little Steel' Change; Blasted by CIO

Murray Hits Stand Of Public Group And Asks New Policy

The bread and butter needs of American workers were flatly ignored this week by public members of the Natl. War Labor Board in a report by them which said that wages have more than kept pace with rising prices and that no revision of the Little Steel Formula is necessary.

The report was sharply criticized by CIO Pres. Philip Murray and by CIO members of the WLB as revealing a complete absence of understanding of the problems of war production and of those to come with peace. They called for a complete revision of the national wage policy and an upward revision of the Formula.

SITUATION INTOLERABLE

"The situation in which labor now finds itself is simply intolerable," Murray declared. "There will be convened at a very early date an extraordinary session of the CIO Executive Board to tackle this crucial problem. Our conclusions will be presented directly to President Roosevelt."

Murray's denunciation of the "frustrated thinking and inaction which underly the present administration of the Board" was accompanied by the warning that "it is of the utmost importance to our war effort that there be maintained uninterrupted production."

The public members' report, which was submitted to Economic Stabilization Director Vinson, contained some strange figures. It said that from January, 1941, to October, 1944, the cost of living rose 29.4 per cent (CIO reports show it nearer 44 per cent) and the average straight time hourly earnings rose 36.7 per cent.

"CAN'T FIND INEQUITIES"

The report said that average straight time hourly earnings will not decline so long as war production continues at its present pace. "That being so," the public members declared, "the case for permitting resumption of general wage increases now cannot be rested on the ground of any present inequity in the relationship between average wage levels and average price levels."

CIO members on the WLB blasted the public members' report on five main points:

1. It uses earnings which workers have obtained as a result of increased production and individual promotions in figuring wage boosts, instead of taking basic wage rates as the starting point. These basic rates have increased less than 20 per cent as compared with a nearly 30 per cent conservative estimate of the rise in the cost of living.

CUT IN EARNINGS

2. It overlooks the fact that the end of the war in Europe will result in drastic reduction of earnings, with the Office of Price Administration estimating that this figure will come to $17 billion a year. "The national objective of maintaining purchasing power to assure full production and full employment is undermined by the public members who refuse to make provision through a necessary wage adjustment to meet this obviously expected loss in earnings."

3. It emphasizes the fact that the WLB has virtually been stripped of authority to OK wage hikes, with its decisions being subjected to review by the OPA and Economic Stabilizer Vinson.

4. It points up the fact many times during its 105 pages that the procedures adopted by the Board are so complex that the processing of cases is bogged down in administrative routine, with some decisions taking months and even years.

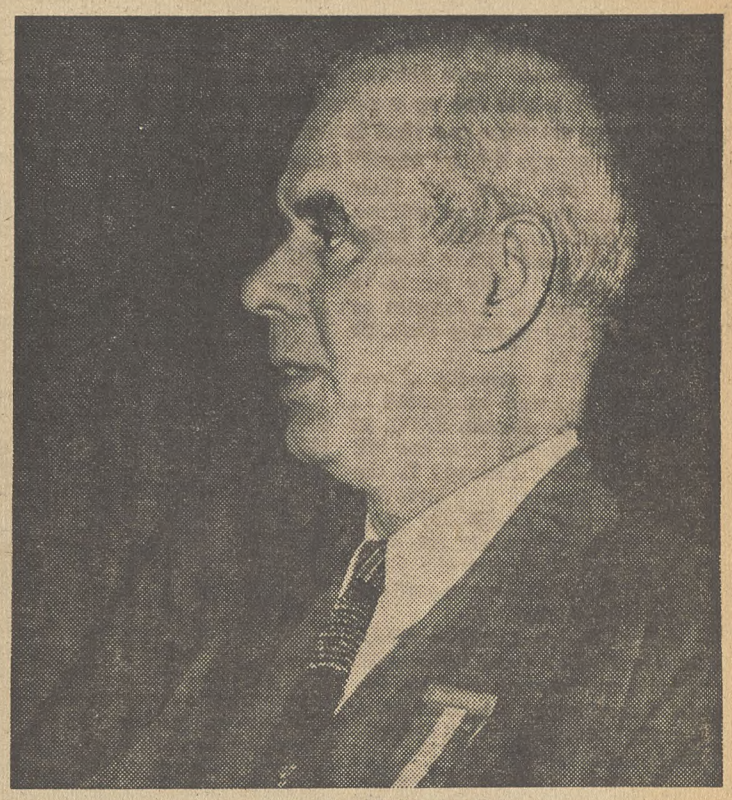
5. It fails to note and take action on an often too well demonstrated fact—that when employers refuse to obey Board directives, it is almost impossible to secure compliance with them.

The CIO members on the WLB—Van A. Bitner, John Brophy, Carl J. Shipley, Neil Brant and Delmond Garst—said in their report:

"We submit that the record demonstrates conclusively that there must be a comprehensive and drastic revision of the policies governing the activities of the National War Labor Board. The national wage stabilization policy must be changed to permit a substantial adjustment of wage rates at the present time.

"The Board must be given clearcut authority to make final decisions on wage matters based upon the equities and needs as demonstrated in the particular cases. Compliance with directive orders must be obtained.

Meanwhile, CIO delegations from the field continued to flock to Washington to present protests to their Congressmen. Latest, this week, was from New York City, with 50 delegates led by Saul Mills, secretary of the N. Y. CIO Council.



PHILIP MURRAY
Leads National Fight for Pay Boost

Full Text Of Murray, CIO WLB Members On Wages

The following statement by CIO Pres. Philip Murray was issued following publication of the report of public members of the Natl. War Labor Board on wage increases.

The report of the public members of the National War Labor Board on the national wage policy completely fails to meet the needs of the nation. It shows that they possess no understanding whatever of the problems of war production now or of the national economy after VE-Day. It simply reflects the frustrated thinking and inaction which underly the present administration of the Board.

Basic Weakness

The CIO labor members of the War Labor Board have in their preliminary statement pointed to the basic weaknesses and fallacies of the public members' report. They have also clearly demonstrated the fact that under present conditions the War Labor Board has not the authority to make final decisions in wage cases but is subject to the arbitrary review of the OPA and Judge Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization. The situation in which labor now finds itself is simply intolerable.

Now, more than ever, it is of the utmost importance to our war effort that there be maintained uninterrupted production. The CIO and its members are fully conscious of this need and therefore shall observe their no-strike pledge.

In the very interest of furthering the war effort, it is essential that there be a complete revision of our national wage policy to provide for an upward adjustment of the Little Steel formula and to unshackle the War Labor Board from the freezing restrictions imposed upon it through orders and directives of Judge Vinson.

There will be convened at a very early date an extraordinary session of the Executive Board of the CIO to tackle this crucial problem. Our conclusions will be presented directly to President Roosevelt.

The following statement was issued by CIO members on the WLB.

Because of the brief time available to the labor members before the publication of the report of the public members, we have been limited to this preliminary statement. A comprehensive report will be provided in a few days.

We express our most vigorous dissent to the report of the public members. We submit that such report reveals a complete absence of understanding of the economic problems which are now present and will shortly confront the nation.

The report of the public members provides no constructive and forthright national wage policy to assure continued maximum war production and provide for continued full production and full employment during reconversion. Our reasons are as follows:

1. **IT IS CONCEDED THAT** the cost of living has risen between January, 1941, and October, 1944, a minimum of 30%. Basic wage rates have increased during the same period less than 20%. The principles which underlie the Little Steel formula require that an upward revision of wage rates be made to eliminate the gross inequity which has been created for wage earners.

The public members predicate their recommendation that there be no change in the Little Steel formula upon a new rule which they now create which completely ignores this basic inequity. Earnings which wage earners have obtained as a result of increased production and individual promotions are used by the public members as a reason to avoid the necessary equitable increase in basic wage rates.

2. **IT IS ADMITTED BY THE** public members that the termination of hostilities in Europe will necessarily result in very drastic reduction in the earnings of wage earners. The OPA has declared that this loss will approximate $17 billion annually.

The national objective of maintaining purchasing power to assure full production and full employment is undermined by the public members who refuse to make provision through a necessary wage adjustment to meet this obviously expected loss in earnings. Their suggestion for legislation to fix wages reflects a complete abdication of administrative responsibility and accepts an approach which cannot reseive support from either industry or labor.

Board Emasculated

3. **THE NATIONAL WAR LA**bor Board was established by Executive Order in January, 1942, with authority to make final disposition of all disputes which may be submitted to it. This authority was subsequently confirmed by the War Labor Disputes Act.

The present situation, however, reveals a complete emasculation of the power of the Board in wage disputes. Not merely have its decisions been subjected to review by the OPA and Judge Vinson, the Director of Economic Stabilization, but it has been practically prohibited from making effective its decisions affecting wage adjustments until approval therefore is obtained from these agencies.

Wage earners should therefore be advised that their cases which wend their weary way through the machinery of the War Labor Board cannot result in a final decision by the Board on the merits of the particular cases.

4. **THE PROCEDURES ADOPT**ed by the Board are so complex that the processing of cases is bogged down in administrative routines. Dispute cases require many months and even years for such decisions as the Board is permitted or permits itself to make. Decisions that are so long delayed create more disputes than they settle.

5. **EVEN WHERE A SPECIFIC** decision manages to avoid all of these restrictions and finally emerges from the Board, labor has found it practically impossible to secure compliance where an employer refuses to obey the directive order. The labor members find no vigorous approach on the part of the public members to meet this very serious problem.

We submit that the record demonstrates conclusively that there must be a comprehensive and drastic revision of the policies governing the activities of the National War Labor Board. The national wage stabilization policy must be changed to permit a substantial adjustment of wage rates at the present time. The Board must be given clearcut authority to make final decisions on wage matters based upon the equities and needs as demonstrated in the particular cases. Compliance with directive orders must be obtained.

Under present conditions the CIO members do not see how they can discharge their very deep responsibility to the nation and to labor. We therefore intend to submit this entire situation to the executive officers of our organizations for an expression as to the steps that must be taken to secure these essential and vital changes.

VAN A. BITTNER.
JOHN BROPHY.
CARL J. SHIPLEY.
NEIL BRANT.
DELMOND GARST.

House Group OKs FEPC; Fight Seen

(Second of Two Articles on the Need for a Permanent FEPC)

A 12 to 2 vote by the House Labor Committee this week gave tentative blessing to a bill that is a "must" both internally and internationally for the United States of America. The bill (HR 2232) would set up a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee to replace the temporary wartime one that is functioning now. HR 2232 would do more than help to guarantee minority groups a fair "break" in employment. It would be this nation's answer to the Axis propagandists who have fed their poison into the minds of millions of residents of Africa, India, China and many other lands—poison which sharply points to job discrimination in America as "proof" that democracy can't be made to work.

HR 2232 is a composite of several bills that were introduced to establish a permanent FEPC. It differs sharply only from one bill that has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Taft, Ohio Republican and reactionary stalwart. Taft's bill would set up a permanent FEPC, but the joker is that it would have no teeth to enforce its policies.

Taft's position has been sharply criticized by Dean William H. Hastie, chairman of the Natl. Legal Committee of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, who said:

"Senator Taft stands self-condemned as a political chameleon — a pre-election friend and a post-election foe of the pending legislation to establish a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee. Worse still, he boldly announces that the pre-election pledges of the Republican Party and its national leaders to support this legislation were the promises of hypocrites, never intended to have real meaning."

Unlike Taft's bill, HR 2232 would not only make the FEPC permanent but would materially strengthen the agency, which is now of the "token" variety.

FEPC would have authority to prevent job discrimination by employers and unions in interstate commerce. Now its powers extend only to war industry.

FEPC would have power to order discrimination halted and to take its orders to the courts for enforcement, as the Natl. Labor Relations Board can do, instead of having only the authority to urge compliance with its recommendations.

FEPC would have the power to order government contracts withheld from violators of the law. Other penalties for willful violations of FEPC's authority would range up to one year in jail or $5,000 fine or both.

FEPC would have subpoena power which it lacks now.

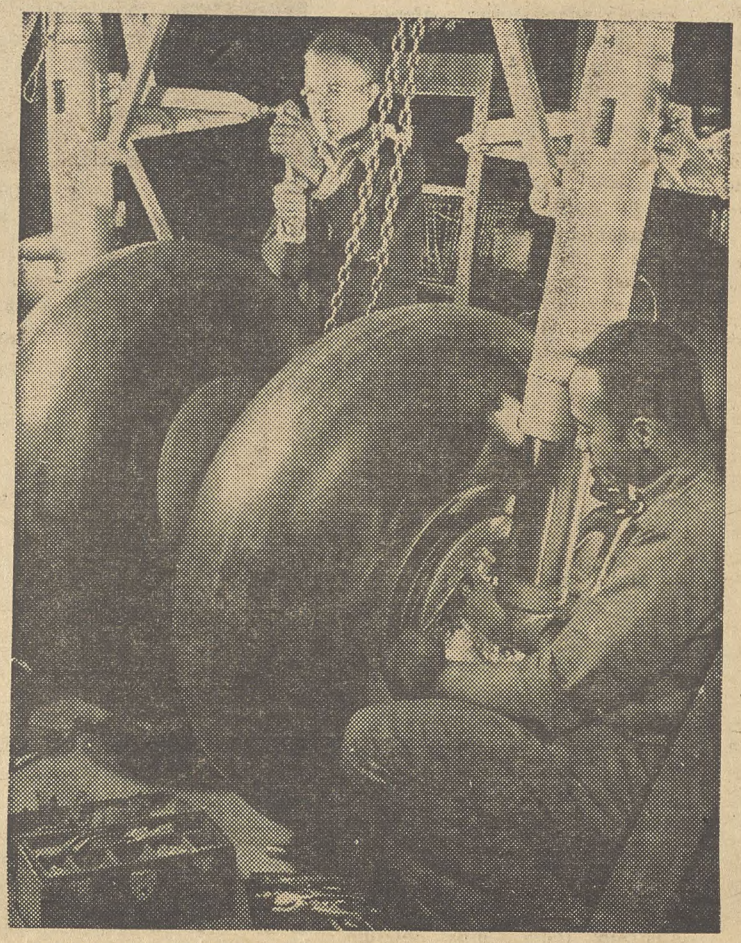
Fears Groundless

Fears of management that passage of HR 2232 would disrupt employer-employe relations are groundless, for management would be left free to set its hiring, firing, training and upgrading practices according to any standard it might adopt, so long as there is no arbitrary discrimination because of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry.

HR 2232 would set up a full-time five-man commission, instead of the present commission, which has only a full-time chairman and six part-time members who meet once every two weeks. Currently all important policy matters and all cases have to be referred to this fortnightly functioning body.

The temporary FEPC is badly handicapped by a yearly budget of only $500,000. It can afford only 37 field examiners for the entire nation. It has had for a year a backlog of 2,000 cases, and it has all that it can do to take care of the 300 new cases that it gets each month.

By contrast, the NLRB has a yearly budget of about $3½ million and the War Labor Board a budget of $15 million.



UNITY ON THE JOB of white and Negro workers is demonstrated by this pair, employed in an Eastern bomber plant.

Wide Support

HR 2232 has not only the backing of CIO. Groups ranging from the Catholic Interracial Council to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and to the American Jewish Congress support it. Among its many backers are the Methodist Church General Conference, the Presbyterian General Assembly, the Natl. Women's Trade Union League and the YMCA and YWCA.

The urgency of permanent legislation to guarantee justice on the job was put best, perhaps, by the president of the largest union in America, which numbers among its more than a million members almost every creed, race and color in the United States. In recent testimony before the House Labor Committee, Pres. R. J. Thomas of the CIO United Auto Workers Union said:

"The war and the noble cause for which we soldiers on the nation's prdouction lines have been fighting, have opened our eyes to a number of shortcomings in our traditional way of life.

"We are aware now that America can neither speak unashamedly at the peace table nor make sincere promises of freedom and justice to the liberated peoples of Europe, Asia and Africa so long as we, the dominant group here in America, deny even the simplest rudiments of liberty and equality to our more than 5 million Jews, 13 million Negroes, 21 million Catholics, 3 million Spanish-Americans, and 20 million immigrants or first-generation Americans here at home.

"That is the primary reason why we of the labor movement favor the enactment of this legislation now. We want to see our country put its own house in order first; then go forward to assist in straightening out the affairs of others.

"There is a second reason why we think these bills should be reported favorably and passed by Congress. For many years now organized labor in this country has had to devise ways and means of meeting and coping with management's technic of 'divide and conquer.'

"We have seen our local unions weakened and almost wrecked by employer-inspired hate strikes. One racial or religious group is pitted by management against another in an effort to silence justifiable union complaints about low wages, long hours or refusal to bargain collectively.

"I have just returned from a tour of the fighting fronts in France. I have talked with our soldiers there. And I have found that the average American soldier, through his experience, has become more anti-Fascist than our average civilian.

"Thousands of these returning veterans will be numbered among the minority groups this legislation is intended to protect. Will they come home to find the doors of employment closed in their faces for no other reason than that they happened to have been born a Jew or a Negro or a first-generation Pole? The answer rests with Congress!"

Hit Auto Group's Plot to Blacken UAW, Cut Wages

A plot to blacken labor in a drive to beat down postwar wages in the auto industry was charged this week to the Automotive Council for War Production by Sec.-Treas. George F. Addes of the CIO United Auto Workers Union. The Council, controlled by the General Motors Corp., issued two long, labor-baiting statements which accused workers of slowing up production and attempting to interfere with management control.

Addes, in reply to charges made by George Romney of the Automotive Council, said:

"According to charts released by the Council itself, employment in the auto industry is now about 18 per cent less than it was in the fourth quarter of 1943. This smaller group of workers in the fourth quarter of 1944 turned out about 10 per cent more production. This means an increase in productivity of about 34 per cent per man hour worked in our industry, in one 12-month period."

"PECULIAR POSITION"

Addes said that the Council statement puts the organization "in the very peculiar position of boasting in one breath of the $1,000,000 per hour war production that the auto industry has achieved, and in the next breath blasting the workers who are turning out this flood of weapons as disrupters of the war effort."

UAW representatives pointed out that the Council is controlled by GM, and that GM in turn is largely owned by the anti-labor, anti-FDR duPonts. They pointed to GM's disruptive record of instigating strikes, and quoted from a recent letter written by UAW Pres. R. J. Thomas to a UAW local paper. Thomas said:

"The management officials who provoke us the most are the very ones who hope workers will disregard our no-strike pledge and go out on strike. That is exactly why they are provoking us. Is it an accident that the most provocative employer throughout the country is General Motors? Isn't it due to the fact that the General Motors-duPont crowd are taking the lead in an economic and political offensive against labor and against Roosevelt?

"Is there any better way of their getting public opinion aroused against labor than to provoke labor into striking during the war?

"The question is: Shall we let reactionary employers provoke us into committing suicide, or shall we take the more difficult, but in the long run more successful step, of fighting our grievances without striking?"

Names of GM-manufactured cars include: Buick, Chevrolet, Oldsmobile, Pontiac, Cadillac, La Salle and GM Trucks, according to the UAW-CIO.

AID TO WAR IS ZERO

The UAW charged that the Council has not made a single proposal to meet the manpower and production problems plaguing the auto industry, but instead is centering its attention on two items:

"1. Weakening or destroying collective bargaining in the industry.

"2. Restoring for postwar automobile production the intolerable conditions of speed-up which before the coming of the union made Detroit plants notorious throughout the world.

2-Sided Law Denies Negro Woman Justice

A Henry County, Ala., grand jury last week for the second time refused to indict six white men accused of kidnapping and raping Mrs. Recy Taylor, young Negro woman, on Sept. 3, 1944.

The jury heard the case first on Oct. 9, 1944, but did not indict the men, although one of them was reported to have confessed and to have named the other men.

State Committees for Equal Justice for Mrs. Taylor have been formed in Montgomery, Ala., Michigan, Denver and Baltimore.

CIO Radio Roundup

Scheduled at press time for broadcast next Saturday, March, 3, were two more big CIO radio shows:

Mine, Mill & Smelter program, 3:45 p. m. EWT, CBS outlets.

Little Steel program, 6:45 p. m. EWT, Blue Network stations.

* * *

Both CBS and Blue shows are rating high with listeners, CBS because of dramatic quality and Blue because of an up-to-the-minute reporting job on important world events.

Last Blue broadcast Feb. 17 featured CIO leaders speaking from the London World Trade Union meeting, including R. J. Thomas, James B. Carey, John Green and Joseph Curran.

Thomas also appeared on a March of Time program. He said:

"The biggest triumph of this historic gathering is that it has proved that the working people of the world are able and eager to come together despite different political beliefs to thrash out their difficulties and to find a joint decision in the end. This triumph holds out great promise for the future of peoples everywhere."

* * *

The British Broadcasting Corp., which cooperated in the CIO London-U. S. show, is making available transcriptions of another 15-minute broadcast from London by R. J. Thomas, Soviet union leader Vasil Kuznetzov, and British union leader George Isaacs, on the achievements of the London meeting.

Transcriptions cost $5 each. Write the CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Pl. N. W., Washington 6, D. C., for details.

* * *

DID YOU KNOW? THAT 31 million American homes have radios. THAT they are more widely used than any other commodity. THAT 83.7 per cent of all urban radio families use their sets an average of five hours, four minutes a day, and that 88.5 per cent of all rural families use their sets five hours, 18 minutes.

New World Labor Unit Set Up In London Meet

By HERBERT A. KLEIN

LONDON—(FP)—Ending its 12-day meeting on a high note of unity and enthusiasm, the World Trade Union Conference adjourned here Feb. 17, unanimously committed "to work together for the creation of a powerful democratic world trade union federation at the earliest practicable date."

This proposal was set before conference delegates by CIO Delegate Sidney Hillman in a report which had been unanimously recommended by a drafting committee. Blueprinting of the new organization was left to a 40-man committee which was scheduled to meet for about a week immediately after the adjournment of the conference.

Duties of the continuations committee will be to:

1. Act as the conference's spokesman until the next conference is convened "not later than the end of 1945."

2. Make such collective representations as necessary to national governments, international agencies and organizations.

3. Act as the conference's representative to insure trade union representation at the coming peace conference and all preparatory conferences.

4. Collate the conference's recommendations and submit them to constituent bodies for ratification and prepare and submit a report to the next conference.

5. Prepare and circulate a draft constitution for the new world trade union federation "which it is the purpose of this conference to establish."

6. Call an emergency conference if it is deemed necessary in light of world events.

7. Issue invitations to the next conference and accept affiliation of such additional union bodies as it or the conference may determine.

This last point leaves the door open for affiliation of the AFL, which has so far refused to participate in the conference. Headquarters of the committee will be in Paris and it will be financed by voluntary contributions only.

Preamble of the report stated "full agreement on the objectives of a speedy and uncompromising victory, enduring peace, eradication of fascism, international collaboration in the economic sphere, full employment with rising standards of living and security for men and women of all nations, and a democratic society assuring political and civil equality and opportunity for all."

GREAT HOPE

"This report holds out great hope not only to labor but to the whole world," Hillman told delegates. "I am happy to say that in a very short time we found a basis for agreement on all these matters troubling labor and the world."

During discussion on the report, Hillman, in answer to a question, said: "We regret the AFL is not here and when they decide to come in we'll make a place for them on the executive committee."

Before the report was unanimously adopted the conference witnessed a number of remarkable demonstrations of the unity permeating these sessions when rival union delegations from some nations, after conferring with each other, agreed on their joint representatives on the continuations committee.

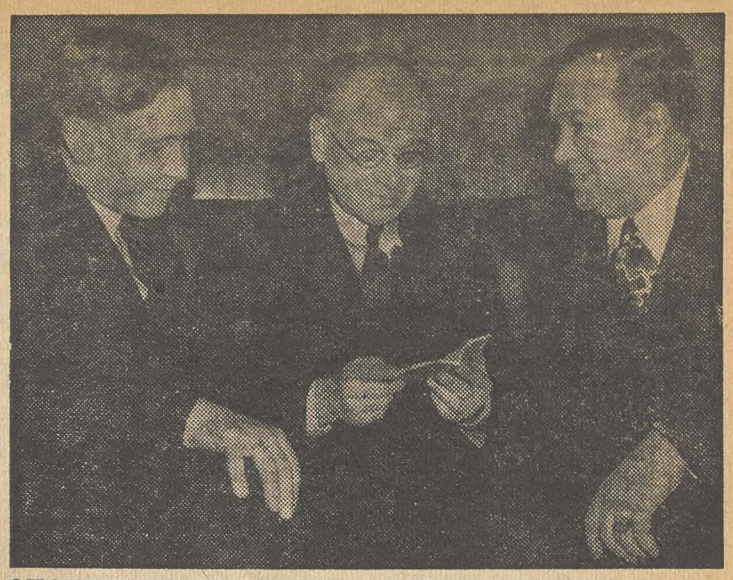
Agreement was necessary because of the conference rule that internal disputes on the authenticity of rival delegations must be resolved by them rather than by the conference itself.

QUICK AGREEMENT

Despite an insinuation by IFTU Sec. Walter Schevenels that disunity existed in the French delegation, the Frenchmen reached quick agreement on their representatives.

They are the resistance leader, Louis Saillant, B. Franchon and A. Gazier of the French Confederation of Workers, to which the vast majority of French unionists belong, while J. Dumas of the French Confederation of Christian Trade Unions was agreed on as an alternate.

Headed by Sec. Walter Citrine of the British Trades Union Congress, the continuations committee consists of three representatives apiece from the U. S., Great Britain, France, USSR and Latin America; one each from Canada, Australia, India, China, Belgium, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslavakia, Spain, Iceland, Ireland, Bulgaria, Italy, Rumania and Finland; two each for the rest of the British Commonwealth, the Intl. Federation of Trade Unions and the Intl. Trade Secretariat, which is affiliated with the IFTU; plus one non-voting consultative member of the pro-Catholic Intl. Confederation of Christian Trade Unions. The U. S. representatives on the committee are Hillman, R. J. Thomas and James B. Carey.



OKAY NEW LABOR GROUP: Ending its 12-day meeting in a spirit of unity, the World Trade Union Conference unanimously committed itself "to work together for the creation of a powerful democratic world trade union federation." Caught during an informal chat are the three presidents of the conference (l to r): Chairman Vassily Kuznetsov of Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions; Chairman George Isaacs of British Trades Union Congress, and CIO Delegate R. J. Thomas, president of United Auto Workers. (OWI photo via Federated Pictures.)

Pick U. S., Paris For Meetings

London — (FP) — Presence of spokesmen for world labor at the coming international parleys where the future of the world will be shaped was assured by decisions of the continuations committee of the World Trade Union Conference Feb. 20.

The committee set a meeting of its 13-man administrative committee for Washington in April, from where the committee members will undoubtedly proceed to San Francisco in time for the April 25 world security conference of the Allies.

The committee also decided that the next world labor conference would meet in Paris in September to ratify the constitution of the new world labor organization which the committee is now blueprinting.

The committee had been instructed by the conference, which adjourned Feb. 17, to call the next world meeting "not later than the end of 1945"

The continuations committee has smoothly concentrated its main tasks in the hands of the administrative committee, which will tackle the key job of drafting the proposed constitution of the new world labor organization.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Members of the administrative committee are R. J. Thomas and Sidney Hillman of the CIO, Sir Walter Citrine and E. Edwards of the British Trades Union Congress, Vassily Kuznetsov and M. Tarasov of the USSR, Louis Saillant and B. Franchon for France, H. T. Liu of China, Walter Schevenels and J. Oldenbrook of the Intl. Federation of Trade Unions and Vicente Lombardo Toledano and another delegate from the Confederation of Latin American Workers.

The progressive viewpoint is well represented on the committee with probably only Citrine, Edwards, Schevenels and Oldenbrook likely to attempt to make the new organization merely an inflated version of the IFTU or to unduly delay starting the actual machinery of international labor unity.

WORLD LABOR CONFERENCE IN ACTION: Moves toward formation of a new world labor organization as proposed by CIO Delegate Sidney Hillman were accelerated by the decisions of the Big Three Crimea conference. Above, Dr. Somerville-Hastings, London County Council chairman, greets delegates from 85 countries representing more than 60 million organized workers. (Federated Pictures.)

World Neighbors

Foreign Policy No More A Closed Book

According to news reports, the U. S. State Department is getting an average of 1,000 letters a day from people interested in the foreign policies of their government. A big part of this mail asks questions on plans for world security—how Dumbar-ton Oaks will work, what plans are shaping up to stop aggression, and the like. One of the most frequently asked questions is how we can prevent a World War III.

The State Department, in turn, is conducting a wide campaign of education designed to answer just such questions. Pamphlet material, summaries, questions and answers, speakers manuals, etc., are being prepared for individuals and organizations that request them.

The campaign is led by a group in the State Dept. around Secretary Stettinius which believes the public must be informed on questions of international policy as the best guarantee that policy will remain progressive.

Asst. Secretary MacLeish, one of the leaders of this group, further believes that the American people know what this war is about and why we are fighting it.

This belief, which he stated this week in his first public speech since his appointment, is a refreshing contrast to the attitude of those gloomy souls who proclaim the alleged ignorance and indifference of the average citizen to his own and his country's stake in world security.

PEOPLE ARE CONCERNED

The fact is that people are concerned over their country's relations with other countries. They want to know more than anything else how we can achieve and maintain a progressive foreign policy that will forever banish aggression and war.

The 1,000-letter-a-day mailbag at the State Dept. is only one indication of this concern. Throughout the country church groups, women's organizations, educational groups, and the like are earnestly studying Dumbarton Oaks, Bretton Woods, the Crimean conference and other world security moves.

Unions have a special obligation to take an even fuller part in the campaign of discussion and education on international affairs.

Workers, their wives and their kids have an unequalled stake in building world security and in preventing another war. They are the original citizens of "one world."

World Trade Seen Key To Jobs

London (FP) — Jobs for all throughout the world and an international monetary system that will assure the expanded foreign trade to provide them were demanded by the World Trade Union Conference in the declaration of its committee on postwar reconstruction and immediate trade union demands.

The committee, headed by CIO Delegate Allan S. Haywood, said: "Governments must accept unreservedly full responsibility for insuring in their countries suitable jobs at adequate pay rates for all able-bodied men and women requiring them." Key point of the declaration was support of a planned economy where necessary.

Pointing out its "acute awareness that in many countries and dependencies control of industry by private monopoly has become a menace to industrial expansion, the democratic way of life and national security," the declaration called on governments "to take action safeguarding the public against monopoly exploitation." This may take the form of legislation "for the control or elimination of monopoly," it said.

To support an expanding foreign trade, the declaration called for an international monetary system, regulation of international trade and tariffs and international regulation of conditions of production and prices of staples entering international trade.

It demanded long term loans for the economic development of colonial territories and backward countries conditional upon observance of internationally agreed upon working conditions.

Servicemen, Veterans Aided

CIO Pressing Fight To Get Ex-GI His Old Job

The New Jersey CIO Council and the CIO War Relief Committee will carry the case of Joseph Grasso, 27-year-old veteran who was refused reinstatement to his old job because of his "flat feet," to the Third Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia, the committee announced this week.

Judge Guy L. Fake of the U. S. District Court at Newark, N. J., last week refused to order A. J. Crowhurst & Sons to reinstate Grasso to his old job at a Belleville, N. J., tannery, as provided by the Selective Service Act.

Two weeks after receiving a medical discharge from the Army because of flat feet, Grasso asked the Crowhurst firm in October, 1943, for a leave of absence before going back to work.

The tannery worker said he simply wanted the leave to visit friends and relatives. The Crowhurst firm sent him to the company doctor, who reported that the veteran was unfit for the job because of flat feet.

Still within the 40-day period to reapply for his job under the Selective Service Act, Grasso told the firm that if there were going to be any difficulties over a leave of absence he would go back to work at once. (Under an amendment, the period has been extended to 90 days, but the provision is not retroactive.)

Met with another refusal, the veteran then went to his Local of the CIO Fur & Leather Workers, which called the firm demanding reinstatement but was rebuffed.

Judge Fake rejected the firm's argument that Grasso was unable to do the work that he had done before going into the Army, but held that the veteran never made proper application to the company for his job.

Tires Needed On Battlefields

Nine CIO United Rubber Workers have returned from visiting European battlefields as guests of the War Dept. convinced that "the millions of workers here have done an outstanding job" and that the workers will do an "even better job and thus insure a speedy and lasting peace."

The nine men, elected by their locals to take the trip, asserted in a letter to Sec. of War Patterson that they were inspired by the size, efficiency and precision of the overseas operations and the unselfishness of "our military men" in their devotion to duty.

The group also issued a message to American war workers praising the job done by "the men charged with running this war" and the "effectiveness of the salvage and the conservation programs" at the front.

"Our men over there need every tire and tube that can possibly be produced," they added. "The evidences of short supply in some cases are nothing short of tragic. It is our firm resolve to see to it that this threat to the Army procurement program is removed forthwith. This is the least we can do for all these men who are doing so much for each one of us."

Those making the trip were: Howard R. Lloyd, Freeman B. Van Houton, Clarence V. Wheeler, Francis M. Hannley, George R. Bass, William A. Nelson, all of Akron, Ohio; Albert T. Lunceford, Huntington Park, Calif.; John F. Marmon, Detroit, and William D. Richards, Barberton, Ohio.

Japanese-U. S. Troops Praised

Refusal of membership in veterans' organizations to Japanese-Americans and Negroes is opposed by servicemen who have seen these two groups of Americans in action against the enemy, in the opinion of Thomas L. Stokes, Scripps-Howard columnist.

Stokes pointed out in a column last week that one of the 16 Japanese Americans, barred from the honor roll of the American Legion Post at Hood River, Ore., died a hero's death in action against the Nipponese at Leyte.

"What American boys who served with him thought of him is shown by the fact that nearly everybody in the regiment had volunteered to give blood transfusions to try to save his life," Stokes said.

The colunmnist also reprinted a letter from a first lieutenant in the Air Corps to the Disabled American Veterans Post at Hermiston, Ore., protesting the exclusion of Japanese-Americans and Negroes from membersip.

Attached to the 15th Air Force as a B-24 navigator, the officer said that Negro fighter pilots are held in "great esteem" by the bomber crews they cover, and judging by conversations with Fifth Army infantrymen, Japanese-Americans "had evidently carried far more than their share of the battle."

CIO Hires Major To Help Vets, GIs

Major Thomas Stone, veteran of both World Wars, last week was placed in charge of the veterans' and servicemen's division of the Natl. CIO War Relief Committee.

During World War I he served overseas with the 307th Infantry Regiment of the famous 77th Division. An assembly district chairman of the American Labor Party in 1930, Major Stone later did radio work.

In this war he served first as executive officer and later as commanding officer of a Military Police battalion in the New York City area. He is now on inactive service.

Vets' Seniority In UE Proposals

Contract proposals that would extend seniority credit to all veterans of this war for the length of their service in the armed forces since Sept. 1, 1940, have been submitted to General Electric and Westinghouse Electric Cos. by the CIO Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

Julius Emspak, general secretary of the union, said UE is seeking to put the veteran on an equal footing with the war worker.

The period in the armed services would be added to previous time employed at the plant for former employes of the companies. Security credit for the time spent in service would not start for a newly-hired employe until he had successfully completed the trial period.

'Uncanny, Out of This World,' Says GI About Fiery V-1 Rocket Terror

"The thing is uncanny, out of this world, almost unbelieveable even when seen"—that's how V-1, the Axis' terror rocket, is described by Lt. Sidney Wagman, formerly of Philadelphia, and a member of the CIO Teachers Union. Excerpts from a letter he wrote from Belgium to Miss Jeanne Gallant, of The CIO News office, follows:

"I am writing this in my office. At my right hand is my helmet which I reach for each time our flak starts flying. The din is terrific and it seems as if the guns are in the very next tent.

"Much worse are Hitler's V's, 1 and 2. Number 1 worries us because we have all seen its effects and there doesn't seem to be anything we can do about it. The thing is uncanny, out of this world, almost unbelievable even when seen. (One of my clerks has just run out to watch one go by. The rest of us sit there trying to give the impression that it doesn't bother us, but it does, and we all know it does, too.)

"It's a clear night and I can tell without going out that this V-1 will not land near us. If it lands within 100 yards I'll not finish this letter—not just now. But if I were to go out, I would eventually see a huge burst of flame and a large area lit up. The sound, however, continues for some seconds more because, as you know from your physics, light travels much faster than sound. Finally you hear the blast of the bomb.

"If close (I can't say how close), it will awaken the soundest sleeper and sometimes even toss him out of bed to boot. As I said, on clear nights you can see them very clearly—a cigar-like flame hurtling thru the sky. On clear days they can also be seen, but the fire is barely visible. If you see them you can tell pretty well where they will land.

"But oh those cloudy days and nights! You hear them, but you can't see them. Or when you are in bed and hear them. What thoughts then? Worst of all was a windy day when the darn things did loops and dips and changed direction. Wow!

"Not long ago a unit like ours and our closest neighbor got one on the nose. It's been in our papers so I can tell you about it. I'll never forget it and neither will anyone else around here.

"It makes reasonable people forget reason and call for complete destruction of Germany. Bombing a hospital is like wounding everyone. Bombing an orphanage (as they did) is like bombing your family . . .

"Every now and then I give myself a mental boost by watching our colored guards work the Nazi prisoners. To see a dozen supermen working like beavers does me a lot of good. And when I come along and talk to the guard they work harder because they are afraid of officers. And so a Negro guard and a Jewish officer talk while Nazis sweat. Very good. Does it cheer you up?"

Burma-Ledo Road—Tough Test for U. S. Engineers and Union-Built Machines

American men and American machinery made by union men and women on the home front are fighting this war in every out-of-the-way spot on the globe. Among those working farthest from home are the U. S. Army Engineers hacking out the Burma-Ledo Road.

← TRUCKS built by UAW-CIO members highball along the Burma-Ledo Road in the first motor convoy to travel from India to China in over two years. The road runs from Ledo, India, through Burma to Kunming, China. Chinese infantrymen who helped drive the Japanese from the jungles are watching the convoy.

The Burma-Ledo Road is called "Ding Hao Highway." "Ding Hao" means "the best" in Chinese. Not that the road is the best, but to coolies and farmers, the Americans, with their thundering machines, represent everything the Chinese people respect and look to for victory.

"Ding Hao Highway" is open, if a road with 20 per cent grades and hundreds of hairpin turns can be called a "highway." One section to which a road grader recently was assigned balances itself at breathtaking heights, much as a circus tight-rope walker does, sometimes above the clouds with thousand-foot drops first on one side, then the other.

Ten and twelve thousand foot peaks must be eased by grades and curves. Impassable rivers that whip their way between deep gorges must be bridged. And always, hovering Japanese bombers, hunting their prey among slow-moving conveys, must be driven off.

On the peak of Tien Tz Miao, a hundred coolies are busy chewing out pieces of the mountain, making wider the sharpest and highest curve. With Chinese workers, using their "tzen tzu" or spade, are American-made air compressors drilling holes to be exploded by dynamite and "composition C" brought from the United States.

Every pound of equipment still must be shipped from the States. Trucks and trains carry it from the ports of India to plane depots in the northeast where ATC cargo planes fly it to fields in China.

Bad Breaks for Labor On the U. S. Airwaves

THE four major national radio networks hand out everything from recipes for puddings to breath-taking bulletins on history-making events. On a round-the-clock schedule they give birth to hundreds of thousands of words that help shape opinions for 31 million radio-owning families.

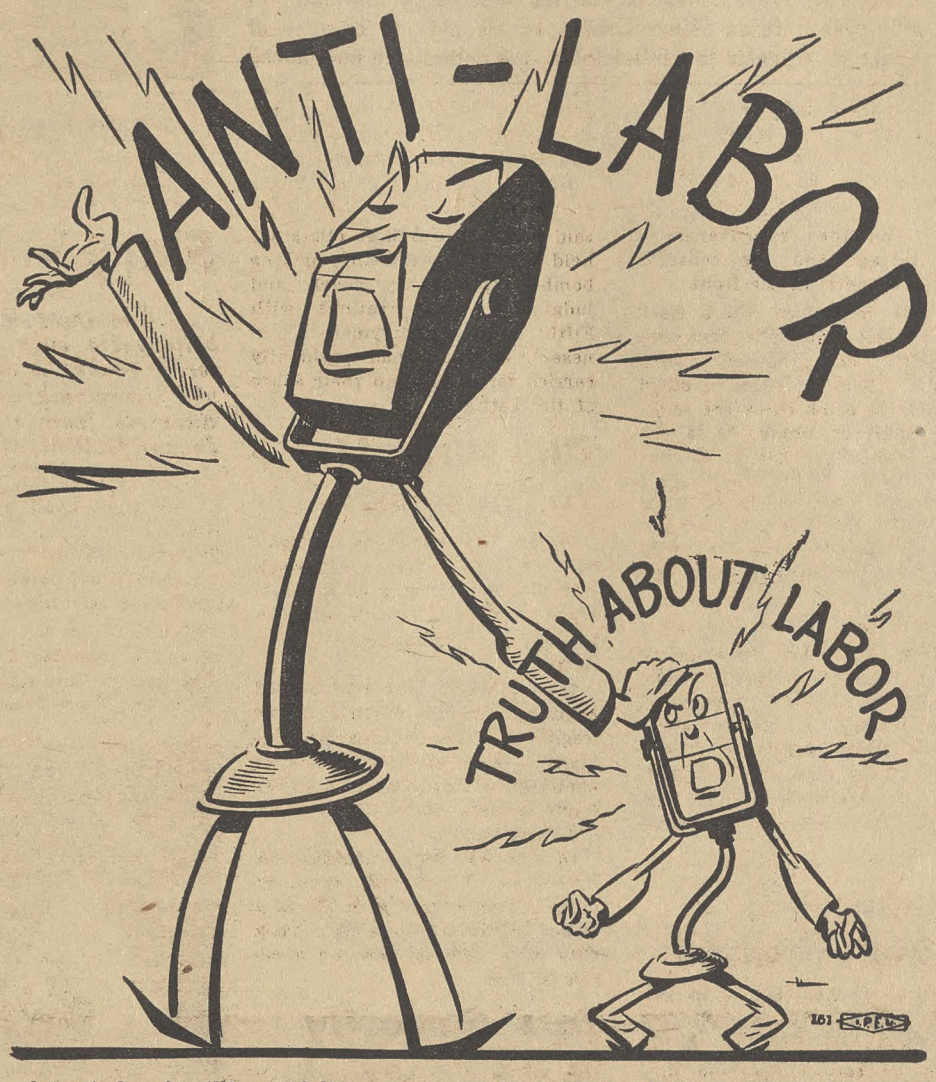
Potent forces for good or evil are the radio commentators, those on-the-spot, up-to-the-minute men who take on their shoulders the substantial burden of dispensing and in many cases interpreting the news. Their opinions, the use they make of views of public figures, and the way they "slant" the facts are of vital concern to labor. Accuracy and impartiality are all that labor asks. Does it get them?

BEST test of the public pulse—and of the radio commentators' reaction to it—was the recent expression of democratic disfavor for a man named Dewey. Best target for reactionaries was the CIO Political Action Committee. PAC was variously accused of selling out the workers and of being a menace to capitalism, of using "coercion" to do an effective job, and of fumbling which made it ineffective. PAC did OK—but with little help from radio commentators.

Just what the commentators said was checked for PAC by Miss Leila Sussmann, a communications analyst. She was assisted by a volunteer corps of monitors who hugged their hearthsides from Sept. 17 to Nov. 5, 1944, and carefully noted all items concerning PAC or labor generally which were broadcast over 33 network news or comment programs wtih the largest national audiences. Twenty-three commentators were included in the survey. The results, also published in the current issue of "Common Sense," were astounding.

Major issues of the broadcasts were: PAC; strikes; and the Little Steel Formula—and on every one of them labor took a beating!

"PAC uses coercive tactics; PAC is linked up with the Communists; PAC is doing an effective registration job but is alienating votes; strikes are harming the war effort; upward revision of the Little Steel Formula is dangerous and inflationary." That was the tune hammered home into the minds of millions of listeners.



The survey listed 212 fact or opinion items about labor that were heard on the broadcasts. Of these, 78 per cent were concerned with matters of morality — the right and wrong of labor policies and behavior. For every favorable morality item, there were five unfavorable ones!

"Of the five programs which gave the most attention to labor—Fulton Lewis Jr. on Mutual, Morgan Beatty on NBC, Henry Taylor, Baukhage and Ray Henle on Blue—every one had a heavily unfavorable-to-labor score," the survey showed.

While 21 per cent of all the items were factual in content, the other 79 per cent were evenly divided between expressions of the commentators' own opinions and the opinions of others whom they quoted. Mere presentation of facts, however, can lead to a biased impression, for as Miss Sussmann pointed out, the facts can be "stacked" against anyone.

"Even more particularly, quoted opinion, which is accounted legitimate news, can easily be "stacked" by a commentator without his expressing himself personally," the survey stated. "Morgan Beatty, who rarely expressed his own views, quoted anti-labor as opposed to pro-labor opinion in a ratio of about 12 items to one."

An alternative to mere presentation of facts was suggested—"to allow commentators to express their views freely, but to maintain an even balance among commentators of different veiwpoints—giving them an equal play in terms of time at good listening hours, and having opposing outlooks follow each other closely on the air."

THE survey showed that the networks were very similar in their pattern of attention to labor subjects. Here was the score:

	Blue	CBS	Mutual	NBC	Totals
PAC	30	4	40	12	86
Strikes	11	4	8	7	30
Little Steel For.	9	2	5	7	23
Labor Vote	2	....	11	4	17
Petrillo Incident	3	4	....	5	12
Hotel Statler Brawl	3	....	4	4	11
Other Economic Topics	3	1	3	2	9

Opinion and quoted opinion items that were broadcast outweighed factual content during every week of the pre-election period covered. The box score was:

	Fact	Opinion	Quoted Opinion	Totals
Sept. 17	9	13	14	36
Sept. 24	3	10	24	37
Oct. 1	16	11	18	45
Oct. 8	8	14	13	35
Oct. 15	2	10	4	16
Oct. 22	4	10	....	14
Oct. 29	3	17	9	29
Totals	45	85	82	212

ACCURACY of the survey is shown by notes on the methods used to gather the information. The monitors' instructions were to report all items concerning any labor group, policy or leader, or any government agency dealing with labor, as nearly verbatim as possible. They took notes during the broadcasts and filled in from memory immediately afterward.

The monitors also indicated for every item (1) whether it was fact, opinion or quoted opinion; (2) if the last, who was quoted; and (3) whether it was favorable, unfavorable, neutral or balanced.

The survey shows that if major commentators are not to be accused of a sort of mass neurosis that finds them out of step with the democratic temper of the times, they had better be more careful whom they quote when discussing labor topics.

The News—79% Opinion and 21% Facts

It's mighty easy for an anti-labor radio commentator to "slant" his broadcasts merely by quoting anti-labor sources. Hence, there may be more than minor significance to the fact that on the broadcasts listed in the PAC survey 40 per cent of the items were opinion; 39 per cent were quoted opinion; and 21 per cent were fact. Here's the score sheet:

	Fact	Opinion	Quoted Opinion	Total Opinion
Blue	8	36	24	60
CBS	7	1	10	11
Mutual	12	43	25	68
NBC	18	5	23	28
Totals	45	85	82	167

The survey showed that morality broadcasts, which deal with the right or wrong of labor policies or behavior, were four times as frequent as broadcasts dealing with matters of strength, labor's success or failure in carrying out its policies. (The difference between favorable and unfavorable on CBS is not statistically significant.)

	Blue	CBS	Mutual	NBC	Totals
Favorable	9	2	8	1	20
Unfavorable	21	6	25	19	71
Neutral	2	4	3	3	11
Balanced	4	....	5	3	12
Totals	36	12	41	26	114

Wage Situation Intolerable

The shocking report of the public members of the War Labor Board recommending no change in the Little Steel formula has brought to a head the long developing crisis in our national wage policy.

The report, as CIO Pres. Philip Murray points out, "completely fails to meet the needs of the nation," shows "no understanding of the problems of war production now or of the national economy after VE-Day," and reflects "the frustrated thinking and inaction" of the Board's administration.

Although the public members concede that living costs have risen 30% since January, 1941, (labor surveys show a 45% increase), and although basic wage rates have risen less than 20% since then, the report juggles wage figures, by counting in results of increased production and individual promotions, in an attempt to create the false impression that there is no present inequity between wages and prices.

Furthermore, the public members close their eyes to the great reductions in wage earnings which threaten after VE-Day, and refuse to recommend the necessary wage adjustments to meet the dangers to our national welfare in this obviously expected loss of earnings.

Added to these derelictions of duty on the part of the public members are the arbitrary powers of the OPA and Judge Vinson to hold up wage awards granted by the WLB, the tortuous and time-consuming administrative procedures of the Board, and the difficulties of securing employer compliance with Board orders.

Despite this intolerable situation, the CIO is fully conscious of the importance to victory of maintaining uninterrupted production, and Murray has again emphasized CIO's determination to observe its no-strike pledge.

He insists, however, that the interests of the war effort demand a complete revision of our national wage policy, upward adjustment of the Little Steel formula, and the unshackling of the WLB from the freezing restrictions imposed by Judge Vinson.

This is the case which labor must now present directly to President Roosevelt.

World Labor Unity Wins

There is every reason for satisfaction with the outcome of the London world labor conference. True, it did not immediately establish a new international organization, as urged by the CIO. But the unanimously adopted compromise makes up in unity for what it may lack in speed, and it lays a firm foundation for the new world labor body.

A representative continuing committee has been set up to draft a constitution, and another world conference is to be called in Paris in September, at which final action will be taken to launch the all-inclusive world organization.

Meanwhile the committee is authorized to speak on behalf of world labor and to seek

at which the world's future is now being planned.

Decisive steps have thus been taken to unite the labor movements of the world for the first time into one inclusive and truly representative body.

The London conference was a fitting counterpart to the Crimean conference. It was remarkable for the unity revealed on all the basic issues of the war, the peace and postwar reconstruction.

Its immediate results will be more effective united effort by labor in all countries for winning the war and winning the peace. And there is no limit to the long-range benefits which may logically be expected to flow from

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

TALKING of the War Labor Board report on the Little Steel formula, this is positively the last Shirley story—for a while anyhow.

While we were crossing the street recently near our house, Shirley nudged me and pointed, saying: "There's where I fell down."

"You mean you were running across the street today and fell down," I said, disturbed. "You should be more careful. There might have been a car coming."

"There was a car coming," Shirley replied solemnly.

"My goodness," I gasped, becoming alarmed. "What happened? Did the car stop?"

"No," answered Shirley, shaking her head impressively and enjoying the sensation she had created. "It didn't stop."

"But it might have run over you," I said, my heart thumping as I visualized a swerving car and a frightened child.

"It did," she said dramatically. Then, noting the dawn of doubt in her credulous listener, and to cap her story with a fitting climax, she added: "It ran over me and cut off my legs and killed me."

★ ★ ★

The public members of the War Labor Board have spent about a year concocting their story on the Little Steel formula. It's a story that is far more fantastic in its opposition to known facts than the furthest flights of Shirley's innocent imagination.

Under this formula, it may be recalled, a cost of living increase of 15 per cent between Jan. 1, 1941, and April, 1942, was to be offset by allowing wage increases up to 15 per cent but no more—on the supposition that the stabilization program would stabilize prices as well as wages thereafter, thus maintaining the balance between them.

This intent was embodied in the Price Control Act and emphasized by Pres. Roosevelt in September, 1942, when he told Congress that a further increase of 15 per cent in food costs over the level when wage ceilings were imposed "would be equal to imposing a 15 per cent sales tax on all food purchased by wage earners.

"Obviously no one would consider imposing such a tax," Roosevelt added. "If wages should be stabilized and farm prices be permitted to rise at any rate like the present rate, workers would have to bear the major part of the increase. This we cannot ask."

But food prices and other living costs did continue to rise, far beyond the 15 per cent on which the wage freeze was supposed to be based.

To date, living costs have risen about 45 per cent, according to the careful and thorough studies of the labor members of the WLB, which are verified by the experience of every housewife. Even the deliberately minimized figures of the public members' own committee show a rise of about 30 per cent.

★ ★ ★

Confronted with CIO demands for revision of the Little Steel formula, to remedy the obvious injustice of freezing wage rates at 15 per cent while living costs have risen 30-45 per cent, the public members of the WLB have spent a year or more stalling, prevaricating and trying to concoct fantastic alibis.

The ripe and rotten fruit of these misguided efforts is now exposed to public gaze in a 110-page report to Pres. Roosevelt.

Although the public members have repeatedly boasted they have held wages to the limits of the Little Steel formula, and although they subscribe to their own committee's claim of a 29.4 per cent increase in living costs, they conclude that "real hourly wages" (straight-time hourly earnings adjusted to increased living costs) "are slightly higher today than they were in January, 1941."

They unblushingly ask labor and the country to believe that wage rates can be frozen at 15 per cent, (even allowing for substandard and other adjustments, basic wage rates have risen less than 20%) while living costs rise two or three times that much, without "any present inequity in the relationship between average wage levels and average price levels."

★ ★ ★

The WLB public members' report is not only full of double-talk and double-dealing, it also has the hallmarks of a double-cross.

On Oct. 11, 1944, the WLB voted, with the labor members dissenting, that it would "not include in its factual report to the President any recommendations for action one way or the other with regard to the Little Steel formula."

Yet the public members, in their report, declare they "do not recommend a present change in the Little Steel formula as necessary to eliminate any overall inequity in the wartime stabilization program."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux..... Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C.
Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

USA District Director Pete Mosele advises: American Brake Shoe Co., Ramapo, Ajax Dic., Hillburn, N. Y., CIO 41, no union 11.

Brother Harry L. Wallis, member of USA-CIO Local 63, on his own time, organized the employes of the Sterling Silica Gel Co., Milwaukee, Wis., into a local union of the Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers. This group had formerly been with the AFL and through the fine efforts of Brother Wallis, affiliated with the CIO.

CIO Reg. Dir. Walter Harris, Chicago, reports: General Motors Corp., Buick Motor Division, Melrose Park, Ill., UAW-CIO certified (for hourly paid timekeepers) by a vote of 16 out of 21.

Wm. B. Taylor, Director, Oil Workers Organizing Campaign, reports: War Emergency Pipe Line Division, CIO 56, against 46.

Regional Director Edward McCrone, Connecticut, reports: Ensign Bickford Co. plant, Simsbury, Conn., CIO Textile Workers 350, no union 84. USA-CIO has been certified through a check of cards by the NLRB at the Manufacturers' Iron Foundry, Bridgeport; 150 people are involved. The SCMWA-CIO has chartered another local union in the Department of Public Welfare, Hartford, Conn. SCMWA Field Rep. Thomas Fitzpatrick did a fine job.

Helen Kingery, Dir. Pub. UOPWA-CIO, reports: Won National John Hancock poll by vote of 3009 for CIO as against 899. Company agreed in advance to sign national modified union shop contract. The UOPWA-CIO also won poll among office workers Todd Shipyard, Hoboken, N. J., by a vote of 156 to 44.

CIO Reg. Dir. A. J. Federoff, Pittsburgh, advises: Dravo Corporation, Neville Island, Pittsburgh, (inspectors and testers) CIO Shipbuilding Workers 62, no union 7. Thompson Paint Co., Oakmont, Pa., CIO Gas, Coke, Chemical Workers 17, no union 0.

President A. J. Esposito, PJ&NWA, reports: American Crucible Co., Shelton, Conn., CIO 43, against 10. Intl. Reps. Edward Ferrie and Alfred Sicignano did excellent work in swinging this election.

Geo. Brown, Dir. Org. IWA-CIO Organizing Drive, advises: Operation in Westminster B. C., certified to CIO involving B. C. Shook, Mohawk Handle No. 1 and Mohawk Handle No. 2, Candial Forests products. U. S. Plywood Corp., Morton, Wash., CIO 19, AFL 12.

W. A. Copeland, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Memphis, reports: Goshon Mfg. Co., Memphis, IWA-CIO 25, no union 7. IWA Rep. John Hawkins organized this plant.

Fullerton Fulton, CIO Reg. Dir., Minnesota, advises: St. Paul White Lead and Oil Co., Receiving and Distributing Warehouse, CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employes 18, against 1.

Pete Mosele, CIO Reg. Dir., NYC, reports: URW—DSEA won a clean-cut election in New York at two of the John Wannamaker Stores, CIO 838, no union 382. This company is to open a store uptown with approximately 500 employes, which will be a part of this bargaining union and the three stores will have a total of approximately 2,000 employes.

A great victory! Congratulations to Brothers Martin Kyne, John Horan, Mike Cavanaugh, Joe McCarthy, Leonard Geiger, and all others participating in this fine accomplishment.

Geo. Craig, CIO Reg. Dir., Philadelphia, advises: American Mining and Research, Upper Darby, Pa., UERMWA-CIO 44, against 6.

Ben Henry, CIO Reg. Dir., Des Moines, Iowa, reports: Amalgamated Clothing Workers won an election at Continental Overall Co. Plant, Knoxville, Iowa. Packinghouse Workers won an election in Iowa Pacific Company's plant, Ottumwa, Iowa.

CIO Reg. Dir. C. H. Gillman, Atlanta, reports: United Butchers Abattoir, Atlanta, CIO Packinghouse Workers, 16, no union 0. CIO Rep. Tom Jones and UPWA Rep. John Henry Hall carried on this work. Atlanta Life Ins. Co., Atlanta, UOPWA-CIO, 5, no union 0. UOPWA Rep. L. E. Carter was in charge. Piedmont Textile Mills, Atlanta, CIO 188, no union 164.

This organizing work was done by TWUA-Reps. W. H. Price, Frank Barker and Clara Kanum. This fine job was accomplished under great difficulties because of the Christian American group who participated with the company in trying to defeat the union.

CIO Office Workers Win Nation-Wide John Hancock Vote

John Hancock, third largest insurance company in the United States went CIO this week in a big national election won 3,009 to 899 by the United Office & Professional Workers. The election was conducted by the American Arbitration Assn.

The company had agreed in advance to sign a new nation-wide contract containing a union security clause if the union's majority was confirmed by the secret ballot election.

The union commended union members of the Metropolitan and Prudential as well as John Hancock for the "bang-up job" they did in contacting the 4,000 Hancock agents from coast to coast by home visiting and by mail.

Agents of all companies in Hudson County, N. J., sent out a letter to their fellow Hancock agents, urging them to vote 100 per cent for the union. "Our union increased our dignity and security on the job, boosted our pay, and given us a real voice on the problems that affect us as agents and Americans."

Company representatives accepted the union's proposal to incorporate a "modified union shop" clause in a new contract if the election was won, at a meeting held last December in New York. It was also agreed that the union's case for a wage increase would be submitted to the WLB and that the company would comply with the Board's directive and make all increases retroactive to January 1, 1945.

The form of "union shop" agreed upon at the December meeting provides that all agents are to join the union in the areas covered, but that any individual agent who may be a "conscientious objector" must so signify in writing. In such cases, an amount equal to initiation fees and monthly dues and assessments will be deducted from the agents pay and contributed to the Red Cross.

5 Million Have Voted In Union Elections

The annual report of the Natl. Labor Relations Board issued this week has some facts and figures of interest to the many CIO unions that have made heavy use of the board's services.

During the past year 1,072,594 wrokers cast valid votes in 4,712 election cases—a top record so far—which brings the total cast since the board's inception nine years ago to 5,220,983.

Only one union was involved in 77 per cent of all elections. Independent unions appeared on the ballots in only 21 per cent of the elections conducted.

CIO and AFL affiliates opposed one another in only 575 elections, or 12 per cent of all the polls. Of these the CIO won 286 and the AFL 244. Thirty-six elections resulted in a no-union vote.

Back pay amounting to almost $2,000,000 was paid to 3,700 workers who had been victims of unlawful practices.

Company-dominated unions were thrown out in 100 cases and collective bargaining negotiations were ordered in 136 cases.

Unfair labor practices and representation cases filed with the board totaled 9,176.

More than half of the cases originated in eight major industries engaged in producing basic war equipment and supplies. These include iron and steel, production of ordnance, machinery, aircraft, chemicals, textiles, food and electrical equipment.

In terms of the number of employes involved, more than 50 per cent were concentrated in only four of these industries. Aircraft alone had 399 election cases, compared with 121 in 1942.

Court litigation for enforcement or review of the board's orders during 1944 was the most successful in the board's history. Five board orders reached the Supreme Court and each one was enforced in full.

The Circuit Courts of Appeals reviewed 88 board orders and enforced 74, or 84 per cent in full. Eight were enforced with modifications and six were set aside.

Election cases filed with the board during the past year represented an increase of 3,000 per cent over the number received in the first year of the board's operation.

Fewer unfair labor practice cases were filed than in any of the seven preceding years. There were still lawbreakers, however, the report points out.

Health Insurance Bill

The N. Y. State CIO has had prepared and introduced for action by the N. Y. State Legislature a comprehensive Health Insurance Bill.

CIO For Missouri River Plan

CIO support for Sen. Murray's (D. Mont.) bill (S 555) to set up a Missouri Valley Authority was pledged at a meeting of a special CIO committee in St. Louis this week.

"Issues of flood control, navigation, electric power, reclamation, conservation, recreation and water supply in the valley of the Missouri River and its tributaries and watershed affect the lives, welfare and happiness of millions of Americans," the committee said in announcing support for the bill.

The committee was set up by CIO Pres. Murray recently and consists of: John Brophy, national CIO, as chairman, and James A. Davis, secretary, Missouri CIO; Frank Pechnik, president, Colorado CIO; H. J. Yount, secretary, Kansas CIO; Mike Lacey, president, Montana CIO; W. A. Urban, secretary, Wyoming CIO; and Orvel T. Champ, secretary, Iowa-Nebraska CIO.

Safety Courses Offered

A course in accident control prepared especially for union representatives is being offered by the U. S. Dept. of Labor in cooperation with the U. S. Office of Education.

Thousands of union members are among the average annual toll of 18,000 killed in industry and among the hundreds of thousands more temporarily incapacitated, says a leaflet appealing for union support for the safety program issued this week.

The courses are offered through recognized engineering colleges with evening classes held in locations convenient to workers and include 64 hours of class and plant visit work. Material used is similar to that used in safety classes for production supervisors and instruction is given by qualified safety men.

The folder which introduces the course to locals and explains how they may take advantage of it is entitled "Is This the Payoff?" Copies may be obtained from the Division of Labor Standards, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.

Labor's Plans World-Wide, Says Murray

Trade unions can no longer think only in terms of better wages and working conditions for their own members if they are to keep up with the modern world, says CIO Pres. Philip Murray in an article "Labor's Plans Are World-Wide," printed in the March issue of Magazine Digest.

"In order to achieve our post-war program of full production, full employment, full consumption—labor standards of one nation must not be allowed to menace the living standards of another," the article states. Post-war plans "must provide raised standards of living for the international common man."

Big & Little Pipe Lines CIO

The Oil Workers Intl. Union completed unionization of the Big and Little Inch pipelines Feb. 19 when it won a Labor Board election on Division 4 in Indiana and Ohio, reports William B. Taylor, natl. director of the Oil Workers Organizing Campaign.

Five hundred thousand barrels of oil are being pumped daily by CIO members on the War Emergency Pipelines running from Baytown, Tex., to Linden, N. J., Taylor said.

The Big Inch is a 24-inch line carrying crude oil from the Texas and Midcontinent fields to the Atlantic Coast while the Little Inch, a 20-inch line, pumps gasoline.

(Advertisement)

Does Labor Buy Books?

By ALLISTON CRAIG

Book publishers in general claim that there is no labor market for non-fiction books. In this writer's estimation, the publishers are nuts! It would be more accurate to say that publishers in general make no competent effort to capitalize on the reading interest of labor. This is realized by the UAW-CIO Department of Education, which is now launching a program that in the coming year should excite the surprised attention of the publishing world. In view of the publishers' backwardness I am taking this means of reaching directly America's greatest organized labor group—the CIO membership.

My new book, "We the Voters," is written for the workers of the nation, especially such as the CIO workers, whose awareness of the value of the vote has just been so splendidly demonstrated. Shunning academic verbage and high-brow pomp, it is brass-tacks consideration of the great economic questions confronting labor that must be answered if economic democracy is ever to become a fact, and that can be settled ultimately only by labor's vote. The book ends with a practical post-war plan that without upsetting the applecart, with increased income for labor, with full regard for the worker's dignity and self-respect, and without taxation of either labor or business, would assure full employment and the simplest and quickest approach to equitable distribution of the national wealth.

To obtain the book (standard size) with no advance payment and at the special Labor Union price of $2.00, merely send your name, address, and local union to the Merryall Press, New Milford, Connecticut, and it will be sent subject to five days' inspection before payment.

Murray Doubts Low-Cost Clothes Plan Will Work

Doubt that the WPB-OPA program to restore low-priced clothing to the market will work effectively was expressed by CIO Pres. Philip Murray in a letter this week to Price Administrator Chester A. Bowles and WPB Chairman J. A. Krug.

A report of the CIO Cost of Living Committee on the program was enclosed in the letter.

"The report," Murray wrote,, "raises serious doubt in my mind that the program you have publicized will in fact assure a significant increase in supplies of low price clothing, or will afford even a minimum guarantee of quality in such low-priced clothes as will appear, or will effectively shut down the black market in cloth and clothing which thus far during the war has been exacting severe tribute from the workers and from the people."

The WPB and the OPA heads explained how they hoped the program would work.

The WPB orders set aside for essential garments about 80 per cent of the cotton fabrics remaining after military orders are filled; about 75 per cent of the remaining woolens and 75 per cent of the remaining rayons.

Manufacturers scheduling production of these garments—all of which must be made to sell below the specified price cut-offs—will obtain high priorities for fabrics. Those making luxury items will receive no priorities.

So much for the production angle, and here the OPA steps into the picture with the Maximum Average Price regulation.

This regulation means that the manufacturer can arrange his price lines as he sees fit as long as he does not make goods to sell at prices averaging above his 1942-43 average.

Whatever the wishes of the manufacturer, the program acts as check on him—for in order to maintain himself in the higher priced markets, he will have to turn out an equivalent amount of the needed low-priced goods.

Bowles said that the regulation will apply not only to merchandise made under WPB allocations, but also to luxury clothing and fabric accessories such as pocketbooks, gloves and hats.

Garments eligible for priorities include children's clothing and adult wear with the exception of men's overcoats.

Woolen and rayon garments for which manufacturers will be granted priority assistance are:

Woolen—Coats for women, misses, teen-ages, children, small boys, toddlers and infants; dresses for women, misses, teen-ages and girls; suits for women and misses, teen-ages, girls, men, students, cadets and junior boys; skirts for misses, teen ages, girls and children; work shirts and pants for men; official uniforms for men and women; overcoats for boys; separate trousers for students, cadets and junior boys; shoes; religious clothing.

Rayon—Dresses for women, girls and children; two-piece suits with lined jackets for women, misses and juniors; skirts for misses, juniors, teen-ages and girls; blouses, skirts and waists of all sizes; dickies, brassieres and bandeaux; one-piece corselets and foundation garments, girdles and corsets, pajamas for women and teen-ages; nightgowns; slips, nurses' uniforms and religious clothing.

Urge Franco Break

Breaking of diplomatic relations with Franco Spain was urged this week by the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, in newspaper advertisements sponsored by numerous public figures. The ads said:

"Innumerable reports indicate that the eruption of Argentine Fascism was inspired and heavily aided by Madrid, that prominent Nazis are fleeing to Spain and Argentina, there to plot in safety the murder of our next generation as they plotted against this one. Madrid under Franco is the fountainhead of anti-democratic and anti-U. S. propaganda flowing into Latin-America."

Says Church, Labor Aims For Children Are Identical

Aims of the churches and organized labor for children and youth are "in general the same," Miss Katharine F. Lenroot, chief of the children's bureau of the Labor Dept., recently said in an address at the Jewish Theological Seminary, New York City.

Resolutions adopted by the 1944 CIO Convention in behalf of children were cited by the speaker—one on youth security being quoted in full.

To show the desire of the CIO to cooperate with other community groups she referred to a statement by Robert L. Kinney, director of the Community Service Division of the CIO War Relief Committee, who said:

"On the whole, the policy of the War Relief Committee is to discourage the institution of union-sponsored welfare services where they may duplicate existing effective or potentially effective community-wide services."

"The aims of organized labor for children and youth, with respect to both National and local policies and programs," Miss Lenroot continued, "are in general the same as the aims of the churches."

She declared that both Christian and Jewish religious bodies backed "educational opportunity, elimination of child labor, the establishment of the Federal Children's Bureau, opportunities for children of migrant families, opportunities for all children whatever their race, creed or national origin. . . .

"Consideration of these problems, which involve not only the time which a mother can devote to her children, but the time allowed by fathers for companionship with their sons and daughters, should be a responsibility of both church and labor groups, as well as of public officials and private agencies responsible for community services."

Vets' Kin 'Out in Cold'

By ELEANOR FOWLER

Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Auxiliaries

Adequate provisions for dependents of disabled veterans and for survivors of servicemen and veterans is an important part of the CIO Auxiliary program adopted in Chicago last November.

The Congress of Women's Auxiliaries has just completed a study of existing provisions for wives and children of these men and the situation cries out for action.

Disabled veterans under present law are not entitled to any allowances for dependents. If they are rated as permanently totally disabled they receive $115 a month and that is all. No provision whatever is made for their wives and children.

There are two minor exceptions to this general statement which affect less than 2% of disabled veterans. World War II veterans who are taking vocational training and World War I veterans still rated as temporarily totally disabled are entitled to $92 a month plus dependency allowances of $11.50 for a wife and $5.75 for each minor child or dependent parent.

So far about 375,000 World War II veterans have been granted pensions for disability. It is estimated that 50% of all World War II veterans have dependents so half of these disabled men probably have someone dependent on them for suport.

Only about 10% of them are rated as totally disabled. The rest get a fraction of that $115 a month depending on the rating given their disability by the Veterans Administration.

But all of them are handicapped to a considerable extent in getting jobs. Employes don't want to hire disabled veterans. They're afraid of increased liability under workmen's compensation.

The wife of a serviceman who has three children gets $120 a month as a dependency allowance. If her husband comes home totally disabled the family income drops to $115. That's considerably less than half of what the University of California Heller budget figures show is a minimum decent living standard for a family of that size.

The surviving wife and children of a serviceman who has given his life for our country are also forced to live as paupers under present standards. A widow with one child gets $65, with two children $75, and the total the family may receive, however many children there may be, is $100.

Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (R, Mass.) has introduced a bill to increase these rates by $10—but what's $110 for a widow with several children to feed, clothe, and house. Surely the very least we owe to the families who have suffered this terrible loss in the public interest is a decent American standard of living.

Bills have also been introduced to give dependency allowances to families of disabled veterans. One of them provides $25 for the wife, $15 for the first child and $10 for each additional child—$50 for three dependents. That would not even buy their food for a month at the very minimum cost of 20c per person per meal. All of the bills now pending to remedy this situation are completely inadequate.

Increasing numbers of disabled men will be coming home in the next few months as our troops force their way into Germany. For the morale of our boys who are fighting, as well as for the welfare of their families, we should enact legislation to assure the future of their dependents. At the very least, they should be entitled to the same allowances as those they receive while their men are serving with the armed forces.

L. J. IMBER
COMPANY
Founded by L. J. Imber,
Formerly of Green Duck Co.

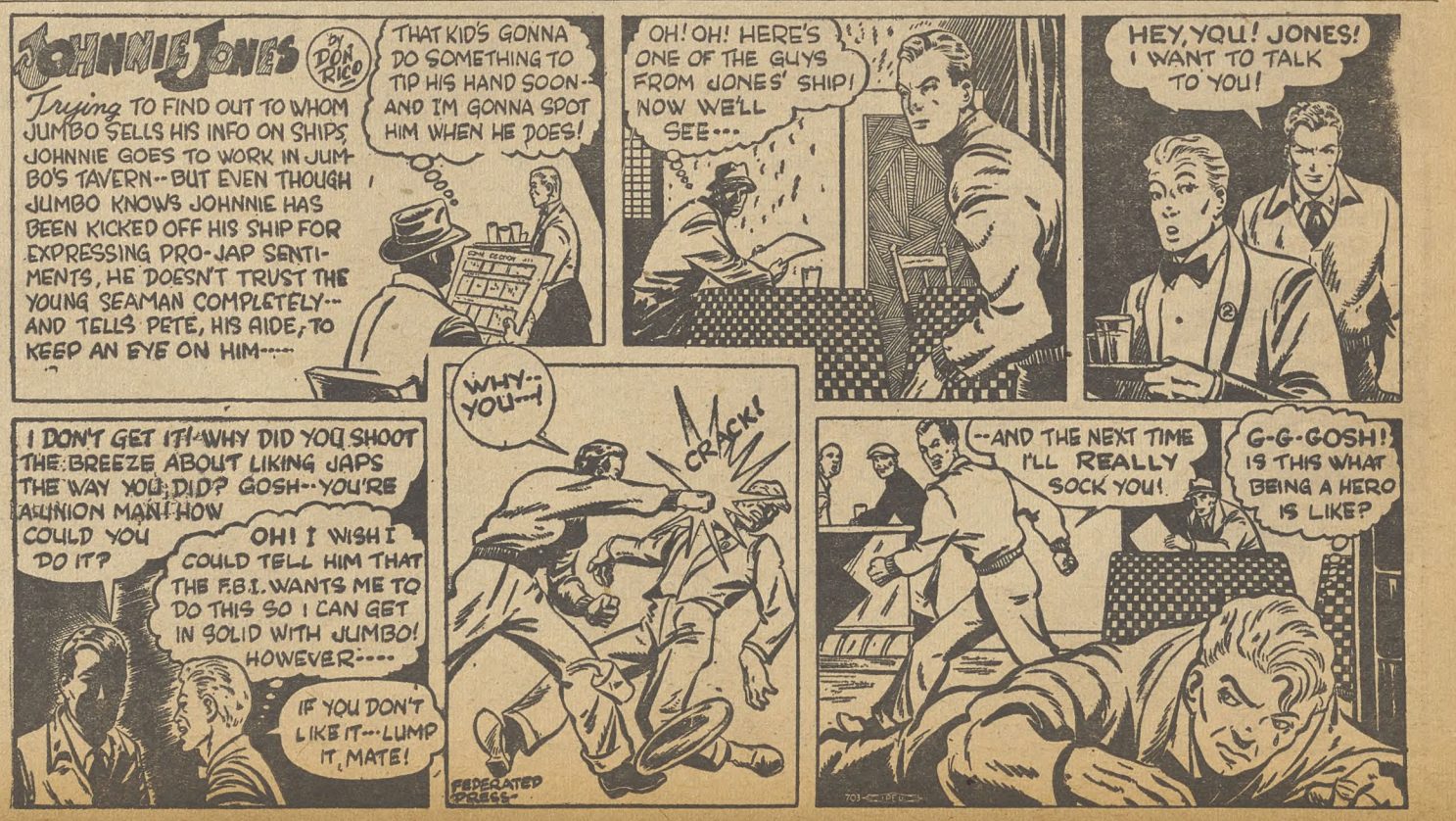
UNION MADE
METAL LITHOGRAPHED
BUTTONS

for ADVERTISING
UNION DUES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS
EMPLOYEES' BADGES
Recognized Union Labels
No Charge for Designs and Sketches
Also Specializing in
Light and Heavy Stamping
Coining and Embossing
Small, Intricate and
Special Stampings.
Tools and Dies

N. Y. Representative
HERBERT R. LERMAN
AL. 4-3356
37 E. 14th St.

Detroit Representative
CLARENCE L. HOULE
CAD. 9085
424 Book Bldg.

L. J. IMBER COMPANY BRUnswick
1725-41 W. North Ave. 7815
CHICAGO, 22, ILLINOIS

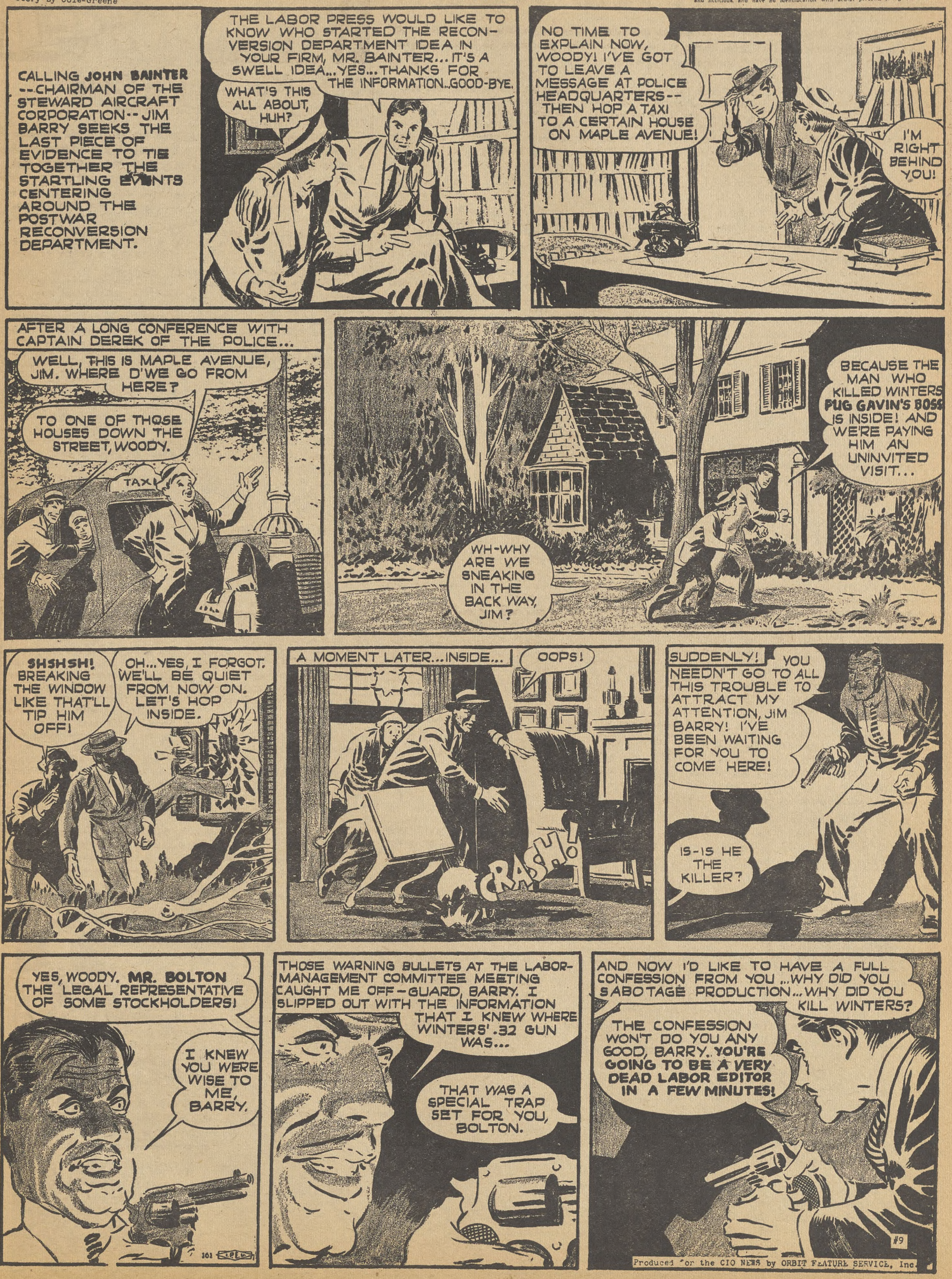


the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY TROUBLE SHOOTER

Art by Mort Meskin
Story by Cole-Greene

COPYRIGHT NATL. CIO NEWS

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead



WASHINGTON GUIDE

Congress Can Help on Wages

(See Pages 2 & 3)

With the public members of the War Labor Board flatly rejecting any concessions on the Little Steel Formula, the issue on wages is a number one item on the agenda of every CIO member, his wife, and his Congressman.

The issue, of course, is not in Congress in the form of a bill. But it is very much in Congress in the form of a number of things your Congressman can do to help win an increase in wage rates over the formula.

Your Congressman is a pretty powerful individual in the eyes of the men who run U. S. government agencies such as the War Labor Board. When he asks them to do something in the interests of his constituents, they tend to listen.

Your Congressman is also an influence in the party he belongs to. When a sufficient number of Congressmen take the voters' case to the party leaders, they also tend to listen.

Your Congressman's voice is heard in the White House—because he represents you and scores of thousands of people like you.

Thus, even though the wage issue is not up in House or Senate in the form of a bill, it should be put right on top of the calendar of every Congressman and Senator—and be put there by you, the voter.

Ask your Congressman and Senators to do these things:

1. Write to Chairman Wm. H. Davis of the WLB, Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson and War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes. Urge them to disregard the public members' report, lift the freeze on WLB orders (especially Vinson, who has stalled even the awards the WLB has made within the framework of the formula), and end the Little Steel Formula.

2. Ask them to write President Roosevelt to the same effect.

3. Ask them to receive and listen carefully to the CIO delegations now coming in to Washington to talk to Congressmen on the wage issue.

Wallace OK Seen Nearer

With the successful blocking of GOP-inspired attempts to amend the George bill (S 475) in the House, confirmation of Henry Wallace as Secretary of Commerce moves closer to reality in a final Senate vote set for March 1.

The Republican plan was to amend the George bill, which takes the RFC lending powers out of the Commerce Dept., to the point where President Roosevelt would have to veto it, and thus throw the confirmation fight back to where it started from.

Most impressive angle in the blocking of this move was the energy and determination displayed by House Speaker Sam Rayburn and Majority Leader McCormack. The lineup on the Republican side was equally firm, with House Minority Leader Joe Martin cracking the whip to bring out a 100% GOP vote to wreck the George bill and block Wallace. The Rayburn drive was successful. Only 23 Democrats voted against S375 and Wallace.

Wallace's chances now look good. Several Senate Republicans will vote for him, and only a comparative handful of reactionary Democrats will vote against him. The chances will stay good, however, only if the Senators continue to get the letters, wires, resolutions, etc, like those that have been pouring in.

The fight to pass the George bill as it came from the Senate shows that the reactionary-GOP plus reactionary Democrat coalition can be broken if the Democratic leaders work hard enough. They were persuaded to work hard enough in this case because the people back home were for Wallace and let Congress know that they were for him.

Aubrey Williams, nominated by FDR to head the Rural Electrification Administration, moved closer to Senate confirmation with some backhanded help from Sen. Bilbo (D. Mass.). The backhanded help came in the form of general Senate disgust at Bilbo's smear attacks on Williams, and in the extreme anti-Negro hatred he revealed during questioning.

New Manpower Bill in Senate

The Senate manpower measure offered by Sens. Wagner (D. N. Y.), Kilgore (D. W. Va.) and Ferguson (R. Mich.) has been reported out by the Military Affairs Committee with two amendments offered by Sens. Austin (R. Vt.) and Tydings (D. Md.). It will most likely go to a Senate vote this week.

The Austin amendment provides criminal penalties against "any person" violating War Manpower Commission regulations. The CIO is asking its removal on the Senate floor. The Tydings amendment continues deferment of essential farm workers and sets up penalties against them for leaving essential jobs.

The CIO, in testimony presented in President Murray's name by Clinton S. Golden, assistant to the president, USA-CIO, supported the original Wagner-Kilgore-Ferguson measure as a substitute for the May-Bailey bill.

It tightens up existing manpower and production orders and regulations to the point where they will do the job of ending manpower waste and other production delays.

WIRE your Senators urging them to Support the Wagner-Kilgore-Ferguson measure as originally presented, without the Austin amendment.

Coming Up-- Issues to Watch

PRICE CONTROL: Hearings on renewal of the Price Control Act are now set to begin Feb. 27 in the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, will probably last two weeks. OPA is asking for renewal of the act until Dec., 1946. It runs out June 30, 1945.

CIO will appear before the committee to oppose all crippling amendments, either to the act or in the form of riders and cuts in the appropriation to OPA for price control enforcement.

* * *

BRETTON WOODS: Hearings on the bill (S 540 and HR 2211) to carry out the Bretton Woods agreement for expanded world trade are tentatively set to start in both Senate and House Banking and Currency Committees after price control is disposed of.

The bill has been offered by Sens. Wagner (D. N. Y.) and Tobey (R. N. H.) and by Rep. Brent Spence (D. Ky.). Early passage without changes is being urged. Changes would stall operation of agreement for months, since they would have to go back to conference of 45 United Nations for approval.

("FIVE MILLION JOBS IN WORLD TRADE" is CIO's illustrated, 12-page pamphlet explaining Bretton Woods. Order from Publicity Dept., CIO, 718 Jackson Pl. N.W., Washington 6, D. C. 100 for $4; 500 for $14.)

* * *

POLLTAX REPEAL: Discharge Petition No. 139 is now circulating in the House to get HR 7, the polltax repeal bill, out of the Rules Committee. 218 Representatives' signatures are needed to get it to debate and a vote. Write your Congressman now to sign DP 139, work and vote for the bill.

* * *

EQUAL RIGHTS: the mis-named "Equal Rights" Amendment, which would repeal existing laws protecting women workers, add nothing to women's rights, is up in the House again for about its 26th annual performance.

Hearings before a House Judiciary sub-Committee headed by Rep. Zebulon Weaver (D. N. C.) are set to start in about two weeks. Write your Congressman to oppose.

Writing to Congressmen

Letters to Congressmen are about the only means most of us have of reaching them while they're in Washington. Delegations and personal talks are the best means, but they're not always possible.

1. Don't use form letters, especially those clipped from newspapers. They get thrown away unread.

2. Learn enough about the issue to show your Congressman that you understand it—and to help him understand it, too. Congressmen are busy men, frequently snowed under with issues.

3. Know the number of the bill, the committee stage it's in, whether or not it's been reported out, etc. This also helps the Congressman as well as helping to get your point across.

4. Ask your Congressman for some definite action, such as a vote for or against, using his influence on committee members, signing a report, supporting or opposing an amendment, etc.

Money Troubles

Money troubles are looming up in both Senate and House to block needed planning and other projects for now and after V-E Day. In the House, Rep. Taber (R. NY) is trying to kill a $13,000,000 fund for an industrial census that will help us to know where and how much unemployment there may be after the war. In the Senate Appropriations Committee there's an attempt to cut out a $150,000,000 fund to enable states to survey and plan postwar projects that will provide many thousands of jobs.

Keep Your Eye on Congress

A quick tabulation of bills now before Congress.

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Manpower; Wagner-Kilgore-Ferguson	Substitute for May-Bailey bill; tightens existing production orders; avoids labor draft. Austin amendment adds criminal penalties.	Reported out of Senate Military Affairs Committee.	Wire your Senators to support in place of May-Bailey bill; oppose Austin amendment.
FEPC (S 101, HR 2232)	Makes Fair Employment Practice agency permanent; both bills are bi-partisan and companion measures.	HR 2232 out of House Labor Committee; in Rules Committee.	**Warning:** Urge opposition to Taft (R. O) FEPC bill (S 459), a phony with no enforcement powers.
McCarran-Sumners (S 7)	Pretends to "regulate" U. S. government agencies; actually would hamstring them by court review, other legal red tape.	Senate Judiciary Committee.	Urge your Senators to oppose.
Bretton Woods (S 540, HR 2211)	Ratifies Bretton Woods agreement to expand world trade; needed for 60 million job program.	Senate and House Banking and Currency Committees; hearings in about two weeks.	Urge support without any changes or amendments.
Hook (HR 1834)	Provides fair rules for Congressional investigating committee procedure; protects witnesses from un-American third-degree.	House Rules Committee.	Urge your Representative to support.

WASHINGTON GUIDE
Published by CIO Legislative Dept.
PHILIP MURRAY, President
NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary
Editorial Committee
John Edelman **Robert K. Lamb**
C. W. Fowler **Irving Richter**

The CIO NEWS

National Edition

Weekly Publication
Of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

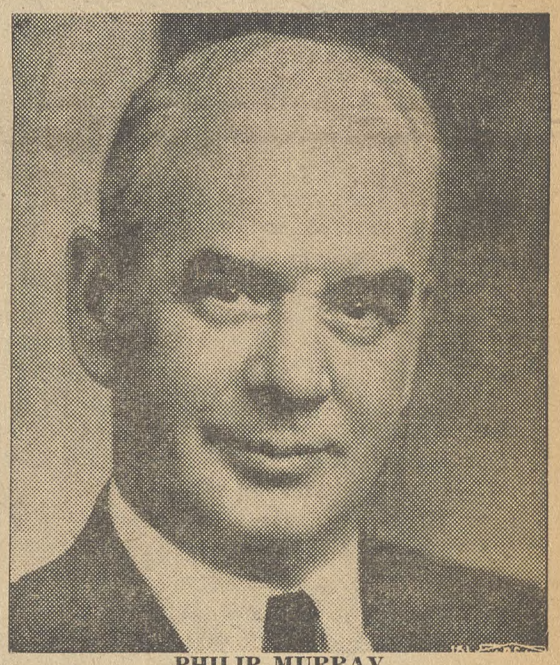
Vol. 8, No. 10 82 March 5, 1945

20 Cents A Meal Isn't Gravy—WLB Please Note!

By PHILIP MURRAY

(CIO President Murray this week, in a hard-hitting speech, told a Philadelphia meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science about the urgent need to revise the Little Steel Formula. Speaking of the current need and of the postwar necessity of boosting wages now, Murray pointed to one typical steel family which spends only 20 cents per person for meals, earmarks 57 percent of its budget for food—and still, in the month of January, had to "go in the hole" $57.60 to get along. The extra money needed came out of savings. Murray warned that "huge wartime savings, unfortunately, are not in the hands of the people who make up the vast majority of the buying public" and hence should not be counted on as a reservoir of postwar purchasing power. Excerpts from his talk, based on the report of WLB public members, follow.)

RETAIL PRICES, it is conceded by the WLB report, have risen by 30 percent since Jan., 1941. The report also concedes that wages—wage rates, wage occupational schedules, basic wage-rate schedules—have risen only 20 percent in this same period ending in October, 1944. Now these basic wage-rates are the means by which workers are paid; they are the "price-list for work done by workers." They constitute the basic wage structure of industry, and are the only sound and tested measurement of what has happened to wages during the war.



PHILIP MURRAY

This was recognized by the WLB in July, 1942 when it promulgated the Little Steel Formula, as the foundation of this formula is the freezing of wage rates to 15 per cent above the Jan., 1941, level. At that time the rise in retail prices was measured at 15 percent. Since then, wage rates have advanced nationally, as just noted, to about 20 percent, but retail prices have risen to 30 percent.

According to the WLB public members' own figures, a 10 per cent disparity exists. It cries out for correction. But it is denied by the sleight-of-hand use of statistics. The report proposes to change the rules in the middle of the stream. It rejects the basis of the Little Steel Formula—wage rates—and proposes to adopt hourly straight-time earnings instead.

What is proposed is one of the greatest injustices I have ever seen emanating from a government agency. It is proposed that straight-time hourly earnings should be used instead of basic wage rates, and since these earnings have risen from 30 to 37 percent, it is claimed that no inequity exists as compared to the 30 percent rise in retail prices since January, 1941.

The unsoundness, the unfairness of this juggling of wage statistics is apparent when it is noted that straight-time earnings include such factors as greater incentive earnings due to greater production, upgrading, merit increases, and shift premiums.

These factors have no bearing in an accurate and fair measurement of wages because they are largely due to the war and have a limited life.

The report concedes that these factors, like greater incentive earnings, will largely disappear "when cut-backs occur," yet it proposes to rely upon

(Continued on Page 12)

London Lowdown

World Parley's Action—The Full Text

(See Page 4)

★ ★ ★

'Substandard'—The Textile Workers Know About It!

(See Pages 6 & 7)

FUNDAMENTAL LABOR UNITY in support of organizations helping to win the war is demonstrated by joint CIO-AFL efforts in behalf of the N. Y. State Red Cross drive. Discussing with Margaret Hammerstein the part that labor will play are, left to right: AFL Pres. Thomas A. Murray, CIO Pres. Louis Hollander and Walter L. Barber, Red Cross chairman.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Danger Signals Fly for V-E Day

CIO delegations visiting Congress on the wage issue have been getting a good reception from both Democrats and Republicans. Both sides are impressed with the need for doing something about wages for the sake of greater production now and for national unity and economic stability after V-E Day.

Meanwhile, reports busily circulating in Washington have GOP Congressional leaders more or less openly threatening "to take the lid off" Congress on V-E Day. The reports come from reliable sources. If they are correct, those leaders are playing with fire.

According to these reports, GOP leaders are planning to make an all-out attack on a series of agencies and measures secured by the FDR Administration as necessary steps in conducting the war. Targets for the raiding party will be such agencies as OPA, laws such as the War Powers Emergency Act, various Executive Orders and the like, with particular emphasis on appropriations to finance them.

It is said that the plans even include a campaign for cuts in Army and Navy appropriations, on the ground that the defeat of Germany will leave us with a much smaller war on our hands.

If these plans should go through, the country would be faced with tremendous difficulties, both in carrying on the full scale war needed to defeat Japan and in keeping the country on a stable economic plane after the final victory.

Washington, of course, is full of reports. This latest crop may or may not be true. The CIO has been working, through the wage delegations, to build a movement for greater national unity now and after V-E Day. The success of this movement will forestall such disruptive plans as the GOP leaders are said to have in mind.

World Security Up to Senate

President Roosevelt's report to Congress and the nation on his meeting with Stalin and Churchill at Yalta in the Crimea puts the issue of future peace and world security squarely up to the Senate—and to us.

"Speaking in all frankness," he said, "the question of whether it (the conference) is fruitful or not lies to a great extent in your hands.

"For unless you here in the halls of the American Congress—with the support of the American people—concur in the general conclusions reached in the place called Yalta and give them your active support, the meeting will not have produced lasting results.

"There can be no middle ground here. We shall have to take the responsibility for world collaboration, or we shall have to bear the responsibility for another world conflict."

The President could not have laid the issues on the line more clearly. The job of carrying out the decision for world security against future war must be clinched by Congress. Congress is elected with our votes and the votes of our friends and neighbors. Are we waiting for anything more?

Wallace Voted In By 56-32

The confirmation vote for Henry A. Wallace as Secretary of Commerce won through the Senate by 56 to 32 late this week, with only five Democrats voting against and 10 Republicans for him.

The vote was thus a fairly straight party line affair. Price of the support of many conservative Democrats was the splitting off of RFC lending powers from the Commerce Dept.

This compromise put Wallace over. With more popular support, and with more progressive strength in the Senate, it could have been avoided.

Behind the Hook-Rankin Brawl

This is not an "inside of the inside" story a la Drew Pearson on the recent House brawl Reps. Hook (D. Mich.) and Rankin (D. Miss.), but it is a brief story on what went before the fisticuffs and how well the Republicans know how to make Democrats like Rankin serve their purposes.

The fight was really started by Rep. Clare Hoffman (R. Mich.), friend of indicted fascists and close ally of everything rotten and reactionary in American life. Hoffman was blasting at the CIO and the PAC in his usual style, singling out the UAW and its legislative representative for special mud-slinging.

Hoffman's complaint was that a UAW delegation to which he had given Joseph Kamp's pamphlet "Join the CIO and Build a Soviet America" had criticized the use of taxpayers' money in spreading it around.

Kamp is the man whose fascist publications were named in a U. S. Grand Jury indictment "as carrying out this conspiracy . . . with officials of the Government of the German Reich and members of the Nazi party."

The pamphlet is a repetition of the usual red-baiting smear line on the CIO and anti-semitic attacks on the PAC, with liberal cribbing from Goebbels.

In his speech, Hoffman not only attacked the CIO but also the President, the war effort, Dumbarton Oaks and everything within reach. He revelled in anti-semitism for at least 15 minutes, unchecked. He attacked the U. S. Army, the Secretary of War and Justice Felix Frankfurter, Henry Wallace and the whole idea of cooperation among the United Nations, both now and after the war.

In brief, Hoffman did a job of putting over the Goebbels propaganda line that could not have been done better by Goebbels himself. The Hook-Rankin scuffle played right into Hoffman's hands, as Rankin knew it would do. It gave newspaper space to Hoffman's attacks on the CIO that they wouldn't have rated just by themselves.

Lately there have been some signs that the Democratic party leadership in the House has decided to enforce a little party discipline on some of the more extreme reactionaries, especially some of the polltaxers. One Democrat, for example, proposed an all-out attack on the CIO in a recent caucus and got slapped down by party leaders.

Maybe the majority leaders will crack down on people like Rankin, whose Hitler line is only paralleled by Hoffman on the Republican side. Both the Democratic party and the nation would benefit by it.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON CONGRESS

A quick tabulation of bills now before Congress.

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Wagner-Kilgore-Ferguson, (S 36)	Substitute for May-Bailey bill; tightens existing production facilities; avoids labor draft.	Reported out of Senate Military Committee with Austin criminal penalty clause added.	Wire your Senators to support in place of May-Bailey; oppose Austin amendment.
Bretton Woods, (S 540, HR 2211)	Ratifies Bretton Woods agreement to expand world trade; needed for 60 million job program.	Hearings start in House Banking Committee Mar. 7, Rep. Brent Spence (D. Ky.) chairman. Senate hearings within two or three weeks.	Urge your Representative to support without changes.
FEPC (S 101, HR 2232)	Companion bills to make Fair Employment practice Committee permanent U. U. Agency.	HR 2232 waiting clearance in House Rules Committee; hearings in Senate Labor subcommittee (Sen. Chavez, D., N.M., chm.) set for Mar. 12.	Urge support; urge opposition to Sen. Taft's (R. O.) bill (S 459) — a phony with no enforcement powers.
Polltax repeal, (HR 7)	Repeals polltax that prevents eight million white and Negro citizens from voting.	Discharge Petition No. 1 now circulating; 218 Representatives' signatures needed to get HR 7 to a vote in House.	Urge your Representative to sign DP 1, work and vote for HR 7.
Missouri Valley project, (S 555)	Flood control, etc. for Missouri River Valley; part of postwar job plan.	Now in Senate Commerce Committee, where majority is hostile. Move on to transfer to Agriculture.	Write your Senators to support.

Coming Up--

BRETTON WOODS: Hearings start in the House Banking and Currency Committee (Rep. Brent Spence, D. Ky., chairman) March 7 on HR 2211, the House bill to ratify the Bretton Woods world trade agreement and pave the way for five million jobs in U. S. exports. Senate Banking Committee, (Sen. Wagner, D., N.Y., chairman), hearing are not set yet.

WRITE Rep. Spence and your own Congressman to support HR 2211 without changes. Any amendment put in by Congress will force the agreement back to conference of 45 United Nations signing it, will provoke new amendments and block entire agreement.

* * *

PRICE CONTROL: Hearings under way in Senate Banking and Currency Committee on renewal of price control act (SJ Res. 30). OPA head Chester Bowles has shown huge profit increases (256% for manufacturing alone) over 1936-39, from 170% to 360% for retailers, is asking renewal to Dec. 1946 without changes. CIO President Murray to testify next week.

* * *

WAR CRIMINALS: Rep. Cecil King (D. Calif.) has a resolution (H Con Res 30) in the House Committee on Foreign Affairs calling for punishment of Nazi and Japanese war criminals, including heads of state (Hitler and Hirohito), government officials, industrialists or plain civilians with no alibis that they were acting "under compulsion" allowed.

At the same time, the House Appropriations Committee has OK'd the modest $25,000 fund for the U. S. share of costs of the War Crimes Commission asked by the State Dept.

CIO policy passed at 1944 convention calls for punishment of fascist war criminals along lines of the King resolution.

* * *

FRANCO SPAIN: Rep. John M. Coffee (D. Wash.) has a resolution (H Res 100) in the House Foreign Affairs Committee calling for a diplomatic and commercial break with fascist Spain, on the grounds of preventing Nazi use of Spain as a hideout and a base for World War III. It also calls for U. S. arms to anti-Franco forces inside Spain.

CIO convention action at Chicago (1944) also called for opposition to Franco Spain.

* * *

WORLD SECURITY: The Dumbarton Oaks agreement for a world security organization will be coming up in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee some time in the late spring. A two-thirds vote is needed to ratify all treaties. Its not too early to begin asking your Senators for a commitment on Dumbarton Oaks as well as Bretton Woods.

WASHINGTON GUIDE
Published by CIO Legislative Dept.
PHILIP MURRAY, President
NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary
Editorial Committee
John Edelman Robert K. Lamb
C. W. Fowler Irving Richter

News Roundup

Profits Soar, Pay Up 5c
★ ★ ★
OK Anti-Bias Bill in N. Y.
★ ★ ★
State Legislatures a Threat

The Natl. War Labor Board tossed a potential nickel an hour increase to 4 million workers in substandard pay classifications this week at the same time that the Office of Price Administration was reporting to Congress that price controls have not stopped business from making plenty of profit.

The WLB order ups the "substandard" pay rate from 50 cents an hour to 55 cents. If workers and employers can voluntarily agree on the new level as a minimum pay scale, if WLB regional boards approve of the agreements, and if employers don't demand an increase in prices because of the increase in wages, maybe 4 million more lowly paid workers will get wage increases.

Most of the workers who may be affected by the order—their employers and the WLB willing—are in the textile, lumber, cottonseed oil, turpentine and fertilizer industries, and the service trades.

BIG PROFITS

The profit figures, as reported by OPA Administrator Bowles to the Senate banking and currency committee, showed:

Industrial profits for 1944 at $248 billion before taxes and $100 billion after taxes.

A 256 per cent increase in 1943 profits before taxes over the average from 1936-39, for all manufacturing.

Other increases included: petroleum and allied fields—113 per cent; autos 181 per cent; apparel 214 per cent; electrical machinery 416 per cent; textile mill products 503 per cent; rubber products 612 per cent; food products 191 per cent; hardware stores 360 per cent; furniture stores 170 per cent; chains 250 per cent; and department and specialty stores 1046 per cent.

CIO DELEGATIONS

Meanwhile, CIO delegations from Massachusetts, Vermont and Connecticut poured into Washington to talk to their Congressmen and ask them to plug for an upward revision of the Little Steel formula.

CIO representatives presented testimony in the form of pay vouchers showing that their wages have not kept pace with rising prices, and urged the Congressmen to recommend that Economic Stabilizer Vinson lift the restriction he has imposed on the WLB—that the OPA must report that no price increases will result from any proposed wage increases before the latter are put into effect.

In New York City, the CIO Council called a city-wide shop stewards' conference to deal with the problem created by refusal of the WLB public members to recommend a change in the Steel formula.

★ ★ ★

The anti-union hand of the Christian American Assn. was seen in three more state legislatures this week — Colorado, Minnesota and Texas. All sections of the labor movement have joined in opposition to measures introduced in these states limiting the rights of unions.

In Minnesota, a bill has been introduced in both houses which would outlaw secondary boycotts, empower labor conciliators to initiate prosecution of union members on mere suspicion and make the state bureau of criminal apprehension an enforcement agency despite existing laws which forbid use of the bureau in industrial disputes.

In Colorado, the State Senate approved a bill which proponents hope will take the place of sections of the so-called "labor peace act," which recently were declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court.

The new legislation would outlaw the union shop, would allow employers complete freedom to intimidate workers, would forbid use of union funds for political purposes, and would require the registration of unions.

In Texas, home state of the Christian American crowd, a House committee approved a "right to work" amendment, opposed by labor and supported by the American Veterans of World War II (see other story, this page).

(Next week The CIO NEWS will publish a complete roundup of the progress of anti-labor legislation pending in state legislatures. Watch for it.)

★ ★ ★

A strong bill forbidding discrimination in employment was passed this week by the N. Y. State Assembly, with the Senate expected to OK it shortly. A favorable vote of 109 to 32 was evidence of the strength of labor and other progressive forces backing the legislation. The N. Y. CIO was given credit as the foremost supporter of the bill.

The bill would set up a five-man commission, charged with the duty of wiping out job discrimination on grounds of race, creed, color, religion or national origin among most employers of six or more persons.

The Commission's powers would be like those of the State Labor Relations Board, with orders enforceable in the courts. Punishment for violators of Commission orders would range up to a $500 fine or a year in jail or both.

CIO forces backing the bill were led by State CIO Pres. Louis Hollander.

CIO Executive Board Meeting

CIO Pres. Philip Murray this week called a special meeting of the CIO Executive Board for March 10, 11 and 12 at the Hotel Commodore, New York City.

High on the agenda will be the CIO's fight to break the Little Steel Formula and reports on the World Labor Congress from CIO delegates.

Phoney 'Vet Leader' Starts Typewriter War on CIO

A vicious attack on the CIO and PAC by LaMar Bailey, national first vice-commander of the American Veterans of World War II (Amvets), this week brought repudiation from Elmo Keel, national commander of the organization, and a counterattack from Charles G. Bolte, chairman of the liberal American Veterans Committee, whose members are likewise ex-servicemen of this war.

In an apparent bid for support from fascist-minded financial interests Bailey issued his statement at Dallas, Texas — home state of the anti-union Christian American Assn.

Calling upon "all American-minded people" to furnish money for a "crusade" against CIO and PAC, Bailey said that veterans would provide the numbers to carry on the fight against labor, according to a United Press dispatch.

Following a veterans' meeting in Louisiana, National Commander Keel of Amvets lashed back at his subordinate officer, saying that the organization is not opposed to labor, and that Bailey was only expressing his personal views.

Even more vigorous denunciation of Bailey came from Chairman Bolte of the American Veterans Committee in New York City, who declared:

"The statement attributed to Amvets Vice-Commander La Mar Bailey is difficult to comprehend. Anybody who took the trouble to look up the facts would know that it is nonsense to say CIO and PAC represent an 'un-American political party threatening the overthrow of the Constitution of the U. S. for which we are fighting.'

"Apparently Amvets doesn't consider millions of CIO members in the armed forces are Americans. Obviously Amvets is determined to get members from those in the armed forces who have been misinformed about labor's magnificent contribution to the war effort and is equally determined to get money from those civilans who see in the returning veterans a useful club with which to smash the labor unions."

Do You Know That: Woody Guthrie, great folk singer, exclusive on Asch records, came from the Dust Bowl and is now a merchant seaman.

And Do You Know That: Asch records feature Mountain Songs, Cowboy Songs, Square Dances (with mandolins, guitars, banjos), Jazz, Boogie Woogie, Blues, popular jazz favorites.

Write for Catalogue to

STINSON TRADING CORP.

27 Union Sq. West, New York 3, N. Y.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

PLACE YOUR FAITH IN THE

Famous Since Broadcasting Began!

FADA *Radio* OF THE FUTURE

FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC., LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

44 Years of Know-how

In producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.

20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

UNION BUYER'S GUIDE

BUTTONS AND BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS

Celluloid or Litho-Metal

For—

Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems

CHARLES M. GERAGHTY

INCORPORATED

500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

L. J. IMBER COMPANY

Founded by L. J. Imber, Formerly of Green Duck Co.

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS

for ADVERTISING
UNION DUES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS
EMPLOYEES' BADGES

Recognized Union Labels

No Charge for Designs and Sketches

Also Specializing In

Light and Heavy Stamping
Coining and Embossing
Small, Intricate and Special Stampings.
Tools and Dies

N. Y. Representative
HERBERT R. LERMAN
AL. 4-3356
37 E. 14th St.

Detroit Representative
CLARENCE L. HOULE
CAD. 9085
424 Book Bldg.

L. J. IMBER COMPANY BRUnswick
1725-41 W. North Ave. 7815
CHICAGO, 22, ILLINOIS

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"

Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets

THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY

925 11th St., N.W.

100% UNION MADE

SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

STATIONERY

PAPER WORKERS LOCAL 350 UNION MADE CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

LET MILPRINT FURNISH YOUR

CIO STATIONERY

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES

MILPRINT, Inc.

431 WEST FLORIDA STREET
MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN

Over 750 CIO Employees

BUY WAR BONDS

For World Labor Unity

Full text of the unanimous "Call to All Peoples" issued February 22 by the World Trade Union Conference in London—a message from representatives of more than 50 million workers in the anti-Axis nations.

(Transmitted by Allied Labor News)

From the World Trade Union Conference, which has concluded its immediate tasks in London, we address this message to the peoples of all lands who are of one mind in their hope and desire that a new world shall arise from the devastation and ruin wrought by the war. The Second World War has involved all nations in the gravest crisis of human history. In their long and terrible struggle against the aggressor powers, the United Nations have fought for freedom and their own way of life.

They have successfully withstood the most dangerous assault ever made upon the foundations of democracy and free citizenship. They have resisted the most determined attempt ever made to lead mankind back into servitude and to impose upon the free nations a political system, an economic order and an ideology which, had they achieved their purposes, would have given domination over all free peoples into the hands of those who have claimed by their armed might to exercise the rule of a self-styled "superior race," or to fulfill a so-called "historic destiny."

Our World Trade Union Conference brought together from the ends of the earth accredited representatives of organized millions who steadfastly opposed this fascit tyranny, and at great cost have broken the fascist aggression.

We came together in our World Conference from many lands. We represented all races, colors and creeds. We spoke to one another in different languages. But we were united upon the objectives which we, as workers, share with all freedom-loving peoples.

To Aid All Peoples

Our deliberations at the World Conference enable us to declare, with emphasis and without reservation, that the Trade Union Movement of the world is resolved to work with all like-minded peoples to achieve a complete and uncompromising victory over the fascist powers that sought to encompass the destruction of freedom and democracy; to establish a stable and enduring peace, and to promote in the economic sphere the international collaboration which will permit the rich resources of the earth to be utilized for the benefit of all its peoples, providing full employment, rising standards of living and social security to the men and women of all nations.

To achieve these ennobling aims and purposes, our World Conference pledged the support of the organized millions we represent to the heroic armed forces of the United Nations in the battles still to be fought to secure full and final victory.

The Soviet blows from the east, reinforced by the Anglo-American blows from the west, and the liberating armies of France, Romania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, must become the decisive and speedy offensive which wrests unconditional surrender from the German state and ends the war against Germany.

In the Far East, final victory over Japan is also assured by the countries at war against her. These countries will prosecute their offensive with the same vigor until unconditional surrender is wrested from her as well.

In furtherance of the inflexible purpose of the United Nations to bring the war against fascism to a triumphant conclusion, we call upon the organized workers represented at our conference to spare no effort to supply the needs of the armed forces, confident that in their loyalty to the principles of freedom and democracy which have sustained them in all forms of war service, they will continue to make every necessary sacrifice to win the final victory which will bring permanent peace.

To speed this day of victory, our World Conference has called for all necessary assistance required to raise and fully equip armed forces in the liberated countries, and particularly France and Italy, so that they too may have the means to participate fully in waging war.

Urge Six Freedoms

Our conference called also upon the peoples of the countries at war with Japan to give maximum assistance in the form of arms and munitions to the heroic Chinese people in furtherance of their struggle against the Japanese invader.

We call for the application of policies in liberated countries and territories which will mobilize the full support of their people in the war effort. These policies must include: a) The immediate establishment of the freedom of speech, press, assembly, religion, political association and the right to organize labor unions; b) the formation of governments which have the support of the people, and, c) the provision of foodstuffs, supplies and raw materials to meet the needs of the people and thus enable the full utilization of the manpower and productive facilities in these areas.

Disarm Germany

Our conference was in unanimous agreement with the declared resolve of the three Allied powers at the Crimea Conference to destroy German militarism and Nazism and to take all necessary measures to bring all war criminals and those guilty of Nazi atrocities to justice and stern punishment; to disarm Germany and disband all her armed forces; to break up for all time the German General Staff; to eliminate or destroy all German military equipment, and to bring under Allied control all German industry that can be used for war purposes.

Our conference likewise affirmed its agreement with the decision of the Crimea Conference to set up machinery to secure full compensation from Germany for the damage it has caused to the Allied countries, with priority to those that have suffered most.

The Trade Union Movements of those nations at war with Japan affirmed their view that the foregoing principles must likewise be applied to Japan and in particular that the Mikado must be held responsible for the acts of Japanese militarism, that the Japanese Empire shall be replaced by a democratic regime and that the Cairo Declaration shall be rigidly applied with regard to the territories which Japan has seized in the course of her campaign of aggression.

Oppose Franco

Our World Conference placed on record its profound conviction that the freedom-loving peoples of the earth should give their support and countenance only to those governments, political parties and national institutions which are pledged to wage war against fascism in all its forms, until it is rooted out of the life of all countries.

Our World Conference declared its view that it is the duty of the governments of the United Nations, whose solidarity in war and peace provides the guarantee that a new system of order and law will be established throughout the world, to deny recognition to states whose political and economic system, as in Franco-Spain and the Argentine, are opposed to the principles for which the United Nations have made such grievous sacrifices and sustained such heavy burdens.

Our World Conference endorsed the Dumbarton Oaks plan for an effective international organization to prevent aggression, maintain security and enforce peace. Only under such a plan can the sovereign rights and self-government of peoples who have seen their democratic institutions ruthlessly uprooted be safeguarded.

Our World Conference wholeheartedly welcomed the declared purpose of the Allied governments to give effect to the principles of the Atlantic Charter and jointly to assist the peoples in every liberated country to create the conditions in which stable and representative government, resting upon the free consent of the people, can come into existence.

Our World Conference, taking account of the economic and social problems that will confront all the nations when the war is won, considered the measures that must be taken to avert a postwar economic crisis which would place the world's peace again in jeopardy.

The conference therefore adopted a constructive program for world cooperation to secure the industrial development of the undeveloped countries, for full utilization of the material resources of every nation with an effective organization of human labor whereby economic production will be carried on at maximum capacity, and full employment and rising standards of living made possible in all lands.

Our World Conference emphasized the special responsibility of governments to all the men and women in the armed forces who have spared neither their strength nor their lives in the struggle to achieve victory. The conference called for the provision of free medical aid and adequate sickness benefits for disabled ex-servicemen and their dependents for the whole period of their disablement, as well as free training to qualify them for industrial re-employment; with life benefits for the permanently disabled which will ensure a normal life for them and their families.

Ask End of Imperialism

Our World Conference likewise considers it necessary to bring to an end the system of colonies, dependencies and subject countries as spheres of economic exploitation, and to facilitate immediately the development of free trade unions in these countries.

Our World Conference was unanimous also in resolving to fight for the establishment and effective implementation in all the countries of the world, including colonial and semi-colonial countries, of a system of labor legislation to protect the worker in all trades and occupations.

Freedom of association, with the fundamental collective rights which the people are entitled to exercise, and the opportunity for the trade unions and workers' organizations to develop freely and effectively participate in the shaping and direction of the economic policies of their respective countries, can be secured only in this way.

For World Unity

Upon the all-important task of promoting the organic unity of the International Trade Union Movement, our World Conference has taken decisive action. It unanimously resolved to create a World Trade Union organization including all the trade unions of free countries on a basis of equality, regardless of race, creed or political faith, excluding none and relegating none to second place.

We are calling into existence as speedily as practical steps can be taken a powerful international organ which unites all, and which can speak with authority in support of our declared objectives.

We established a World Trade Union Conference Committee of 45 members representing all groups of delegates and with headquarters in Paris. This committee will reconvene the World Conference in September, 1945, to adopt a constitution and set up the permanent organization. Meanwhile, it will act as the spokesman of the conference for the implementation of its decisions.

Through it the International Trade Union Movement will make its claim to a share in determining all questions of the peace and postwar settlements and for representation at the peace conferences and all international commissions and agencies concerned with the peace settlement in all its phases, beginning with the San Francisco Conference in April.

To Meet The Issues

Our World Conference made this claim in the conviction that the people of the United Nations have a right to be heard in the making of the peace. Our claim is founded upon the conviction of the Trade Unions especially that they have a constructive contribution to make in the rebuilding of the world.

By a continuation of the close collaboration and decisive action by which the governments and peoples of the United Nations have brought victory within their reach, our World Conference believes the new and onerous responsibilities which the future will bring can be adequately met and all difficulties successfully overcome.

The World Trade Union Conference pays tribute to all those who have fallen in defense of the cause of liberty represented by the struggle against fascism. It renders homage to the glorious armies of the United Nations, to their guerilla fighters, to their resistance movements and to the members of their civilian defense.

Organized labor has made its full contribution both in the field of the armed struggle and in that of production by creating and sustaining the gigantic forces which have already brought fascism to its knees and will tomorrow destroy it completely and forever.

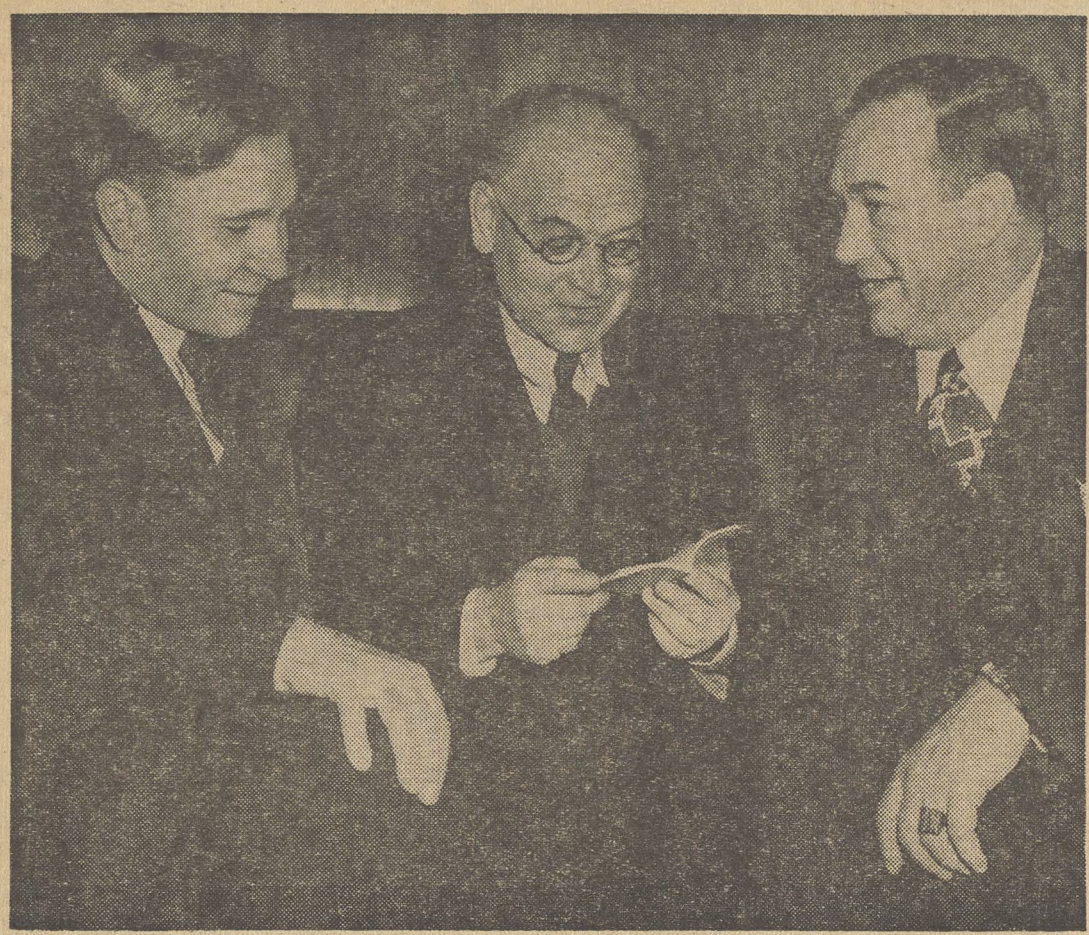
Our historic conference, meeting in the midst of the armed struggle still raging, is itself a demonstration of the unity of the working class and evidence of the moral victory of the United Nations over the evil forces of fascism.

A People's Peace

Organized labor, with so great a part in winning the war, cannot leave to others—however well-intentioned they may be—the sole responsibility of making the peace. The peace will be a good peace, an enduring peace, a peace worthy of the sacrifices by which it has been won, only if it reflects the deep resolve of the free peoples, their interests, their desires and their needs.

We therefore send forth from our World Conference this appeal to all workers of the world, and to all men and women of good will to consecrate to the building of a better world the service and sacrifice they have given to the winning of the war.

London Delegates In Action



BIG THREE: Vasili Kuznetsov, head of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR; George Isaacs, British Trades Union Congress; and R. J. Thomas, head of the CIO delegation, talk things over at the London World Trade Union Conference. All three were co-chairmen of the meeting.

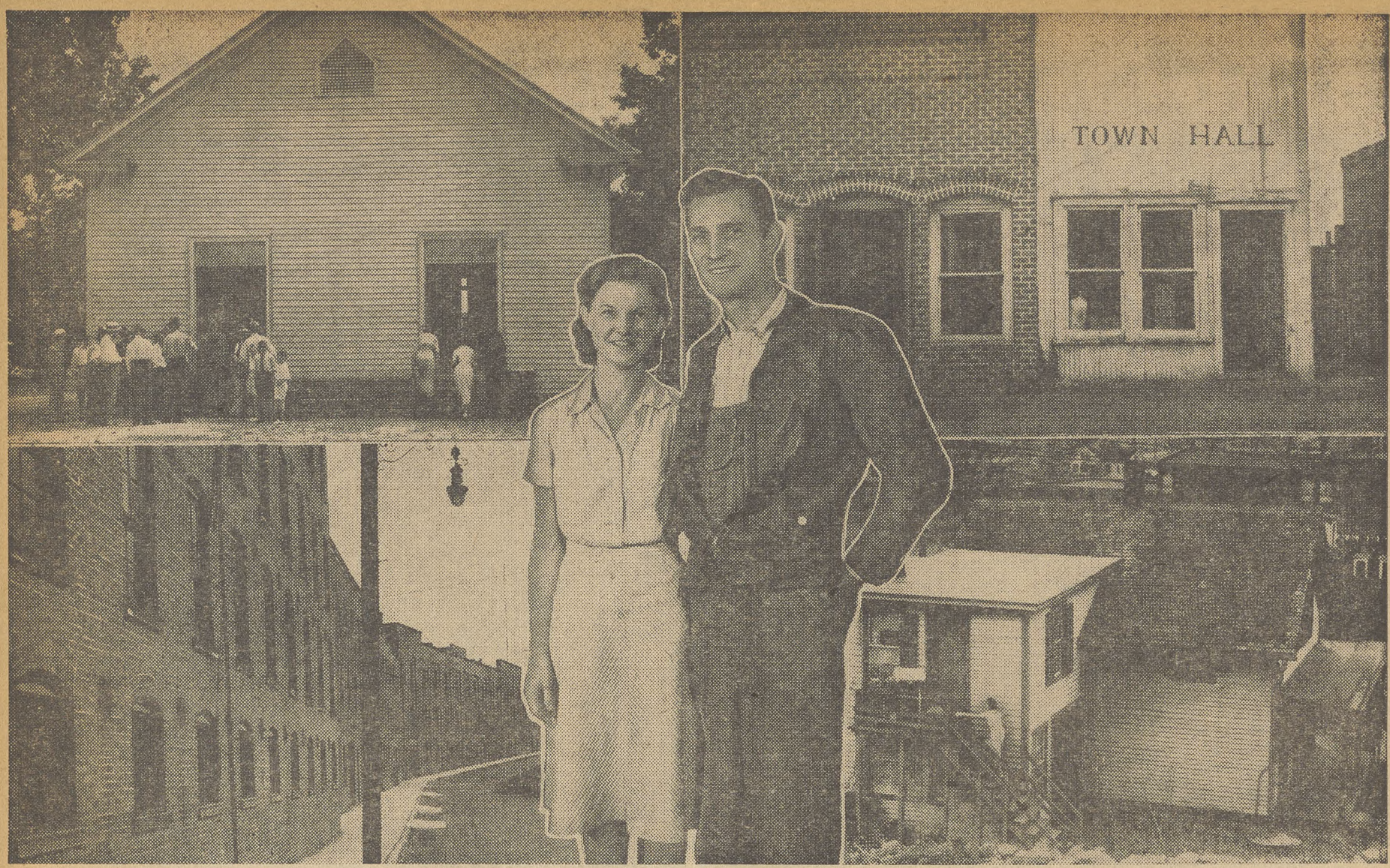
LATIN-AMERICAN good neighbors were led at the world trade union parley by Lombardo Toledano (lighting pipe), head of the Confederation of Latin-American Workers (CTAL), and Alejandro Carillo, of the Mexican CTM delegation.

KEY UNIT at the London meeting was the Standing Order Committee, shown above, whose chairman was Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald (in light suit) of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

GI VISITORS were numerous at the labor meeting. Shown above is Cpl. Rudolph Lapp, CIO State, County & Municipal Workers, chatting with CIO Organization Director Allan S. Haywood (left), Joseph Curran (behind Haywood) and Sherman H. Dalrymple.

WOMEN workers were represented at the London conference by these delegates from the USSR.

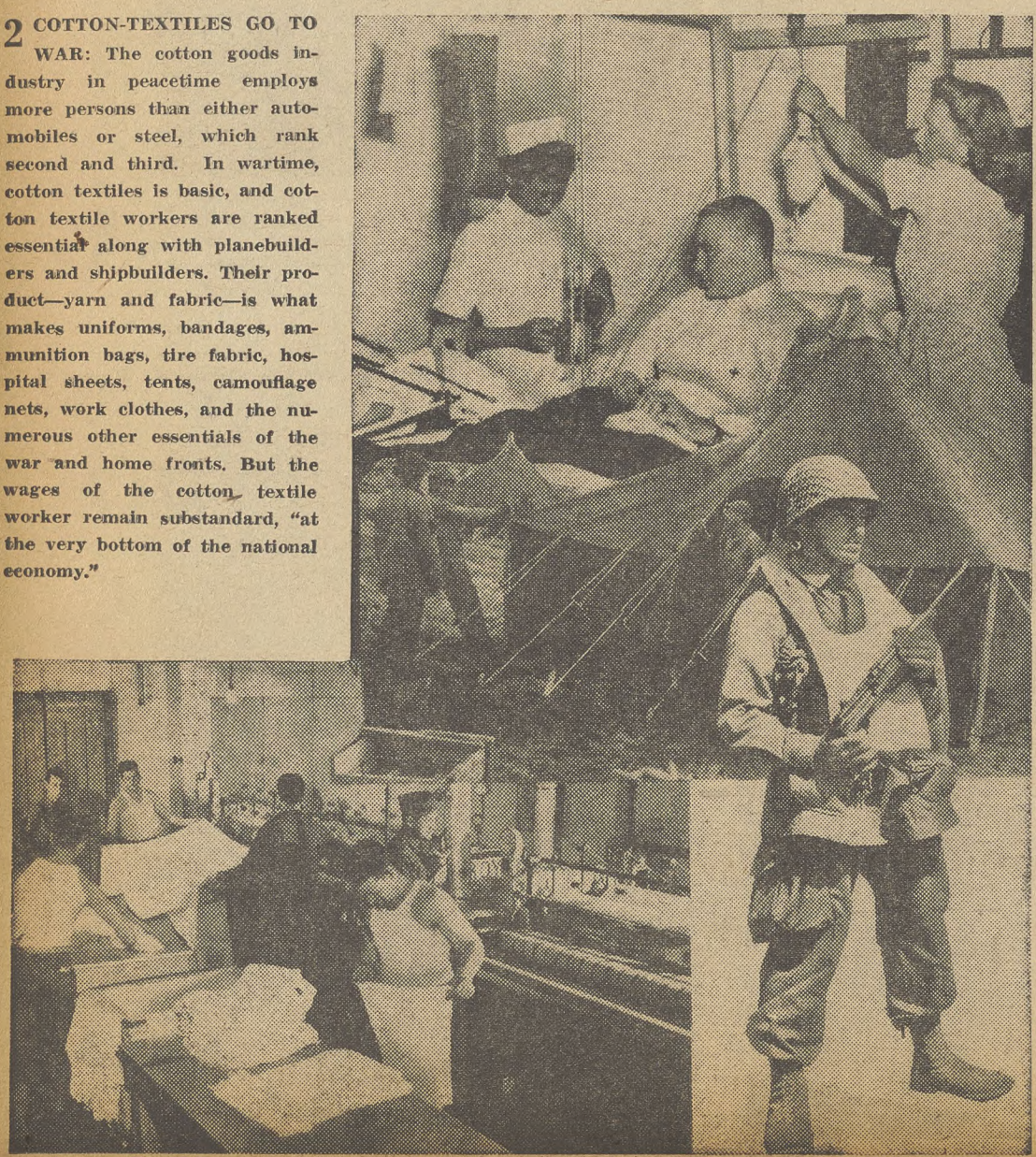
AFRICAN UNIONS, growing slowly in the great continent, were represented by M. A. Tokunboh (left) and T. A. Bankole, delegates from Nigeria.



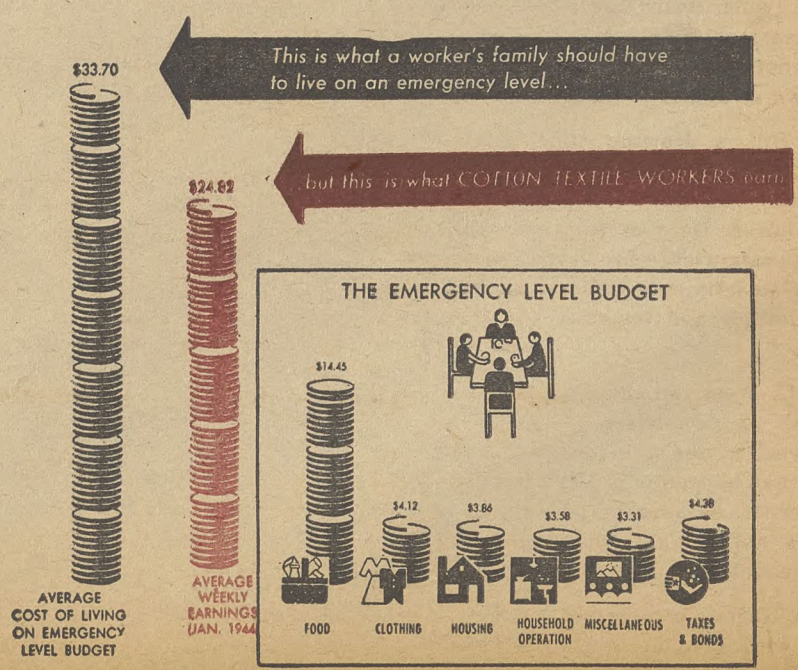
1 THE COTTON TEXTILE WORKERS live in the two great depressed areas of America. Four out of five of them live and work in the South, the rest live in the "have-seen-better-days" New England manufacturing towns. These workers are not to be found in the big metropolitan centers of these regions, but in the "back country" or in smaller cities which tend to be self-contained communities where the textile mills are the only important industrial enterprise, i.e. "company towns."

SUBSTANDARD: The Story Of T

2 COTTON-TEXTILES GO TO WAR: The cotton goods industry in peacetime employs more persons than either automobiles or steel, which rank second and third. In wartime, cotton textiles is basic, and cotton textile workers are ranked essential along with planebuilders and shipbuilders. Their product—yarn and fabric—is what makes uniforms, bandages, ammunition bags, tire fabric, hospital sheets, tents, camouflage nets, work clothes, and the numerous other essentials of the war and home fronts. But the wages of the cotton textile worker remain substandard, "at the very bottom of the national economy."



The Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, has contracts covering half a million workers. Of these 160,000 are in the cotton textile industry. These include the great bulk of those in the North, where tradition of unionism existed for generations, but only a minor percentage of the Southern workers. The union's big problem of the immediate future is to organize the South. Its long-range program is to place a floor of $2500 annual income under every textile worker's family. That's a goal for all of America!



SOURCE: TWUA Research Department, and Bureau of Labor statistics.

LAST w
a wa
ton textil
of the T

The i
proval of
will not b
will raise
from 50
week for
of five ce
proposed

When
of the wo
problem
is the pr
increase
claring th
ard wage
erable hig

As a
also touch
as knit g
that is a

The c
when the
will still
publicized

IN peac
first in
woof and
ton textil
with shi
textile wo
hourly ea

In an
these "ha
textile w
eraged 5

lower rat
as essent
builders.
steel mi
workers

In 194
average
were $15
weekly e
combined
still bear
By Decem
workers
all manu
In fact, i
are earni
exact figu

THE T
befor
series of
a Southe
mill told

Arth
Highlan
makes
wife an
eggs for
and pot
hardly
per."

While
drell-Ale
earned $
northern
off than
his own
hogs; oth

HOW
three ro
Three
and the

eek the Natl. War Labor Board proposed a increase for approximately 100,000 cot- e and rayon weaving workers, members xtile Workers Union, CIO.

hcrease, which is conditioned upon ap- the Office of Economic Stabilization and e effective until Fred M. Vinson approves, cotton-rayon workers' minimum wages o 55 cents an hour, or from $20 to $22 a a 40-hour week. A general wage increase nts an hour, plus other benefits, are also by the Board.

the increase actually reaches the pockets rkers, it will merely touch the core of the of the entire cotton-rayon industry, which oblem of substandards. In proposing the the WLB itself recognized this fact, de- at the complete elimination of substand- s in this industry would require a consid- gher wage than the Board was proposing.

matter of fact, the substandard problem nes certain sections of other textiles, such oods, seamless hosiery, and others. But nother story.

ondition of cotton-rayon workers, even y finally benefit by the WLB's proposal, be unenviable and far below the greatly "American standard of living."

etime, the cotton goods industry ranks importance. In wartime, it is the very warp of the war and home fronts. Cot- e workers are considered essential along obuilders and planebuilders. Yet cotton orkers today average $24.82 a week. Their rnings are 59.4c.

excellent pamphlet, pleading the case of lf a million forgotten people," the cotton orkers say: "In December, 1943, we av- 9.4c an hour. Out of 135 manufacturing industries surveyed by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, only three — work- shirts, handkerchiefs, and cotton seed—had es. Remember, these workers were ranked ial, along with shipbuilders and plane- Shipbuilders were getting $1.32 an hour; ls $1.15; meat packing 92c; millinery 87c.

extile

40, when the present war boom began the weekly earnings of cotton textile workers 18. During this same period the average arnings for all manufacturing industries were $25.51. The cotton textile worker is ing the burden of a depressed industry. nber, 1943, the earnings of both these had risen: the textile workers to $24.87; facturing industries together to $44.68. n the south today, cotton textile workers ng only slightly more than in 1920. The ures: 1920—$22.56; 1943—$23.16.

extile Workers Union brought witnesses e the War Labor Board, which had set a regional hearings. Two workers, one from rn mill, another from a New England of their own struggles to make ends meet.

ur Clyde Hill, a drawing hand at the d Cotton Mills in High Point, N. C., $26.60 a week on which he supports a d three children. He does eat bacon and breakfast; sandwiches for lunch, "beans atoes, and sometimes a little meat, but ever, and lettuce and tomatoes for sup-

Warren C. West, an oiler at the Pow- kander mill in Danielson, Conn. who 1273 last year at the mill, testified at the hearings that he was only slightly better the southerner, because he grew most of vegetables and bought and raised two herwise he could never have afforded meat.

NG: The North Carolina Hills live in a m house with a toilet in the backyard. ats, one in each room are in the house, whole family sleeps in one bedroom.

The Connecticut Wests built their own home on land given them by Mr. West's grandmother. He was mason, carpenter, and farmer. All of which abilities he used to supplement his mill wages.

CLOTHING: In both cases, the only clothing they had was on their backs, and bought "second handed." Arthur Hill of North Carolina wept on the witness stand as he described his family's wardrobe. "My wife—she doesn't have any clothing," he said. Last year, he spent $40 on clothes for the family—$7 on himself. His kids have one pair of shoes apiece. He owns one suit. "Got it about two years ago, second-handed off a boy. I bought a second-handed overcoat off that boy, too."

But New England's West was no better off. He has one suit, the one he wore at the hearings. He has a four-year-old winter overcoat and a topcoat somebody gave him five years ago. The only clothes he bought last year were work clothes.

DEBTS: Arthur Hill owes about $90, mostly to relatives.

Warren C. West spent all of $1365 "to keep himself and his family." The $102 deficit between what he spent and his earnings at the mill, he made up by working at odd jobs on his day off.

This is what it means to subsist on substandard wages.

IN the depths of the depression, the Works Progress Administration estimated an emergency subsistance level, on which a family could just get along, "and not in any way an American standard of living," they hastened to explain. This emergency level was designed to meet the barest of essentials during an emergency period. The income for maintaining such an existence for a family was declared to be $33.70 a week. The cotton textile workers are today $9.30 below this emergency level.

On April 29, 1944, a special Senate Subcommittee on Wartime Health and Education reported to the nation that "Some 20,000,000 Americans have not enjoyed rises in incomes commensurate with the most conservative estimate of the cost of living increase."

One of the recommendations of this committee was that: "The War Labor Board cease applying the Little Steel Formula to substandard wages and salaries . . . The Committee suggests the removal of all controls from incomes of $200 or less per month for heads of families . . ."

The committee defined a "substandard family income as anything less than $50 a week."

The cotton textile workers average only half of that a week.

WHEN the Textile Workers Union of America petitioned the War Labor Board to increase the wages of the cotton textile workers, it was proposing the one solution to the manpower deficit in cotton textiles. Cotton textile workers were leaving the sick cotton industry for the more remunerative war industries.

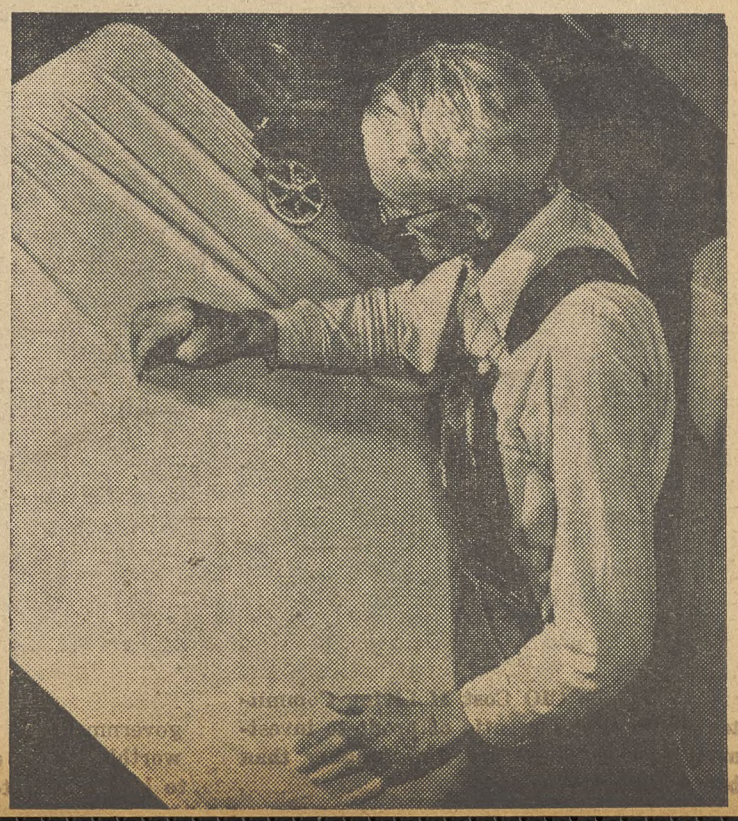
Justice for the cotton textile workers is long overdue. The cotton textile industry is one of the oldest in America. Its sins are also very old. The Union expresses it strongly: "From the standpoint of the workers, it is a demand for a long overdue act of economic justice. From the standpoint of the nation as a whole, it is a proposal to make a start, at least on cleaning up a social and economic slum area which for many years has been a drag and a drain on the whole national economy."

The War Labor Board hasn't even attempted to meet this problem with its five cent increase.

The job of genuine stabilization, and an upward revision of the little steel formula is still a Number One item on labor's agenda. The elimination of substandards is part of that job.

3 THE WORK OF THE cotton textile worker is bewilderingly varied. There are spinners, rovers, slashers, doffers, slubber tenders, weavers, loomfixers, loop cutters, oilers, sweepers, bleachers, dyers, tie-in girls, and myriad other meaningly named jobs.

4 HALF OF THE COTTON textile workers are women. The nationality pattern is as varied as the region in which they work. In New England the French-Canadians are most numerous, filling the bulk of the jobs, with Yankees and Scotch-English holding down the more skilled jobs, by virtue of having gotten in on the ground floor in the last century when cotton was THE industry of New England. However, there are Poles in Massachusetts and Connecticut; Portuguese in New Bedford and Fall River; Italians in Utica, N. Y., and throughout Rhode Island. In the South they are old-line Americans from the hill districts of the Southeast Piedmont.



5 BASICALLY, THE COTTON TEXTILE workers, do two things today as they have for two thousand years. They spin the cotton fibres into thread, and they weave the thread into cloth.

The Act's a Flop!

Wage Raises And Inflation

The chief argument of opponents of revising the Little Steel formula is that the wage increases needed to adjust wage rates to present living costs would have inflationary effects.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray completely disposed of this argument in his recent speech before the American Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia, with a wealth of statistical evidence showing that such wage increases can be paid out of high war profits, without any need for price increases and without even too seriously reducing the profit level.

Further evidence comes from figures presented by OPA Administrator Bowles to the Senate Banking Committee. These show a 256% increase in manufacturing profits in 1943 over the level of 1936-39.

Even after taxes, he said, corporate profits have increased from $4 billion in 1934 and $4.8 billion in 1940 to $9.9 billion in 1943 and $10 billion in 1944.

Even the "fringe" wage increases granted by the War Labor Board to the CIO Textile and Packinghouse Workers are now being held up under the Vinson "freeze" order, on the ground they might cause some price increases.

But why should they in the cotton textiles, where Bowles reports profits have actually increased "more than five times their adjusted peacetime average, and about eleven times the actual 1936-39 average"?

And why should they in meat packing, where a study by Chairman Donald Montgomery of the CIO Cost of Living Committee shows that the ratio of profit to investment is more than six times higher than before the war?

Eight major meat packing firms have increased their profits from an annual average of $22,382,000 in 1935-39 to $153,193,000 in 1944, according to Montgomery, "while the dollar value of sales rose to little more than twice the prewar level." In the same period the price of meat has risen about 18%.

To sum up, we cannot do better than quote Murray's conclusion, based on official government figures:

"Present profit margins—indicative of a wide spread between costs and prices—are fully adequate to absorb all or practically all of a wage increase of the magnitude requested in the various specific CIO cases before the War Labor Board.

"An increase of 20% in the aggregate private non-agricultural wage and salary bill, even if all taken away from profits, would still leave profits before taxes approximately at the level of 1940."

TIME LOST: "In all fairness it should be said that if every man engaged in war work were given 30 seconds a day to blow his nose, more time would be lost to the war effort in one year than has been lost through strikes in any war year."—Late Judge Charles M. Hay of War Manpower Commission.

WHO'S WORTHLESS? Labor-baiting Sen. Bilbo (polltaxer, Miss.) revealed his sense of values in asking funds for a new and fancy House-Senate building, when he said: "If the government is willing to put up houses for worthless slum dwellers, it ought to be willing to loan money to take care of Congress."

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

THE statistical adventures of the War Labor Board public members are suggestive of the financial career of Barnaby's friend, Mr. O'Malley, in the comic strip.

Mr. O'Malley entered the field of high finance with a fund of three million dollars—in the form of an IOU won in a crap game from an invisible pixy.

The WLB public members are banking on the myth of "high war wages" and disappearing living costs to carry the country through the reconversion period when temporary additions to basic wage rates will be no more.

★ ★ ★

They defend the Little Steel formula, under which wage rates are held to 15% above January, 1941, by claiming at one and the same time that they have successfully enforced it and that "adjusted straight-time hourly earnings" have increased by 36.7%.

If this sounds pixylated, and you wonder how they can both have their cake and eat it—can freeze wages and yet say wages have risen far beyond the freezing point—the public members will explain that their 36.7% figure includes such factors as greater incentive earnings due to greater production, upgrading, merit increases and shift premiums.

For instance, you and your buddy work on a job for which the wage rates are frozen. But your buddy gets upgraded to a job paying 10c more. That's what the WLB public members would call an average increase in adjusted hourly earnings of 5c for you two.

So wages have been frozen and yet you've had an "adjusted" increase of 5c an hour! Isn't it wonderful? Just think what an "adjusted" increase you would have if your buddy were promoted to superintendent!

★ ★ ★

You may find it hard to make ends meet, with the wage rates for your job up only 15%, while living costs have risen 45%.

But don't worry. The WLB public members have a statistical wand to make the wolf disappear from your door—to their satisfaction, if not to yours.

They've dug up some figure-conjurors who say living costs have gone up only 30%, not 45%—all the evidence of your own household budget to the contrary notwithstanding.

So, they say, your "adjusted" earnings have gone up 36.7% (even if your wage rates are frozen at 15% and some other fellow got the "adjustments"), and living costs have gone up only 30%—which makes you able to buy more groceries than you could before, even if you can't!

★ ★ ★

But maybe you're one of those who have gotten most of the "adjustments." Maybe you earn more because you're producing a lot more, because you've been upgraded, because you've been put on a night shift that pays more, and because you're working a lot of overtime.

Of course, tax, bond and other deductions eat deep into your increased earnings. But anyhow you're managing to get by, despite high living costs.

"Ah-hah," say the WLB public members, "you're doing fine, so there's no need for any change in the Little Steel formula, even though cut-backs are just around the corner."

★ ★ ★

What happens to all this superstructure above basic wage rates once cutbacks and reconversion get under way?

The overtime pay on which you may be getting by today is cut off, with reduced working hours as war orders end. The higher paying shift may be discontinued, and if you have been upgraded during the war, you can also find yourself demoted by a reverse trend after the war.

Under these circumstances, you and millions of others will depend solely on the basic wage rates which the WLB public members are now so studiously trying to ignore.

Yet they themselves admit that "a large part of the increase in adjusted straight-time hourly earnings above the increases in wage-rate schedules probably will be eliminated when cutbacks occur and when the labor supply becomes adequate for industrial needs."

The OPA calculates a $17 billion annual loss in wage earnings after V-E Day, for such reasons—a loss that will also affect farmers, professionals, businessmen and all others who depend on the workers' purchasing power.

In face of this danger to our whole economy, the WLB public members recommend no change in the Little Steel formula either to remove present inequities or as a step "toward solution of the problems of reconversion." The public interest demands reversal of this recommendation.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, S. H. Dalrymple, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, Emil Rieve, Reid Robinson, Frank Rosenblum, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux.....Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C.
Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 March 5, 1945 No. 10

Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

On February 9, through the OWI London-French Radio Section, London, England, the writer broadcast the following message:

"We are happy to again associate with our French trade unionists through this World Trade Union Conference. I had the pleasure in 1938 of welcoming to the United States the distinguished leader and associate, Brother Jouhaux. I also saw him depart from our shores and return to his beloved France, and the people he serves so well.

"The CIO welcomes the closest kind of cooperation between the French trade unions and our movement. We deem it essential to the restoration of France and its people and to the making of further progress for the workers of both our countries and to the extension of the democratic way of life and preservation of the same throughout the universe.

"The trade union movement is the bulwark of democracy and international peace. The French trade union movement has played a vital role in the past and we expect it to do so in the future."

Election Victories

USA District Director Pete Mosele, New York City, reports: Office workers, Burnham Boiler Corp., Irvington, N. Y., CIO 33, no union 7. Lord & Burnham Co., Irvington, N. Y., CIO 32, no union 1. Both groups are in one unit.

CIO Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone, Connecticut, reports: Charles Parker Co., Meriden, Conn., UERMWA-CIO 350, no union 28. Farrel Birmingham plant, Ansonia and Derby, Conn., USA-CIO 699, no union 353.

Frank Bonacci, CIO Reg. Dir., Utah, advises: American Can Co., Ogden, Utah, USA-CIO 81, no union 3. Castle Peak-Ravin Mining Co., Roosevelt, Utah, CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers 38, no union 4.

Thos. Gallagher, Org. Dir., Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, reports following election victories: Kemp Engineering Co., E. Boston, Mass., CIO won 56% of the votes; Double Protection Awning Co., Miami, Fla., CIO won over no union 89% of the votes; Dravo Corp., Neville Island, Pa., CIO won 90% of the votes over no union.

At Beth-East Boston Yard, E. Boston, Mass., CIO won 88% of the votes. At Todd Corp. plant, New York City, CIO won 94% of the votes over no union. At Todd-Johnson Shipbuilding Co., New Orleans, La., CIO won by 95% over no union, and at General Ship Co., E. Boston, Mass. (always in the past an AFL yard), CIO won over the AFL by 54%.

CIO Reg. Dir. Frank J. Bender, Maryland, reports: Chambersburg Engineering Co.'s plant, Chambersburg, Pa., UAW-CIO 242, no union 111. Some two years ago we lost this election and this year, through the fine efforts of CIO Field Rep. Robert J. Brylke, we came through with this fine victory.

Geo. Brown, Dir. Org. IWA-CIO, reports: Claiborne Veneer Co., Vicksburg, Miss., CIO 33, no union 11; Marsh Logging Co., Eugene, Ore., CIO 22, AFL 1, no union 6.

CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. A. R. Hardesty, Dallas, Tex., advises: Bewley Mills, Fort Worth, Tex., CIO 100, against 78; Dallas Coffin Co., Dallas, Tex., CIO 56, against 6.

Sub. Reg. Dir. G. Geo. DeNucci, Columbus, Ohio, reports: Moores & Ross (Borden), Columbus, Ohio (drivers), CIO 51, against 39; (plant men) CIO 121, Independent 82. Intl. Reps. George Worrell and Al Carson were in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. George Craig, Philadelphia, reports: Ajax Electric Co., Phila., CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers 25, against 7; Stewardstown Furniture Co., Stewardstown, Pa., CIO Furniture Workers 64, against 20.

Joseph M. Walsh, CIO Reg. Dir., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., reports (production and maintenance employes): Luzerne County Gas & Electric Corp., UWOC-CIO 84, Independent 51.

Contracts Signed

CIO's FAECT announced the signing of a collective bargaining agreement between the Marine Draftsmen's Assn. at Cox & Stevens, CIO affiliate, and Cox & Stevens, nationally renowned marine designers and engineers, covering engineers, drafting room technicians and technical employes at this concern.

Contract terms include retroactive pay award, minimum pay adjustments, seniority clauses, sick leave and holidays. One feature of the agreement is a system of automatic progressions to the midpoint of the salary range with maximums to be achieved by increases based on merit. Merit reviews are to take place semi-annually, upgrading and promotion reviews are to take place quarterly.

CIO Reg. Dir. E. B. Pugh, Virginia, reports (orderlies, attendants, maids and janitors): University of Virginia Hospital, Charlottesville, Va., a state institution, SCMWA-CIO (card cross-check), resulted in recognition of CIO as bargaining agent. This is the first local of state employes which we hope is the forerunner of many other locals of state employes throughout Virginia.

Brother Pugh, CIO Rep. Ted duCuennois and a committee of the local union will meet in negotiations with Dr. C. S. Lentz, hospital administrator, on the proposed contract.

The Intl. Fur & Leather Workers Union have concluded a two-year collective contract, embodying all the orders and recommendations of the NWLB with the Greater New York Retail Furriers Assn., it was announced by Joint Council Manager Irving Potash. This agreement with the retailers covers 250 fur manufacturing-retail establishments and provides, among other things, arbitration throughout life of the agreement of discharges alleged to be without just cause, vacation with pay and health insurance.

The Midwest District IFLWU-CIO scored one of its greatest organization victories when they won the election at Chicago Rawhid plant by a vote of 573 as against 249 for no union and 36 for AFL. This campaign was conducted by Reg. Dir. Abe Feinglass and Organizers Frank Mierklewicz and Robert Herbin.

CIO World Rally Set For Mar. 12

CIO's first-hand report to the people on the London World Labor Congress will be given by President Murray and delegates at a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden, New York, March 12.

The meeting will also mark CIO's endorsement of the Crimea conference and other world security plans, it was announced.

CIO speakers, fresh from London, will include R. J. Thomas, who headed the delegation and Sidney Hillman, who presented the CIO plan for a new world labor organization that was accepted by the meeting.

Glass Union Re-elects

Top officials of the CIO Federation of Glass, Ceramic & Silica Workers have been re-elected for another term, the union announced this week. These include Pres. Joseph Froesch, Sec.-Treas. Lewis McCracken and 1st Vice-Pres. Leland Beard.

Ralph Reiser, president of the Federation's District 4, was elected 2nd vice-president and director of organizing, an office authorized at the Federation's convention last summer. He has been serving in this capacity since his appointment by the executive board last November.

Five district presidents who serve as members of the international executive board were also up for election. Three were re-elected — Burl Phares of Charleston, W. Va. Dist. 2; Ed McVann, East Sparta, Ohio, Dist. 3; and Herman Leiner, Buffalo, N. Y., Dist. 5.

Ward Case Still Stalled

The courts this week were still marking time on the Montgomery Ward case, following the recent decision of Chicago Federal District Court Judge Philip L. Sullivan that government seizure of Ward property was illegal. The CIO Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Employes again pointed to CIO President Murray's position, in a previously issued statement, which said:

"The decision by Judge Sullivan recently issued in the Montgomery Ward case is a disturbing factor and, if sustained, leaves an unfilled gap in the peaceful solution of labor disputes in the efforts of organized labor to maintain its present methods of settling labor disputes by peaceful means.

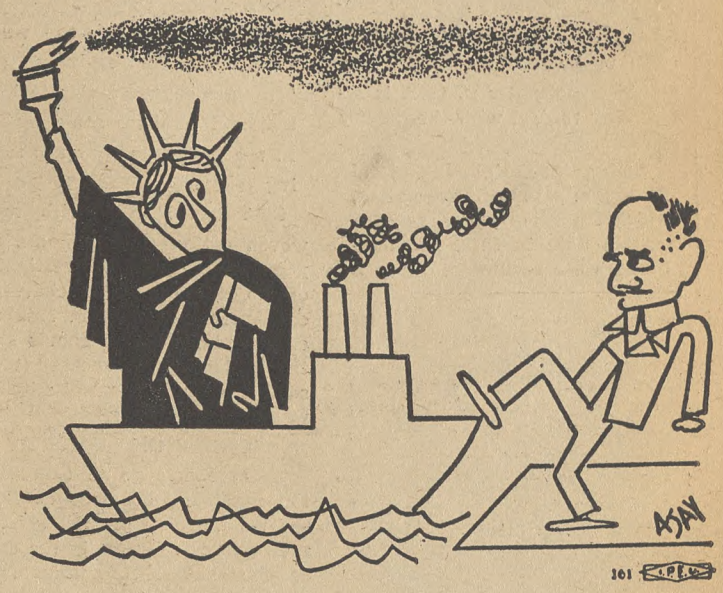
"The effect of this decision is to state to these aggrieved workers that they cannot use their own weapons to adjust their grievances during war time, nor can they expect the government to comply with the obligations which it has assumed.

"This creates an unfortunate situation and permits executives of the Sewell Avery type to take advantage of labor during the period of the war to destroy labor unions and the fundamental principle of true cellective bargaining.

"The CIO supports morally and financially the efforts of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Employes to secure the benefits of collective bargaining to the employes of Montgomery Ward."

No Private War, Mr. Biddle! Let's Make It Public!

The U. S. Supreme Court has taken the Harry Bridges case under consideration, and will probably reach a verdict in a few weeks. Meantime, CIO Pres. Philip Murray has written President Roosevelt urging him to end the 10-year persecution of Bridges in the interests of national unity and the war effort. Murray's letter also urged all CIO members to write to President Roosevelt to add their voices to the plea for ordering the deportation warrant set aside. The excerpts below are from the pamphlet, "Biddle's Private War Against Harry Bridges," published by the Harry Bridges Victory Committee, 23 W. 26th St., New York 10, N. Y. Free on application.



"You Can't Deport Principles," Mr. Biddle!

Twenty-five years ago, an Australian boy named Harry Bridges, came to this country to work and live in freedom. That was in 1920. The next year he took out his first citizenship papers, since he intended to spend the rest of his life in the United States.

In 1928 he applied for his second papers. Through some mix-up in the U. S. District Court of San Francisco, Bridges was told that his first papers expired and he would have to wait two more years before he could apply again.

Two years later, when it was time for him to apply again for his second papers Bridges was not in a position to bear the expenditure involved. But as soon as he was financially able, in 1933, he applied.

Meanwhile Harry Bridges worked hard as a longshoreman on the San Francisco waterfront. No one had anything against him. His record was good. But his pay was very low.

As soon as Harry Bridges began to talk about decent wages, decent working conditions for his men, and the protection against the "kickback," the drive was started to get him deported.

Within a split second after he began to organize the longshoremen, shady characters were ready to swear that Bridges was a "subversive" and dangerous "red," "determined to overthrow the government."

At first it was claimed that Bridges had been a member of the Communist Party. Then, when the Supreme Court ruled in another case that past membership in the Communist Party cannot be held as ground for deportation, the tune was changed to read that Bridges was and is a member of the Communist Party.

When, after weeks of investigation and cross-examination, it was concluded that Bridges neither "is a member nor affiliated with the Communist Party," they passed a special law. Its author, Hobbs, stated that he was glad that it could be the means of getting Bridges.

Early in 1942, a four-man Board of Immigration Appeals of the Department of Justice, after a thorough review of the entire case, came up with this unanimous decision:

"Our study and analysis of the record requires us to find that membership in our affiliation with either the Communist Party or the MWIU has not been established. . . It is our unanimous opinion that the warrant must be cancelled."

Somewhere along the line, Francis Biddle has developed a personal and bitter grudge agains Harry Bridges. He made up his mind to "get" Bridges. Without notice and without giving anyone the opportunity to prepare to argue the case before him, Biddle did what no Attorney General ever did before: He repudiated the unanimous findings of his own Board of Immigration Appeals and ordered Bridges deported.

Five days later a petition was filed for a hearing before Biddle.

Three days later Biddle denied the petition. His mind was made up.

* * *

Philip Murray, President of the CIO, hit the nail right on the head, when he said that the real reason behind the persecution of Bridges is that "he was 'guilty' of the 'crime committed' in 1934 when he organized the longshoremen on the Pacific Coast. A memorandum issued by the Labor Department confirms this conclusion."

By ELEANOR FOWLER

Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Auxiliaries

One of the great weakness of the new OPA-WPB clothing program is its failure to deal with the problem of quality. Of course it has other weaknesses. The new problem aims to restore the price lines of two years ago and the same proportion between low and medium priced clothes and expensive clothes that existed then. But unless there's some control over the quality of the garments made under it, the prices won't mean much.

Fortunately, although there are no quality standards in the program itself, except the kind of cloth to be used in cotton garments made under it, OPA is attempting to deal with the quality problem.

Under the original General Maximum Price Regulation, which froze top prices as of a certain date in 1942, manufacturers were required to keep a record of their various price lines. Those records show the kind of cloth used, the workmanship, color fastness, etc. They are supposed also to have a record of those same factors in the garments they are making today.

OPA has started with men's woven cotton shirts, shorts, and pajamas. They send investigators out to plants to fill in charts for each price line sold in 1942 and each sold now. The charts show the kind of cloth, whether it was sanforized, what kind of stitching was used, etc.

CHECK ON QUALITY

These charts go to experts in the national office who check to see whether the present shirt of a certain price is really the same as one that sold for that same price in March, 1942. Needless to say, they frequently find it is not. They quite often find that a considerably less expensive 1942 garment corresponds to the higher priced 1945 one. Then they require the manufacturer to roll back his price, and they bring a triple damage suit against him for the overcharges on all the sales of those shirts he has made above the 1942 price.

Unfortunately this process is time consuming, takes lots of experts, and isn't always too effective.

In spite of its limitations this attempt to come to grips with the quality problem in the clothing field should have the enthusiastic support of consumers. OPA is expanding the staff working on it. They're moving in on men's rayon shirts, shorts and pajamas and on girls' and women's woolen sweaters.

JACQUELINE BROPHY, secretary and daughter of John Brophy, director of CIO Industrial Union Councils, is leaving her CIO job to go into training with the Foreign Service of the State Dept. After a two or three-month training period, she expects to be assigned somewhere abroad as a secretarial clerk.

On the Air With CIO

CIO's Saturday radio shows are No. 1 dialing bait for millions of CBS and Blue Network listeners, as letters to the chains indicate. The CBS 3:45 p. m. EWT show has an 85 per cent coverage with 106 local stations affiliated with the chain carrying it, and the 6:45 p. m. EWT Blue program has almost complete coverage of over 130 stations.

★ ★ ★

The CBS show this Saturday (March 10) will feature the Packinghouse, Farm Equipment, and Food, Tobacco & Allied Workers Unions.

The Blue show will tell of the fight to repeal the polltax. Are you listening?

★ ★ ★

A unique musical education program is being broadcast by the CIO State, County & Municipal Workers Teachers Union in New York City.

Carried over FM station WABF under the auspices of the union's Music Teachers' Chapter, the program is designed to help in choosing material which can enrich the study of music.

The program will be broadcast at 7:30 p. m. March 11, 18 and 25.

—Army Air Forces Photo.

IMPROVISING A JEEP for a camera dolly, Major Clark Gable's AAF Combat Camera Crew photographs exteriors of barracks for the film, "Combat America."

Films For Union Showings

Clark Gable Combat Movie

Major Clark Gable's technicolor production, "Combat America" is one of the most popular 16mm war films now available for showing. The 63-minute exciting movie follows the Flying Fortress crews of the 351st Bombardment Group from the end of their training at a Colorado training field to actual combat over Germany.

It tells the story of the crews and gunners, showing how they live, how they fight and how they rest.

Information on how to obtain this film and others for showings before union groups, may be obtained from the Office of War Information, Bureau of Motion Pictures, Washington 25, D. C.

16MM's Popular

Some 23,500,000 Americans have seen 16mm films shown in behalf of the Sixth War Loan drive —an all-time high in 16mm achievement in the United States reports the OWI's Bureau of Motion Pictures. Many of the audiences were drawn from war plants, unions, farm groups, churches, schools and women's organizations.

Mr. and Mrs. America

CIO Pres. Philip Murray makes a brief dramatic appearance along with Pres. Roosevelt, Sec. of the Treas. Henry Morgenthau and other public figures in a new 16mm film called "Mr. and Mrs. America," announces the War Finance Division, U. S. Treasury Dept.

John Sutton, leading man for 20th Century Fox and now in the Navy, supervised the production of the picture together with J. Edward Shugrue, director of the Motion Picture and Special Events Section of the War Finance Division.

United Nations

A catalog of all 16mm and 35-mm. sound films showing the history, customs and habits of the people in the United Nations has been issued by the Free World Assn. of Hollywood, 214 Taft Bldg., Hollywood 28, Calif.

The film list was compiled to acquaint American with the people of the United Nations through movies "as weapons for peace" so that "World War III can never happen." The catalog, which was prepared by a special committee headed by Sol Lesser, motion picture producer, tells where and how unions and other groups can obtain the films.

Arthur Hornblow Jr., is president of the Free World Assn. Other officers include Charles Boyer, Kenneth MacGowan, Walter Wanger and other Hollywood notables.

CIO Education Conference

A conference of Educational Directors of CIO national and international unions will be held at National CIO headquarters March 10-11, announces Kermit Eby, CIO director of education and research.

Subjects on the agenda include discussion of the CIO resolution on education; adult education and extension programs in institutions of higher learning and within the states, and developments in education in the various unions including a discussion of how interest in workers' education can be stimulated.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY TROUBLE SHOOTER

Art by Mort Meskin
Story by Cole-Greene

COPYRIGHT NATL. CIO NEWS

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with acutal persons, living or dead.

Produced for the CIO NEWS by ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, Inc.

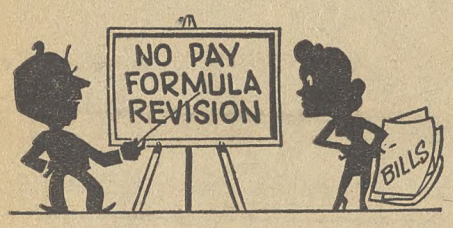
20c A Meal Isn't Gravy! WLB Please Take Note

(Continued from Page 1)

them to preserve the wage freeze of the Little Steel Formula.

The unfairness of this proposal is emphasized by the following two factors. First, because workers have gone out and raised production to win the war, and temporarily earned higher incentive earnings, they are to be penalized in not having their basic wage rates increased. This, surely, is breaking faith with workers who were told in the Little Steel Formula that only their basic wage rates would be considered in determining any inequities as a result of rising prices and cost of living.

Secondly, it is conceded that "when cut-backs occur" the factors contributing to higher straight-time earnings will largely vanish, and all that workers will have left to rely upon for earnings are their basic wage rates. Hours of work also will be cut, further reducing their earning power. But not



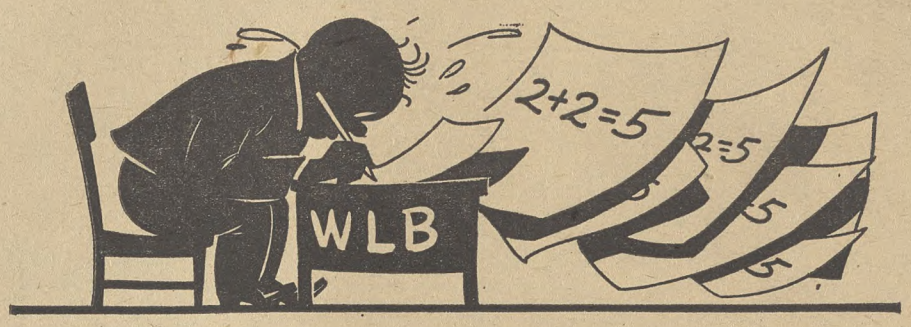
prices or the cost of living.

From the viewpoint of postwar it is equally necessary to raise wages now. This is emphasized by the maldistribution of the nation's savings. It is commonly believed that postwar prosperity will be built upon the accumulated savings of the American people. But the facts are to the contrary. The Office of Price Administration studies show that for 1942, 66 per cent of the spending units—families and single consumers—received $2,500 or less in annual income, and they have only 11.6 per cent of the total savings. The huge wartime savings, unfortunately, are not in the hands of the people who make up the vast majority of the buying public.

Purchasing Power in Danger

Another development that makes an upward revision of wages necessary is the tremendous technological gains made during the war. These are even recognized by the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, which recently referred to the "incredibly increased productivity" of American industry during the war. The meaning in the postwar of this greatly increased man-hour output of American industry is that fewer workers will be required to produce war goods, and unless their wages are substantially raised there will not be the purchasing power to employ the displaced workers.

In the United Steelworkers of America we have a rather extensive research department which periodically [illegible] a representative group of



steelworkers' housewives, who are picked at random. I want to tell you what these housewives—these really true "economists"—have to say. They live in Braddock, Pa.

The income and expenditures for these families are for the month of January, 1945. The entire survey is still in process of completion, but I have been able to secure the results for a few of the families first interviewed. These give some indication of what the final results of the complete survey will find.

The first housewife gives us the following expert economic testimony. Her husband has worked for the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. for 21 years and now receives 98 cents an hour, and with overtime earned $231.23 in January.

Wages Lag Behind Expenses

She has a 15-year-old daughter and a dependent elderly sister living with her, making a family unit of four persons. Her total expenditures in this month were $236.94. She went in the hole by $5.71 in January. But this does not tell her whole story. Her husband has 10 per cent of his income deducted for bond purchases, so that her cash income was only $208.11, and her out-of-pocket debt in January was $28.83.

The bond purchase, of course, is saving, but during the war her total net accumulated bondholdings have amounted to only $337.50, less than $85 per member of family. There is little, if any, liquid purchasing power in this family's bonds to spend in the postwar.

This housewife has not been extravagant in her expenditures, which amounted to $197.14, less taxes and insurance but not including bond deductions. She owns her own home, but had to spend $24.06 for real estate taxes, house repairs, and household operation. This was 12 per cent of her expenditures. Fuel, electricity and ice took another 10%. Food accounted for 39%, clothing 20%, transportation 5%, medical care 6%, and miscellaneous items the remaining 9%.

Her cash outlay of $40.28 for clothing and $76.60 for food demonstrate the great extent to which the cost of these essentials has risen during the war. Her food expenditures amounted to 22½ cents per meal per person—hardly an excessive expenditure.

Now let us hear from another expert "economist." She tells her own story in the first person.

"I am a young housewife with four children, two in school and two at home. My oldest daughter is twelve, and the youngest is two. My husband works for the Bethlehem Steel Company as a punching machine operator. He is 36 years old and has worked there for fifteen years, ever since we were married.

He makes 91 cents an hour, and worked very hard in January to earn $179.37, but with bond deduction he brought home only $149.37 in cash. We had no tax deductions because our family is so big and my husband's earnings are so low.

'Went in Hole' $57 in January

"I did the best I could, but went in the hole in January by $57.60, as our total expenditures were $206.97. It is some problem keeping two school children in clothes, and food is so high. At the first of the year we had $333.60 in the bank, but at the end of January this fell to $276. I don't know what we are going to do, because at this rate our savings will soon be gone. With the cost of everything so high, I don't see why wages aren't raised.

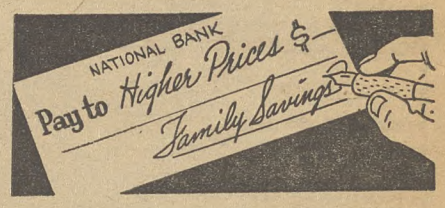
"Our rent is $36 a month, and this alone took 20% of our expenditures in January. Food is just terrible. I spent $113.21 for food or 57% of the total cost of running my house. This is only twenty cents a meal for each one in the family. My other costs were 3% for utilities, 6% for clothing, 1% for transportation and medical care, and 12% for miscellaneous items.

"I have cut corners all I know how. I don't buy clothes for myself. We can't find any lower-rent house to move to. Things are bad. I'm afraid we will have to quit buying bonds, unless wages are raised. This would break my husband's heart.

"We have $1,068.75 in bonds now, and we want to keep them for our children's education. It would be a shame if we had to use them to buy food and clothes for our children so that they won't be able to get the education that my husband and I missed. We certainly are going to do everything in our power to keep these bonds for the schooling of our children."

Postwar Buying Power Lacking

This economist gives testimony that speaks for itself. From the postwar viewpoint, it is clear that there is no accumulated purchasing power in this family to buy stoves, electric iceboxes, and other consumer durable goods to make the



wheels of peacetime industry turn. This family's wartime savings are earmarked for education several years in the future.

From a war viewpoint, it is clear that the Little Steel formula is working a great hardship on this family and calls out for revision.

Action Needed To Halt Collapse

A genuine regard for public policy requires not only a frank statement of the conviction that the situation has changed since the present stabilization policy was adopted. It is necessary in addition to recognize that certain steps must be taken now to prevent a serious postwar collapse. Wage—price relationships have become radically distorted; if they are not corrected the goal of full employment cannot be reached. There is no need to emphasize the serious consequences of prolonged and serious unemployment. Every country in the world recognizes that the decade of the '30's must never be repeated.

To achieve and maintain full employment, it is now generally agreed, a larger share must go to the lower income groups. Otherwise, purchasing power will not be adequate to buy back the products of industry and oversaving will again cripple production.

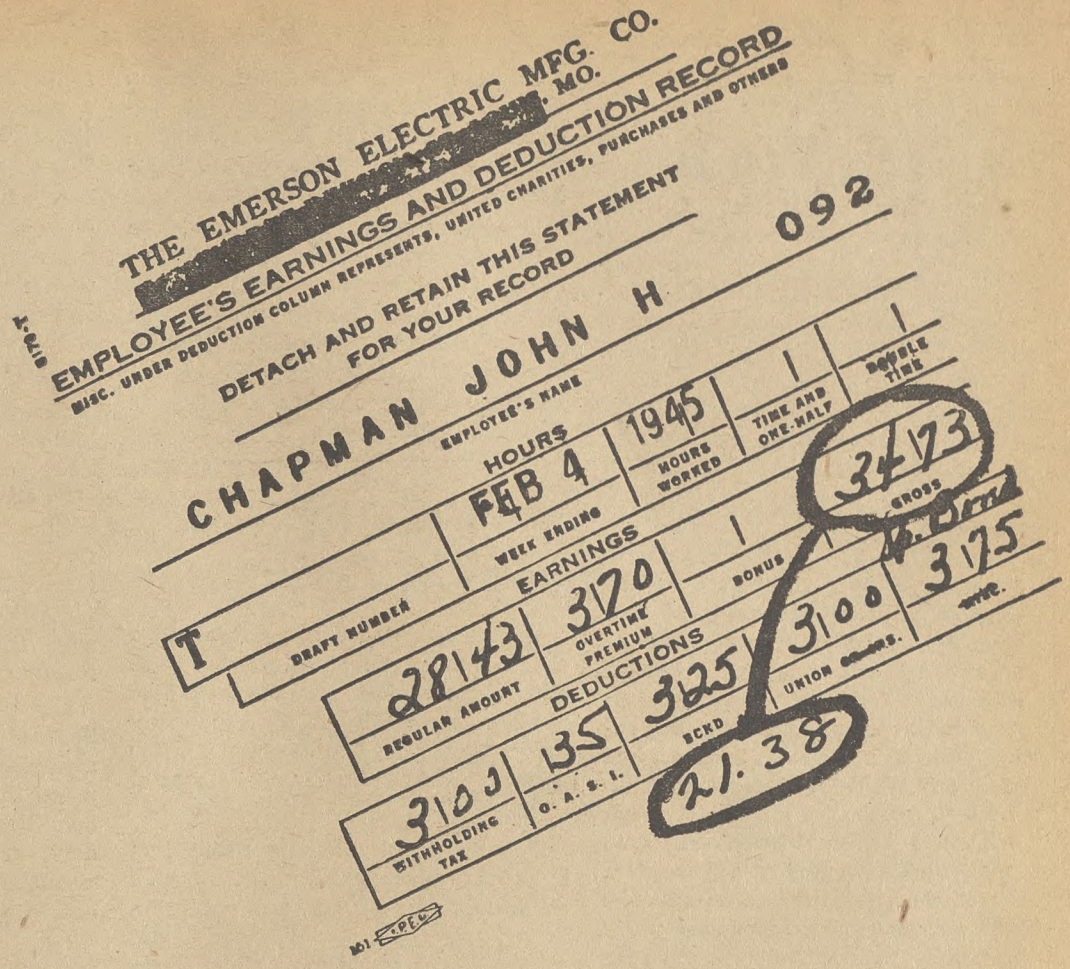
The CIO NEWS

National Edition

Weekly Publication
Of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 11 March 12, 1945



PAY CHECK STUBS like that above showing take-home pay totaling $21.38 — $13.35 less than total earnings—are one of the more graphic reasons for revision of the Little Steel Formula.

Menace to Unions

Tough Sledding For Labor In The State Capitals

The Christian American Assn's. anti-labor drive that swept through nine state legislatures in 1943 is on the march again. From Massachusetts to California, from Michigan to Texas, some elected representatives of the people are bending an ear to the song of those who would "regulate unions in the public interest" and in so doing would virtually send them to their death.

South Dakota has already passed a "right to work" law which outlaws the union shop, and similar legislation has been introduced in nine other states—Arkansas, Arizona, Colorado, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Tennessee, Texas and Vermont.

Laws limiting political activity of unions, requiring the filing of financial statements and the registration of unions and organizers, or restricting the activities of pickets are being considered in 17 states.

That, in brief, is the picture drawn from reports of the CIO Industrial Council Dept., headed by John Brophy, from the Division of Labor Standards of the U. S. Labor Dept., and from Federated Press.

Some idea of the hysteria behind proposed legislation can be gathered from a bill introduced in the Massachusetts Senate, which requires unions which wish to picket to send a minute description of the place to be picketed to the State Board of Arbitration & Conciliation. The law authorizes the Board to determine the proper number of pickets which the union may use and to issue non-transferrable identification badges for them!

Legislation proposed in other states is almost as fantastic and probably just as unconstitutional as the Massachusetts bill would be if it were made a law.

Such laws are "part of a general pattern to attack

(Continued on Page 12)

Have You Ever Seen One?

'Dreams' May Walk But Pay Checks Don't Stretch

Pay checks with weekly take-home totaling $21.38, $24.81, $31.21 and $30.79 just won't stretch to cover the $54 a week budget estimated by an unbiased University of California committee as necessary to provide for a worker's family of four.

Stark facts such as the pay check stub reproduced above and copies of workers' budgets showing the rise in the cost of living between 1941 and 1944 are the evidence CIO wage delegations to Washington are presenting to their Congressmen in asking for revision of the Little Steel formula. Latest delegation, this week, was from Missouri.

Example of the monthly budget which shows better than thousands of words the rise in cost of living is that of C. Turman, member of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, employed by the Emerson Electric Co. in St. Louis. Here it is:

	1941	1944
Rent paid	$22.50	$25.00
Groceries	32.00	60.00
Clothing	22.00	34.00
Medical, Dental	8.00	11.50
Coal	3.00	6.50
	$87.50	$137.00

While pay checks remain the same, the prices of clothing, groceries rent, etc. have gone up. In many places the housing shortage has forced workers to move into higher priced houses in neighborhoods where the living standards are above their means.

With prices rising the worker in wartime has extra taxes, Red Cross, War Chest, War Bonds slashing into his pay check. Even with overtime pay, incentive pay, merit increases, shift premiums, and upgradings, workers pay checks won't stretch to cover their budget, and with VE day most workers will go back to straight hourly rates. And reduction in weekly hours from 48 to 40 will mean a one-third cut in earnings.

CIO delegations have been calling on their Congressmen and presenting these facts to them since January. They have included representatives from CIO unions in New York, Minnesota, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Missouri and Iowa. The last delegation, from New Jersey, will call on Congressmen March 14 and 15.

Another group raising its voice in asking for modification of the Little Steel Formula was the CIO Shop Stewards Conference meeting in New York City last week (see earlier story inside).

Missouri delegates last week called on Vice-President Truman, as well as their Congressmen, requesting that they use their influence to bring about revision of the Little Steel Formula. Truman stated that he felt the "first job" was to win the war and prevent inflation.

Needed Now—V-E Streamline Job!

(See Page 3)

WASHINGTON GUIDE

First Test-- Bretton Woods

First Congressional test of U. S. sincerity on world cooperation for security and peace comes up with hearings in the House Banking and Currency Committee beginning March 9 on the bill (HR 2211) to ratify the Bretton Woods agreement for postwar world trade.

At stake are some five million U. S. jobs in foreign trade made possible by this United Nations agreement to stabilize world currencies, help rebuild war-devastated and undeveloped countries. CIO, together with broad groups of liberals, economists, farm and women's organizations, is backing the bill in its present form.

The Independent Bankers Assn., organization of small town bankers, has defied the Wall St. American Bankers Assn. to support the bill.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, writing to Committee Chairman Brent Spence (D., Ky.), in charge of the bill, calls it "the best guarantee of an expanded world trade that will afford protection to American businessmen, markets to American farmers and jobs for American workers."

Following the new GOP line on foreign policy, Republican leaders are blowing slow and cautious on the issue while allowing rank and file party men to blow distinctly cold. Thus, men like Rep. Walcott (R., Mich.), who was at Bretton Woods, show a cagey attitude, supporting it "in principle" while admitting there are "objections" to the agreement as finally written. At the same time, GOP big shots like Sen. Wherry (Neb.) file long statements in the Record which sum up by saying something like this: "From the present study, the answer is 'No.'"

Key issue on the bill will be attempts to amend it. Most of these attempts will look innocent, will be wrapped around with technical wordage that nobody is expected or desired to understand. Any amendment will either wreck the agreement or delay it another year or more.

The Bretton Woods agreement was worked out by 44 United Nations, signed by all of them, including the U. S. Any changes put over in Congress will send the whole thing back to all 44 signers to be worked over again. It took a year to get the meeting together last summer, months to work out the final compromise.

Price Control Showdown

(See Page 3)

Pres. Murray's prepared testimony in the House Banking and Currency Committee, given as the **Guide** went to press (Mar. 9), calls for continuance of price control without crippling amendments and with sufficient appropriations to enforce it.

The need for renewing the act and for strengthening price control, in addition to a basic wage rate increase, is particularly serious now with V-E Day approaching, Murray pointed out.

At the same time, we need a planned and rational approach to reconversion that will include successful price control and adequate take-home pay.

Testifying after Pres. Murray were Eleanor Fowler, Secretary-Treasurer of the CIO Women's Auxiliaries, and Annie Stein, volunteer price panel worker and member of the Federal Workers Auxiliaries, as well as Sol Barkin, research director, CIO Textile Workers Union.

Lineups On World Policy

On the basis of past records and a check of current statements, the U. S. Senate today has only 46 members positively committed to supporting unity with the United Nations for postwar world security out of a total of 96.

Treaties require Senate ratification by a two-thirds majority. Assuming all 96 members present and voting on Dumbarton Oaks, San Francisco, and other treaties made with allied countries, we are short by 18 votes of the needed 64.

This gives the CIO and all the millions of people and hundreds of organizations interested in peace and postwar security an extremely hard job for the next few weeks and months. It means that we have to translate 18 doubtful or anti-United Nations votes into positive pro-United Nations votes.

We already have 15 Senators—nine Democrats and six Republicans—who are considered doubtful but whose records and current statements show that they lean to the United Nations side.

We also have eight—two Democrats and six Republicans—who can be classed as doubtful but who lean to the anti-United Nations side.

We have five Republicans with isolationist records whose recent statements indicate at least a professed desire to go along with the U. S. and the United Nations and against the Axis. There's one Democrat whose record is positive but whose current statements are the opposite.

On the anti-United Nations side, with records and current statements so negative that nothing can be hoped from them, we have 14 Republicans, five Democrats and one Progressive.

Of the 46 who are classed as certain supporters of the FDR foreign policy, 39 are Democrats and seven are Republicans.

The totals show that only a small fraction of the 38 Republicans in the House, only seven, are pro-United Nations and only six have leanings that way. The rest are either anti-United Nations or also lean that way.

Close study of the record and a knowledge of the individual Senators' attitudes shows that the pious statements of GOP foreign policy leader Sen. Vandenberg (Mich.) are intended only for public consumption and not meant to have any effect on Republican Senators.

Of all 96 Senators studied, only five Republicans show a possible change of heart, from isolationist to pro-United Nations. Vandenberg is one of those. In other words, Vandenberg's speeches on cooperation with the United Nations, his demands for action quicker than immediate, his profound breast-beatings—all are well understood in GOP circles.

The job of shifting the 15 doubtful but leaning to cooperative Senators to the certain column, plus three others, is strictly up to us as voters and as Americans.

Have you written to your two men yet to ask them where they stand?

Manpower To Conference

With Senate passage of the Wagner-Kilgore amendments to S 36, which are in effect a substitute for the May-Bailey bill, the manpower issue now goes to conference of House and Senate where differences between the House and Senate bills are supposed to be ironed out.

The Senate bill avoids the labor draft features of the May-Bailey bill, does have penalties against employers for illegal use of manpower. **Urge your Senators to stand up for S 36 as passed by the Senate, oppose the May-Bailey bill as passed by the House.**

Dirty Work By 'Consent'

"Gentleman Sam" Hobbs, the triple-chin threat from Alabama, tried a fast and dirty one in the House this week—and almost got away with it. Had he won, unions would now be faced with a bill (HR 32) slapping a $10,000 fine and 20 years in jail on members and organizers taking part in normal union activities—all under the sacred name of "anti-racketeering."

Freshman Rep. Hugh De Lacy (D., Wash.) was the alert Congressman who spotted Hobb's bill on what is called the "consent calendar," which would have put it past the House by unanimous consent, had De Lacy not objected. The consent calendar is usually used to get private bills through—i. e., bills "for the relief" of some individual or other. Few Congressmen pay attention to what's on it. De Lacy did, and his objection stopped the Hobbs bill.

The bill comes around again on the consent calendar in a week. This time it takes three objections to stop it. De Lacy and Rep. Ray Madden (D., Ind.) are rounding up Congressmen to join them. Write yours and ask him to give a hand.

Williams Vote Set

As the Guide went to press, the vote to confirm or reject Aubrey Williams as Rural Electrification head seemed imminent in the Senate. The same people that fought Wallace are fighting Williams, for the same reasons. If the Senate hasn't acted by the time you read this, send your Senators a wire.

Recess Coming

House Majority Leader McCormack (D. Mass.) said this week he was "hopeful" of a recess from Mar. 24 to Apr. 10. This means the Congressmen and Senators will be going home for an Easter vacation.

The best time to talk to your Congressman is when he's on the home grounds. Watch the Guide for further details on the recess and be ready to talk to your man about the issues on your mind when he gets home.

Quote of the Week

Yasua Yamida, Tokyo radio commentator, cited by Rep. Hugh De Lacey (D. Wash.) in a speech on the Chicago Tribune: "There is no doubt that Robert R. McCormick is an extremely charming character. I think America today needs many more dynamic characters like this Chicago veteran."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

A quick summary of bills now before Congress.

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Bretton Woods, (HR 2211, S 540)	Ratifies Bretton Woods agreement on world trade; lays base for five million US jobs.	Hearings begun in House Banking Committee (Rep. Spence, D. Ky., Chmn.) Mar. 9. CIO to testify.	Write your Representative to support without amendments.
Price control, (SJ Res 30)	Renews price control act.	Hearings begun in Senate Banking Committee, (Sen Wagner, D. N. Y., chmn.) Murray testimony Mar. 9. (see page three).	Write your two Senators to support without amendments that will cripple price control.
Polltax repeal, (HR 7)	Repeals polltax that prevents eight million white and Negro citizens from voting.	Discharge Petition 1 now being signed to get MR 7 out of Rules Committee. 218 signatures needed; about 100 in already.	Urge your Representative to sign DP 1, vote for HR 7.
Manpower; (S 36)	Tightens existing production facilities; has penalties for waste of manpower.	S 36 has passed Senate; May-Bailey has passed House. Now to House-Senate conference.	Urge Senators to stand up for S 36, oppose May-Bailey.

(Note: Address all Senators at Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives at House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Needed Now—Streamlined Economy For V-E Day

V-E Day is getting closer. Problems of price control, wages, production and the whole need for economic stabilization now before V-E Day become more and more acute.

Discussing these critical issues with the Senate Banking and Currency Committee as The CIO NEWS went to press, CIO Pres. Philip Murray elaborated on the prepared text that is given here in full. Watch next week's CIO NEWS for a fuller story on his extempore remarks to the Committee.

"With V-E Day probably only weeks away, we are at a cross roads in economic stabilization. Divided counsels within the Government, and outside of it, are delaying and defeating the preparation of plans to meet the crisis which we shall face on that day.

"We must act at once to

stabilize our war economy for the tough job ahead of completing the defeat of Japan, as soon as possible after Germany is knocked out of the war. The success with which we handle partial reconversion after V-E Day will point the way for full-scale reconversion after Japan's defeat.

"All of the forces now working against stabilization and toward higher prices, higher profits, lower take-home pay, and cutbacks and layoffs can and must be reversed.

"1) Price control is a necessary factor not only in the stabilization program but in the program for maintaining maximum production of war and civilian goods during the transition after V-E Day.

"2) Immediate general wage increases, far from threatening inflation, are a necessary first step to prevent deflation after V-E Day.

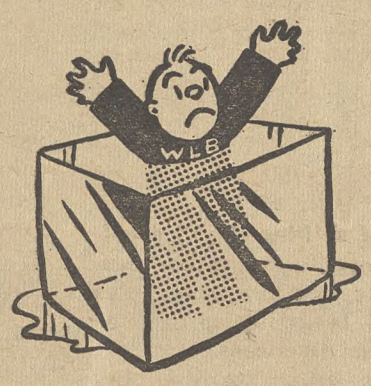
"3) An efficient national production program for war and for reconversion must include adequate take-home pay and successful price control.

"Recent actions by the Director of Economic Stabilization, Judge Vinson, have completely frozen the War Labor Board, and prevented it from functioning. At the same time the OPA is steadily raising prices and adding to extortionate profits. These unilateral decisions move in exactly the wrong direction.

"New OPA policies within the past year have begun to launch higher prices throughout many industries. This trend must be reversed, and prices strictly held.

"OPA says it is not concerned with profits, but it is steadily adding to profits by raising prices for industries which already are earning many times their pre-war take.

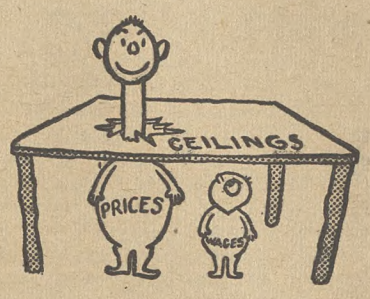
"Plans for pricing products that will come back after V-E Day appear to be largely geared



to a guarantee of profits during reconversion. Such a policy can only result in postwar prices too high for workers to pay—the pattern for unemployment and collapse such as we experienced in the 1930's.

"While raising prices regardless of profits, OPA also is committed to raising prices with every increase in wages, regardless of profits that are more than sufficient to pay the wage increases which labor is either demanding or getting.

"Major consideration of the CIO is that our members be fully employed at adequate take-home pay, and to see to



it that prices are kept under control so that their families do not lose in price increases what they have secured by collective bargaining.

"But neither wage increases nor price administration can begin to be effective in the absence of an efficient centralized direction of our national war economy under the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion and its constituent agencies.

"CIO respectfully submits to the Senate and House Banking and Currency Committees that they must look beyond the single, but important, question of price control to the whole question of how a sound program of economic stabilization for the country can be re-established between now and V-E Day and held firmly thereafter.

"There must be sound rules for operation of price control so that a price policy for reconversion can be formulated and published. Such a price level must be based on continuation of 1942 ceilings for products coming back into civilian production, with costs or losses incident to reconversion absorbed, except in unusual hardship cases, into accumulated reserves out of war profits and the refund provisions of the tax laws.

"There must be immediate general wage increases, and wages must be steadily increased as reconversion proceeds, to insure adequate purchasing power to maintain an expanding economy and an increasing standard of living.

"There must be programs for increasing civilian production after V-E Day, including plans as to how controlled materials can be made available, how and when plants may resume civilian operations, and what measures the Federal government is prepared to take to ease the transition from war to civilian production.

"More information on reconversion than is now available must be furnished to government agencies and to the major interest groups. Failure of Congress to provide a Bureau of Programs in the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion has left us without adequate knowledge of the magnitude of the problem of transition from war to civilian production. A major item in the information required is an accurate statement of proposed cutbacks by procurement agencies after V-E Day.

"The period ahead is bound to present new difficulties because of the effect of cutbacks on spending and employment. The opportunity to effect a rapid shift from present war production levels to a balance between war and civilian operations after V-E Day must be seized at once.

"We have at the most a period of two or three months in which to get public understanding and support for such a transition program.

"If the administration and the interested groups do not rally their forces in this interval, it will be far more difficult thereafter. The first effect of such a failure will be a serious damage to the war production program.

"We endorse the principle of price control, effectively administered, as part of a national stabilization designed to protect the country in war and to aid speedy reconversion to full peacetime employment."

On the Air With CIO

Prices and your pocketbook will be the subject of the next CIO weekly broadcast over the Blue network stations at 6:45 p.m. EWT, Saturday, March 17.

The CIO Oil Workers Union will hold down the stage on the CBS show at 3:45 p.m. the same day. Are you listening?

★ ★ ★

The Feb. 24 Blue show on the Alcan highway was an outstanding success, as measured by letters that keep pouring into the CIO office in Washington, D. C.

"It was the kind of 'departure' that we radio listeners welcome more than you know" . . . "Everyone connected with this program deserves a lot of credit" . . . "To me the program was a sort of milestone in radio. It had everything which makes a good program, wonderful script, superb music (and incidentally, why not give credit where credit is due) good acting . . ."

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

Do You Know That: Woody Guthrie, great folk singer, exclusive on Asch records, came from the Dust Bowl and is now a merchant seaman.

ASCH RECORDS STINSON

And Do You Know That: Asch records feature Mountain Songs, Cowboy Songs, Square Dances (with mandolins, guitars, banjos), Jazz, Boogie Woogie, Blues, popular jazz favorites.

Write for Catalogue to

STINSON TRADING CORP.

27 Union Sq. West, New York 3, N. Y.

44 Years of Know-how

in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.

20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

UNION BUYER'S GUIDE

BUTTONS AND BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS

Celluloid or Litho-Metal

For—

Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems

CHARLES M. GERAGHTY INCORPORATED

500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

L. J. IMBER COMPANY

Founded by L. J. Imber, Formerly of Green Duck Co.

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS

for ADVERTISING

UNION DUES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS
EMPLOYEES' BADGES

Recognized Union Labels

No Charge for Designs and Sketches

Also Specializing in

Light and Heavy Stamping
Coining and Embossing
Small, Intricate and Special Stampings.
Tools and Dies

N. Y. Representative
HERBERT R. LERMAN
AL. 4-3356
37 E. 14th St.

Detroit Representative
CLARENCE L. HOULE
CAD. 9085
424 Book Bldg.

L. J. IMBER COMPANY BRUnswick 7815
1725-41 W. North Ave.
CHICAGO, 22, ILLINOIS

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"

Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets

THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY

925 11th St., N.W.

100% UNION MADE

SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

STATIONERY

PAPER WORKERS LOCAL 256 UNION MADE CIO COMMITTEE

LET MILPRINT FURNISH YOUR

CIO STATIONERY

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES

MILPRINT, Inc.

431 WEST FLORIDA STREET
MILWAUKEE 1 WISCONSIN

Over 750 CIO Employees

BUY WAR BONDS

World Labor Asks 'Advisory' Role At San Franscisco Talks

LONDON (FP)—The World Trade Union Conference is asking for a voice in the United Nations meeting in San Francisco in an advisory role, Pres. Sidney Hillman of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers told reporters in Paris last week, where he was participating in sessions of the labor conference's administrative committee.

World labor's bid for representation at San Francisco was placed before their governments by the leaders of the World Trade Union Conference in London the week before, but "no decisions have yet been received" on the request, according to the London Daily Herald, official organ of the British Labor Party.

The Herald said it is certain that the individual delegations of Great Britain, U.S., Soviet Union, France and China at San Francisco will include representatives of the unions of their respective countries.

The U.S. will probably invite the AFL to attend as well as the CIO, the Herald said, predicting that this move will force a showdown on what it called the AFL leaders' "isolationism."

During his stay in Paris Hillman addressed a meeting of 3,000 union leaders, giving wholehearted praise to the role played by the French delegation at the World Trade Union Conference and promising a helping hand from the CIO to relieve the conditions of the French workers.

HAILS CGT

"The conference recognized the position that the General Confederation of Labor occupies in the life of France and in the international sphere," Hillman said, warmly.

"It was on the basis of merit that France received a place of full equality with England, the Soviet Union and the U.S. on all the leading bodies of the new international organization. It was in recognition of the decisive importance of France and of the French trade unions in the reconstruction of Europe that Paris was selected as the headquarters of the new labor organization."

Says AFL May Come Back to Fold in Paris

London (ALN) — There is a good chance that the attitude of the AFL executive council against participation will be reversed before the next world labor conference is convened in Paris in September, Courtney Ward, president of the Ohio Council of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators (AFL) told Allied Labor News here this week.

Ward, who broke the AFL executive council's boycott of the world labor conference and came here as an official observer for his union, expressed appreciation for the fine reception he received from all delegates, "especially the CIO."

Ward said he is shortly returning to the U.S. to tour AFL unions in order to report on the conference, adding: "I am sure the Federation must eventually affiliate to whatever world organization is set up by the conference."

Anti-Labor Law Killed by Court

A Federal court this week held unconstitutional the provision of a Kansas statute requiring a majority vote to authorize a strike and making it unlawful to refuse to handle, install or use non-union goods. The court outlawed the provision of the statute making it unlawful to cause cessation of work because of a jurisdictional dispute. The court said:

"The right to peaceably strike or to participate in one, to work or to refuse to work and to choose the terms and conditions under which one will work, like the right to make a speech, are fundamental human liberties which a state may not condition or abridge in the absence of grave and immediate danger to the community."

The court upheld the provisions of the statute requiring labor organizations to file annual financial statements as well as constitutions and by-laws and requiring the registration of business agents.

CIO-farm Meets

A genuinely friendly feeling between farm and labor groups has been promoted through get-together meetings sponsored by UAW-CIO Studebaker Local 5 of So. Bend, Ind. The local, which has held 20 such meetings since last September, reports that 35 per cent of the auto workers in the state are farmers.

Unfinished Business...

the men who lie in the rows of Army hospitals . . .
know they have a job ahead
a job of finding the way back to health . . . to strength . . . to security . . .
and all Americans, all CIO men and women, know there is a job ahead for them, too
a job of helping to bring all of our fighting men back as quickly as possible
a job of backing the Red Cross in its work of backing them . . .
that is why CIO citizens are working, fighting, giving . . . to help clean up . . .
UNFINISHED BUSINESS
The Red Cross helps our men overseas with recreation, blood plasma, surgical dressings, and food for men in enemy prison camps.

Give Now to the RED CROSS
National CIO War Relief Committee

AFL Men Say: Drop Bridges Case

Twenty-one California AFL leaders, Gov. Mon C. Wallgren of Washington and the head of the California Dept. of the Veterans of Foreign Wars have written President Roosevelt asking him to end the 10-year persecution of Harry Bridges.

These people, latest to join a long and distinguished list headed by CIO President Murray, all made their request to FDR to order Biddle's private war against Bridges ended on the grounds of national unity and war production.

The case is now in the Supreme Court. Acquitted twice of identical charges, Bridges was ordered deported by Attorney-General Biddle after passage of a law whose sponsor boasted that it was intended "to get Bridges."

Biddle's order overuled his own Justice Dept's. Board of Appeals, which reviewed the case and found that the evidence against Bridges was confined to a convicted perjurer and an admitted personal enemy.

Europe's Kids Need Clothes!

The Natl. CIO War Relief Committee, backed by 6 million CIO members, will cooperate with other agencies during April to collect 150 million pounds of good clothing for free distribution in war-devastated areas.

Natl. chairman of the campaign—called the United Natl. Clothing Collection—is Henry J. Kaiser, industrialist, serving at the request of President Roosevelt. CIO Pres. Philip Murray has joined the committee on Kaiser's invitation and has called upon all CIO members to give their full support to the undertaking.

Murray in his letter to the national heads of CIO unions declared that although the U.S. government would willingly provide new clothing for the destitute men, women and children of war - ravaged Europe, the needs of the armed forces make it impossible to obtain the material.

The only course open is to gather the serviceable clothing now hanging useless in closets and attics of millions of American homes and rush it to the areas where it is sorely needed.

'Cross' Drive Going Strong

Reports at the end of the first week of the 1945 American Red Cross Campaign show CIO members in industrial centers of the nation responding with a volume of contributions indicating a greater total than they gave last year, according to Leo Perlis, director of the National CIO War Relief Committee.

Increased labor - management cooperation in bringing the campaign into the plants where CIO bargaining contracts are in force is reported from many areas.

CIO's for It!

Bretton Woods—Trade And Jobs

CIO's plea for quick passage of the bill (HR 2211) to ratify the Bretton Woods world trade agreement was sent to Congress this week in a letter by President Murray who also asked for a chance to testify.

CIO is for the bill because Bretton Woods "is the best guarantee of a greatly expanded and stabilized world trade that will afford protection to American businessmen, markets to American farmers, and jobs for American workers," Murray said in his letter to Chairman Brent Spence (D. Ky.) of the House Banking Committee in charge of the bill.

CIO is also for Bretton Woods because it's the first test of "our desire and ability to cooperate with other countries in the prevention of future aggression and the maintenance of a stable peace."

Bretton Woods, Murray pointed out, will halt the international economic piracy that led up to World War II and can lead to a World War III unless Congress ratifies the agreement promptly and without changes.

"We do not in the CIO profess to be experts in the intricacies of international finance," Murray said. "That we leave to the special students who labored on the technical end of the agreement and to the scores of eminent economists and bankers who have endorsed it."

But CIO men and women do understand that world trade means jobs and peace and security, he added, and they also understand that we have to have the kind of United Nations planning that Bretton Woods resulted from to get world trade and security.

Murray pleaded for early Congressional approval of the agreement and for passage of HR 2211 without amendments. Any changes that Congress might make, he appointed out, would have to go back to the 44 United Nations that signed the agreement and thus would delay things for at least a year—by which time it would be too late.

"No document or agreement is perfect, nor is it claimed to be," he said. "Bretton Woods, however does represent a meeting of the interests of 44 United Nations, including the U.S., and does protect and advance the interests of all."

GOP UNMASKS

Republicans in both House and Senate have been busy taking off the polite mask of cooperation with the United Nations that Sen. Vandenberg (R. Mich.) put on for them in his recent speech "renouncing" isolationism.

They've been filling the Congressional Record for days with long and pedantic studies by monetary "experts," most of them on the American Bankers Assn. payroll and the others just working for love, all of which say that Bretton Woods is "novel" and therefore no good.

In between, they have been howling against "haste"—by which they mean action of any kind before the next fifty years. Rep. Wolcott (R. Mich.) is one who particularly cautions against this haste. As a matter of fact, the Bretton Woods agreement was signed last July, almost a year ago.

The out-and-out admirers of fascism like Sen. Taft (R. O.) claim that the U. S. will become a universal Santa Claus by putting its money into the Intl. Bank and the Intl. Fund that the agreement sets up. Actually, the money is not spent but invested in the Bank and the Fund, which are guaranteed by 44 nations.

And then there's the line that says the Bank is OK, yes, but this Fund now, that's something else, its new and dangerous and we ought to stay away from that. That's the American Bankers Assn. line, and it simply means they want to go back to the "good old days" of loans to small countries at 12% interest . . . and call out the marines if the so-and-sos don't pay on the dot.

Job Accidents Cost More Time Than Strikes

What the daily press doesn't mention in its sensational stories about strikes is that during January of this year mandays lost due to both strikes and lockouts were fewer than any previous January since 1932, less than any month in 1944 and almost negligible when compared to time lost due to industrial accidents.

For every one day lost because of work stoppages, the Labor Dept. said over 26 man-days were lost because of job accidents that temporarily or permanently disabled workers.

The figures show that while only 8½ million mandays were lost due to idleness, workdays lost for injuries came to 43½ million. But, the department said, if deaths, permanent disabilities and permanent partial impairments are added "economic time lost rises to nearly 223 mandays" during 1944.

As to idleness due to strikes and lockouts during the first of the year, the department said: "There were fewer stoppages in January, 1945, than in any month during 1944."

SNAFU Promises Made To Veterans

Native Fascist-minded demagogs have assumed new roles as champions of the ex-GIs, making extravagant promises — which they should know will not be kept—to build "veterans' organizations."

Such well-known rabble rousers as Gerald L. K. Smith and Joe McWilliams are clamoring for mustering-out pay for veterans ranging from $1000 to $7800 at government expense, according to an article in the March issue of Reader's Scope magazine.

Such raids on the public treasury have little chance of succeeding, as demagogs should know.

Smith has gone about the business of organizing the veterans into the Nationalist Veterans of World War II in a thorough-going fashion, having hired George Vose, a World War II veteran, to do the spade work.

Smith's appeal to the servicemen is the fourth clause of the America First platform which reads:

"Veterans: American money for American veterans! Stop the foreign looting of our public treasury. $1000 each for mustered-out veterans having served one year, with proportionate sums for those who have served more or less. Extensive program for education, rehabilitation and employment. Stop international boondoggling."

Others who have "plans" for veterans are:

Father Charles E. Coughlin, who up until Nov. 1944, had enrolled more than 400,000 servicemen in his "St. Sebastian Brigade."

McWilliams calls for a flat $7800 bonus for each ex-serviceman and meanwhile "gets all the money he needs from wealthy fascist-minded members of the Chicago Lincoln Park chapter of America First," according to the magazine article.

$10 Million Back Pay Won in WLB Order By GM Workers

Two decisions of the Natl. War Labor Board in cases involving employes of the General Motors Corp. will result in more than 300,000 workers receiving about $10 million in back pay, the CIO United Auto Workers Union reported this week.

The Board raised the third shift premium in about 100 GM plants covered by the master agreement between the corporation and the union from 5 to 7½ per cent, retroactive to Oct. 5, 1943.

Although the Board denied the union's request for a general wage increase, it specified that the denial did not prejudice possible reconsideration of the demands if the WLB changed its pay policies.

The Board ordered a study of the wage bracket system which, according to Walter Reuther, director of the UAW-CIO's GM department, "has created serious current inequities and threatens to undermine completely wage standards in the postwar period."

The Board, in the other decision, involving the Fisher-Memphis Aircraft Division of GM, adjusted out-of-line wage rates and hiring rates, providing 5,000 workers with approximately $4 million in back pay, retroactive to July 28, 1942.

UAW's Thomas Urges Industry Bonus For Vets

In contrast to the phony and unrealistic mustering-out pay proposals of native Fascist-minded leaders, Pres. R. J. Thomas of the CIO Auto Workers Union proposes monthly payments to employe-veterans from the profit-swollen coffers of the auto and plane companies.

Under the plan, in UAW contract-covered shops each veteran would receive each month 20% over and above his weekly earnings—for as many months as he served in the armed forces.

To show where the money would come from the UAW points to the following figures of the Treasury and Commerce Depts. on the profits of all U. S. corporations:

BEFORE TAXES

	Billions of dollars	% of 1936-39 average
36-'39 average	4.5	100
1941	14.5	322
1942	19.9	444
1943	22.8	508

AFTER TAXES

	Billions of dollars	% of 1936-39 average
36-'39 average	3.6	100
1941	7.3	203
1942	8.5	237
1943	8.9	249

The government would contribute by allowing the bonus to be paid out of excess profit, some 80% of which would otherwise be paid in taxes, the UAW states, adding that the profit level of auto and aircraft corporations is considerably higher than these averages.

As an alternate method of paying the bonuses, the UAW suggests that the big corporations might reduce the half million dollar salaries of some of their top executives which were increased 20%, 40%, 60% and more while veterans were getting their $50 a month Army pay.

WLB Personnel Play

Taylor to Davis to Vinson

The hot potato of what to do with "fringe" wage increases when they result in price increases was dumped in the lap of William H. Davis this week as the chairman of the Natl. War Labor Board moved over to his new job as Director of Economic Stabilization.

The policy of disallowing such pay increases if the Office of Price Administration reported they would result in price increases was established by Fred M. Vinson, who moved from the Stabilization post to become the new Federal Loan Administrator.

The shifts, ordered by President Roosevelt, were accompanied by Presidential action moving Dr. George W. Taylor, vice-chairman of the WLB, to the post formerly held by Davis.

Action on the "fringe" wage problem is expected soon from Davis, who actively championed the authority of the WLB to decide on such issues, in opposition to the position held by Vinson.

Meanwhile, the CIO United Auto Workers' Executive Board reaffirmed previous action urging that the CIO consider withdrawing from the WLB and recommending that FDR replace it with a new tri-partite agency whose decisions "would not be subject to the veto power of any other government agency."

Bronx Cheer For Amvets

The Natl. Conference of Union Labor Legionnaires, consisting of 120 trade union American Legion posts, this week joined the storm of protest over the announcement by La Mar Bailey, national first vice-commander of the American Veterans of World War II (Amvets) that his organization was planning to conduct a "crusade" against CIO and PAC.

Maurice A. Frank, publicity director of the conference, declared in an open letter to Bailey that the only "crusade" there is room for is one against fascism and that his proposal "can only tend to divide our forces at a time when our greatest united strength is needed for victory."

The labor legion leader wrote that any crusade "against any segment of the American people, be it CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods, Catholics, Protestants or Jews, black or white, is a repetition of the Hitlerian tactics against which we are today fighting and for the abolition of which our comrades and sons are dying . . .

"All Americans, who are interested in truth and democracy, know that American labor has made the most remarkable record in the history of the world, during this present conflict. These Americans know that the time lost by strikes throughout the war has been less than one-tenth of 1%.

"These same Americans know and have learned that it is just as important that they fight the groups that are fostering race hatred, intolerance and bigotry on the home front as it is important that their sons, brothers, and husbands fight the armed enemy on the battle front."

Pressman Tells N. Y.

Need Public Wage Push

By MILTON KAUFMAN

Modification of the Little Steel formula and the solution of War Labor Board problems will be accomplished by the "united support of the same segments of our national life which united in terms of the national political campaign," Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel, told 2,000 shop stewards and local union officials at a New York City all-day conference last week.

Called by the Greater New York CIO Council to consider steps to meet the flat refusal of the WLB to break the formula, the special shop stewards' meeting worked out a program for moving on a broader front to solve labor's problems.

Suggesting that labor's campaign for wage revision has been too narrow, Pressman said the CIO must now turn to a coalition with "all other forces in our national life," just as in the '44 election campaign, "we were after a development of national unity to achieve victory."

Urging that labor had not made a bargain in pledging itself to refrain from striking when it was easy, but forgetting it when it was hard, Pressmen declared that "regardless of provocations, regardless of what may happen, there must be until there is final victory over Hitler and Japan absolutely no strikes in this country."

The New York conference re-affirmed the no-strike statement issued by CIO Pres. Philip Murray after the War Labor Board had made public its unfavorable recommendation on wages.

Jobs No. 1 Job—N. J. CIO

Representatives of 175,000 New Jersey CIO members at a conference at Newark, N. J., last weekend squarely faced the problem of helping returning veterans get jobs. These concrete actions were taken:

1. To set up a veteran's bureau, as recommended by the N. J. CIO Council, and to establish a veteran's welfare committee in each CIO local.

2. To begin immediately negotiations with management to provide seniority for veterans. This would provide additional seniority for time spent in service for a veteran returning to his old job, and would give to a veteran taking a new job seniority equal to the time spent in the armed forces.

Attending the conference were representatives of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Veterans Committee, Army and Navy Union, and Federal and State agencies in addition to delegates from 150 CIO locals.

After hearing a returned veteran tell how he was refused his old job because his discharge papers said he was "30 per cent disabled," the conference named a committee to investigate such statements on discharge papers. Through the CIO the veteran got work at his plant with pay and seniority equivalent to those of his old job.

Participating in the conference, among others, were: N. J. CIO Pres. Irving Abramson; Kermit Eby, CIO director of research and education; Ted Silvey, chairman, CIO Reconversion Committee; and Victor Reuther, assistant director, UAW-CIO War Policy Division.

WLB Speeds Rubber Case

The CIO Rubber Workers Union this week presented pay demands directly to the Natl. War Labor Board instead of to a WLB panel, in line with the board's campaign to speed up the handling of cases.

The union, in testimony before the board, asked that some 60 rubber companies employing 140,000 workers in about 90 plants throughout the country pay a night shift differential of 10 cents an hour, and grant more liberal vacations and paid lunch periods.

Demands for increases above the Little Steel formula (as distinct from the fringe increases mentioned) have been presented in briefs only, since both the union and the industry participated in the public hearings on the formula conducted by the board last October.

The union is asking for a general wage increase of 17 cents an hour if the shift differential is denied, or 12 cents an hour if the shift differential is granted.

The union's request for an industry-wide vacation plan, with one week off for two years' service and two weeks after five years, was opposed by the industry on the ground that it would "complicate bookkeeping."

Trouble for Tony Gets the Gate

By HELEN KINGERY

THIS is the story of Tony—and thousands of American workers who are struggling with problems too big to handle alone. Sometimes it's housing, sometimes child care. Sometimes, as with Tony, the problems are so big that psychiatric help is needed by workers to solve them. Such problems, multiplied by the thousands, create slowdowns, absenteeism and spoilages, as well as troubled people.

This is the story of one community where the workers, through their unions, and the community, through its private welfare agencies, recognized how important it is to America and its war effort to get these problems solved.

Tonic for troubled Tony's among Brooklyn's thousands of war workers is a union-sponsored organization that could well be copied by other cities. This is the story of one man and the help that was given to him.

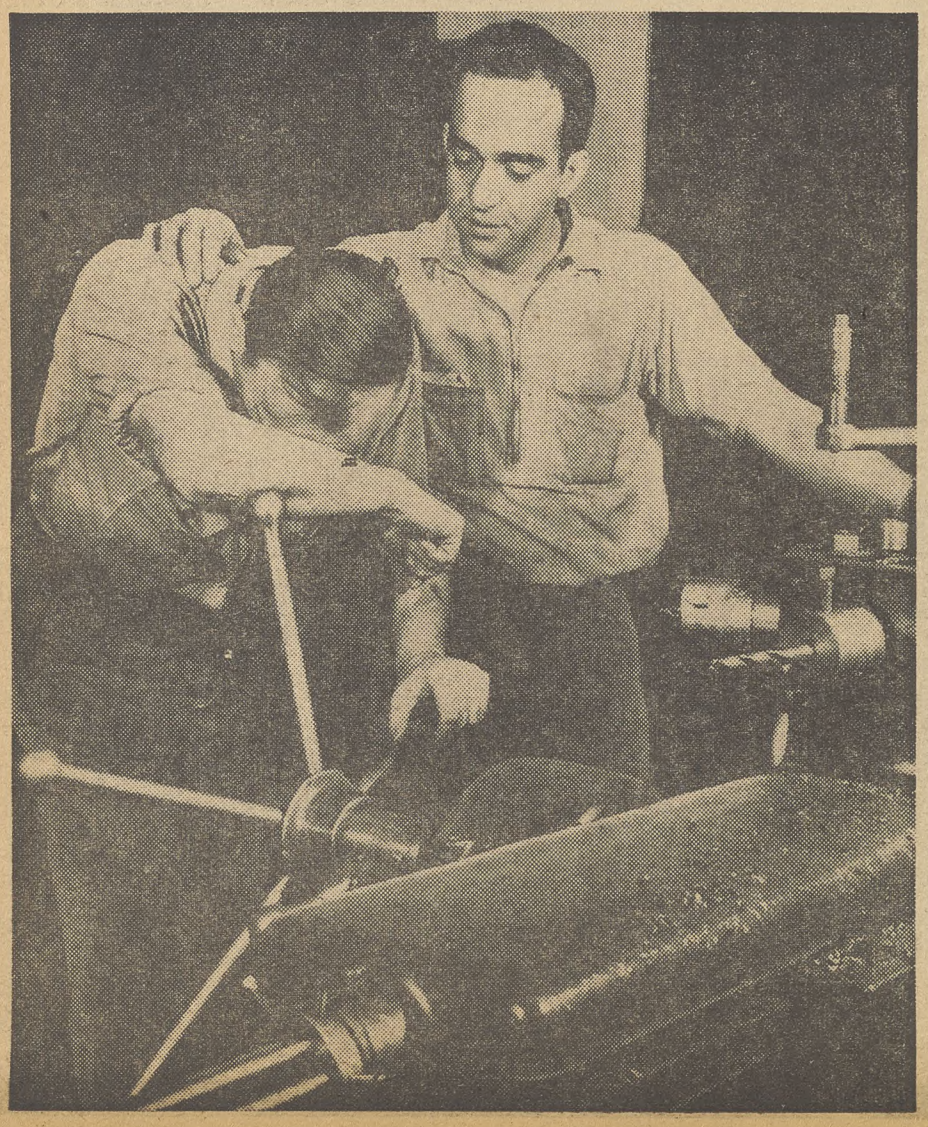
Now, after a year's pioneering in labor-welfare cooperation, 65,000 workers in nine CIO and one AFL local unions in Brooklyn have their own Workers' Service Bureau, financed by a $10,000 grant from the Greater New York Fund. This month it moves out of a little end-of-the-hall office at UE Local 1225, manned by social workers two nights a week, and sets itself up in its own headquarters with a full-time social worker and staff.

PRIMARILY the Workers' Service Bureau is an information and referral center. Where it can directly solve a worker's problem, it will. But its main job will be to direct the workers to existing community agencies which can provide them with help on family, health, housing, child care and financial problems. Sometimes, too, its job is to see that new services are provided when need.

The use of existing community agencies is one of its key characteristics. As a matter of fact, it started because social service employes organized in the CIO Office & Professional Workers Union were determined to find ways to mobilize their field more directly to meet the needs of the nation's war efforts. After some exploratory conversations, they found a sympathetic response from two Brooklyn locals of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and from the Brooklyn Council of Social Planning. Three Brooklyn Agencies—Bureau of Charities, Jewish Family Welfare Society and Catholic Charities—agreed to man the service. The UE locals agreed to provide space for it and make it known to

1 This is Tony. Like the other people in these pictures, he is not the real Tony, for all people who use the Personal Service Bureau can feel certain their cases are kept strictly confidential. But the real Tony, like this one, was a war worker in a plant making ammunition for the Army. Only the pressures of wartime living became too much for him. This is the story of how he got help—the very best kind of help—and got it through his union.

2 WHAT'S the matter, old man? Tony's shop steward asks him as Tony breaks down at his machine. Things too much for you? Why don't you go over and see what this new Personal Service business can do for you?



3 The pretty social worker, a union member herself, talks to Tony and helps him figure out what's wrong. She tells him what a Brooklyn Family Service Agency could do for him. He decides to go.

4 At the family agency he talks things over, and it becomes clear to him and the social worker that he needs a month's leave from his job. The union arranges it with management. The family agency gives him temporary financial assistance. Tony knows this money will help him get well and do his full share of the nation's work. It doesn't scare him any more than medicine would.

5 Tony balks at first at seeing a psychiatrist. The social worker explains to Tony how a psychiatrist can help. Tony thinks this would help him get well. He decides to go and finds the psychiatrist easy to talk to. After Tony has seen the psychiatrist a few times he begins to feel better and thinks he can handle his problems. The doctor advises a little longer time off from work.

6 Tony needs quiet to get well. The social worker finds a neighborhood center where his little girl can go to play after school. Mingling with other children of her own age, she learns more about the complicated business of adjusting her ego to the level demanded by society. Tony, meanwhile, is building up reserve strength both physically and emotionally in preparation for return to his job at the plant and to work with his CIO union.

the workers. Then eight more Brooklyn locals came in—three more UE locals, CIO's Federal Workers, Transport Workers and Marine and Shipbuilding Workers and a local of AFL's Bridge, Structural & Ornamental Iron Workers. And the New York City CIO Council, through its Health and Welfare Committee, became coordinator of the project.

Today it has proved its worth many times over.

ONE woman came to Personal Service, for instance, with a race relations problem. Night after night she and her husband came home from their war jobs and found their small daughter in tears. In school she was ridiculed and tormented because she was a Negro. Sometimes she wouldn't go to school at all. Then her mother had to stay home with her, piling up a bad absentee record. Personal Service helped the parents get together with other Negro parents to form a delegation to call on the principal. The principal was informed that the union would back them in their request for the end of discriminatory practices. This led to a discussion with the teachers. The results were satisfactory for everyone — and democracy's stock was boosted in Brooklyn.

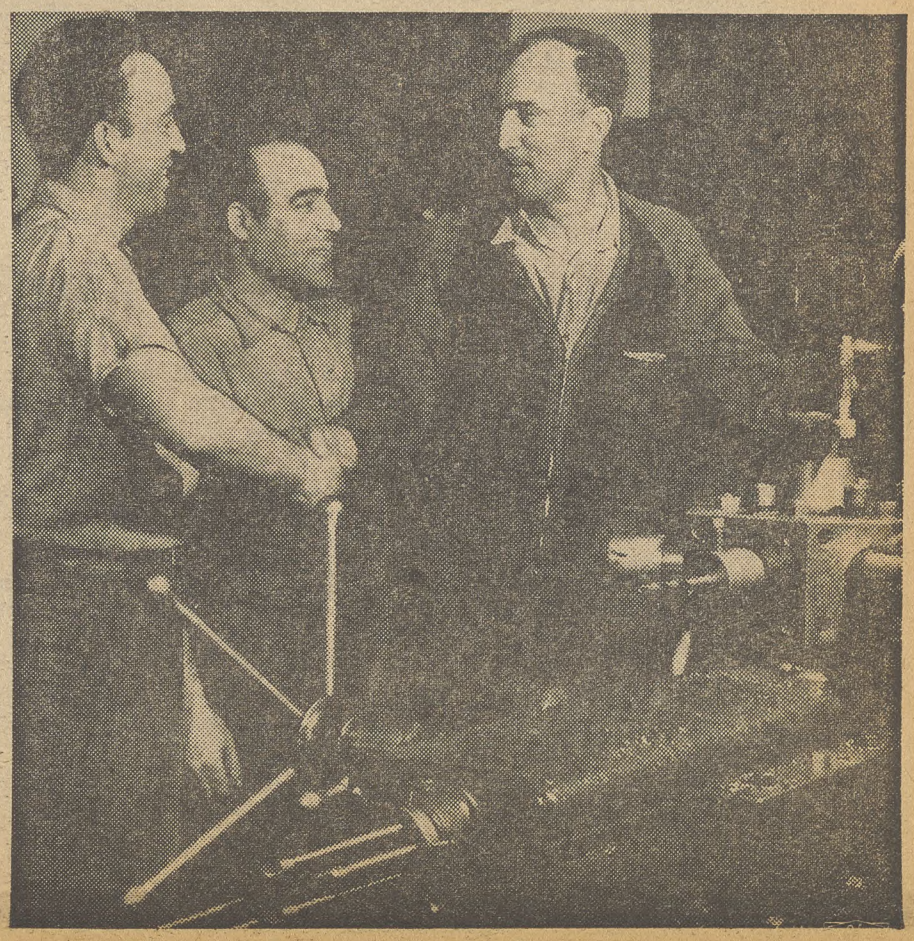
Another woman, wife of a union member, came to the Personal Service, hysterical because her husband was going into the Army. She felt she must immediately rush out, place her baby in a nursery and get a job. Personal Service assured her that the union would help her do both. Meanwhile, she should take it easy and make the adjustment more slowly.

THESE are examples. But whatever the problem, the effect is the same: higher morale, higher production, happier workers. And as a by-product, a new understanding on the part of both organized labor and organized welfare of their need to cooperate in providing new types of social services to a nation mobilized to win the war and the peace.

7 Tony begins to get restless for his work as he putters around home. Finally the doctor and Tony decide he is ready to take on the responsibilities of a war worker again.

8 Tony, back at work, is greeted by his pals. Boy, the shop steward tells him, we need you to make our production schedule hum!

(All Pictures—Conrad Eiger, Black Star).



New World A-Coming!

After V-E Day

CIO Pres. Philip Murray made a vigorous demand for immediate action "to stabilize our war economy for the tough job ahead of completing the defeat of Japan" after Germany is knocked out of the war, when he testified before the Senate Banking Committee on the renewal of price control legislation.

He called for a reversal of the present trends against stabilization and toward higher prices, higher profits and lower take-home pay.

Pointing out that adequate take-home pay and successful price control are necessary both for war production and for reconversion, Murray called for increased wages to prevent deflation after V-E Day and to insure adequate purchasing power for an expanding economy.

At the same time, he denounced the OPA tendency to raise prices steadily and add to extortionate profits, demanding a tightening of price controls.

The CIO has always led in the fight for real economic stabilization, as proposed in the President's seven-point program. The greatest damage has been done by the failure to put all the points of this program into effect, and by freezing wage rates while prices and profits have been allowed to rise out of all proportion.

Murray's testimony is a timely warning that still more far-reaching damage may be done unless a properly rounded program of stabilization is made effective for the period after V-E Day.

Un-American No. 1

The New Hart Committee on Un-American Activities has not had far to look for a big juicy sample of Un-Americanism. The first outfit it has been asked to investigate is its own predecessor, the Un-American Dies Committee.

Rep. Franck R. Havenner (D., Calif.) has charged the Dies Committee with a false and un-American smear campaign against himself, and the Hart Committee has promised to investigate.

Labor unions and thousands of other patriotic and progressive Americans, in and out of public life, were similarly slandered and smeared in the Dies Committee's long campaign against the New Deal administration, against labor and against progressive Americanism generally.

The Dies Committee's record places it at the top of the list of un-American activities deserving the new committee's attention.

Big Step Forward

Congratulations to the CIO in New York State on leading the successful fight for passage of a strong law forbidding job discriminations on account of race, creed, color or national origin.

The law establishes a permanent state commission with power to prevent any such discriminations in the hiring, rehiring or upgrading of workers. The commission's orders are enforceable in the courts, with fines or imprisonment provided for violations.

This victory will spur the fight for similar laws in other states, and for establishment of a permanent Federal Fair Employment Practice Commission, with real enforcement powers, by Congress.

The CIO nationally, and in every state, as in its unions, makes the ending of racial, religious and other similar discriminations one of its major objectives.

Conscience Stirring

CIO Pres. Philip Murray has described the long-continued persecution of Harry Bridges as a "burden on the conscience of the American people." He has called on President Roosevelt to drop the deportation proceedings and thus allow the CIO longshoremen's leader to become a citizen.

Judging from the hundreds of requests of a similar nature now being made, not only by labor unions (AFL as well as CIO) but also by leaders and plain citizens in every other walk of life, the American conscience is definitely stirring on this issue.

You and your union can help to swell the public protest and put a final end to this disgraceful anti-union case by writing to President Roosevelt and asking him to instruct Attorney-General Biddle to cancel the Bridges deportation proceedings.

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

IF you feel like traveling this spring, don't. Just follow the course of world affairs, with the aid of a map, some picture magazines and your own imagination, and you will be wafted to all sorts of odd spots around the globe.

You will not only see much of today's world, but you will also see the outlines of a new world in the making.

Cairo, Teheran, Bretton Woods, Hot Springs, Dumbarton Oaks, Yalta, London, Chapultepec, San Francisco are no longer just places. They have become landmarks in world history.

★ ★ ★

We can start our trip into the future in the land of the ancient Medes and Persians, whose laws were supposed never to change. Would they be surprised at the changes planned right in their old home town!

There, in the oriental heat of Teheran, the United States, Soviet Union and Great Britain sealed a pact of unbreakable unity, not only for winning this war but also for promoting world peace, freedom and prosperity for generations to come.

This pact is the cornerstone of the world structure that has since been in the building. For these Big Three powers control so much military and economic might that no world concert is even conceivable unless it is based on their continued unity.

★ ★ ★

Now, if you're homesick in strange Iran, let's skip back to some pleasant resorts in the USA.

First a brief stop-off at Hot Springs in the Blue Ridge mountains of Virginia, where the lonesome pines had for company representatives of all the United Nations at the first world food conference.

Then on to Atlantic City, where the United Nations agreed on a program of international relief and rehabilitation, through the UNRRA.

Both these conferences limited their plans to the war and the immediate postwar. But not so the gathering at Bretton Woods, in the mountains of New Hampshire.

There experts of all the United Nations made plans looking far into the future—laying the financial basis for world reconstruction, development of backward countries, and vast expansion of world trade. They agreed on an International Bank to provide necessary credits and a Monetary Fund to stabilize world currencies.

★ ★ ★

Next stop-off is the woodsy estate of Dumbarton Oaks in Washington.

There the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, and later China, carefully planned the structure of a world organization to prevent future wars and to unite the nations in the common interests of all mankind.

And now, since our fireside trip is not subject to limitations of time and space, let's go away to the Crimean seaside resort of Yalta.

There the Big Three strengthened their unity by agreeing on war and peace aims in Europe, filled in some gaps in the Dumbarton Oaks structure and decided on a grand opening and housewarming at San Francisco—at which, incidentally, CIO representatives will be on hand.

★ ★ ★

Taking further advantage of our mastery over time and space, we can manage while in the Crimea also to visit foggy, bomb-blasted London.

There we find the CIO playing a leading part in building a world organization of labor.

Before this conference, labor had no direct representation in the various international gatherings, largely because it was not organized on a world scale. Now it can and will make its voice heard.

For instance, let's look in at the Chapultepec palace in Mexico City. There CIO and other labor representatives were invited to help organize the unity of the countries of North and South America against fascist aggression, for higher living standards and for other common purposes.

★ ★ ★

This travelog will have served its purpose if it illustrates how all the geographical points mentioned—and what they now stand for—fit together as parts of one grand plan for a New Deal for the world.

It may also help to explain why the CIO so enthusiastically supports the leadership of President Roosevelt in realizing this plan, which will mean more jobs and prosperity for Americans through expanding world trade and higher living standards, and which will also promote democratic progress free from the threat of fascism and future wars.

The CIO will fight all sabotage of this plan and its essential parts, as President Murray has shown by his demand that Congress ratify the Bretton Woods agreement without amendments, and as will also be shown in the fight to secure American approval of the world organization planned at Dumbarton Oaks, Yalta and San Francisco.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux..... Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C.
Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 March 12, 1945 No. 11

Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

Wm. B. Taylor, Director, Oil Workers Organizing Campaign, reports: Plaos-Verdes Refinery, Bakersfield, Calif., CIO 22, against 15.

Paper Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, report that on Sunday, Feb. 24, at a meeting held in Kalamazoo, Mich., several hundred members of the Sutherland Independent Union voted to affiliate with the CIO. Field Rep. Geo. Bunch, Secy-Treas. Harry Sayre, and CIO Reg. Dir. Wm. Mayo were speakers at this meeting and explained CIO's position.

CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. G. Geo. DeNucci, Columbus, advises, Bettis Box Co., Zanesville, Ohio, CIO 37, against 24. PWOC Field Rep. William Walters was in charge.

Dir. of Org. IWA-CIO, George Brown, reports: Clark and Logsdon Logging Co., Eugene, Oregon, CIO 18, no union 8.

Un. Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, report: Thompson Paint Co., Oakmont, Pa., CIO 17, no union 0. CIO Reg. Dir. A. J. Federoff was in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. Joseph D. Cannon, Kentucky, reports: Sandy Valley Grocery Co. (wholesale), Ashland, Ky., CIO 9, no union 2. The AFL Teamsters previously had this firm under contract. Wm. Edwards, Jr., USA, Arthur Warren, volunteer organizer, CIO, and Pres. Mitchell Slone of the URWDSEA Local, were in CIO's corner.

John J. Maurillo, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Syracuse, N. Y., reports: Nitke Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y., CIO Shoe Workers 15, against 10. Organizational drive was assisted by Harry Babohin of the USWA.

CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone, New Haven, Conn., reports: Seymour Mfg. Co., Seymour, Conn., CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers 338, no union 150.

A. J. Pittman, Dir. District 8, United Packinghouse Workers, reports: Armour & Co., canning plant, Fort Worth, Texas, CIO 73, no union 6.

CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Bender, Maryland, reports: Scheneuit Rubber Co., Baltimore, Md., CIO 162, no union 60. URWA Field Rep. Regis J. New and CIO Field Rep. Robert Brylke were in charge.

R. W. Starnes, acting CIO Reg. Dir., New Orleans, La., reports the following election victories: Freiberg Mahogany Co., Kenner, La., about 250 employes involved; Leo Cafiero Co., Donaldsonville, La., about 35 workers are involved. Both of these drives were headed by URWDSEA Field Rep. William Dorsey assisted by the CIO Regional Office. At Supreme Sugar Refinery, Tallieau, La., where 355 people are in the bargaining unit, the CIO won another election.

Conventions Scarce

Scheduled CIO conventions are scarce these days, what with the difficulties of wartime travel and the uncertainty of when V-E Day will come. At least three CIO affiliates, however, have risked the future.

The Int'l. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union has announced its convention for May 8, in San Francisco.

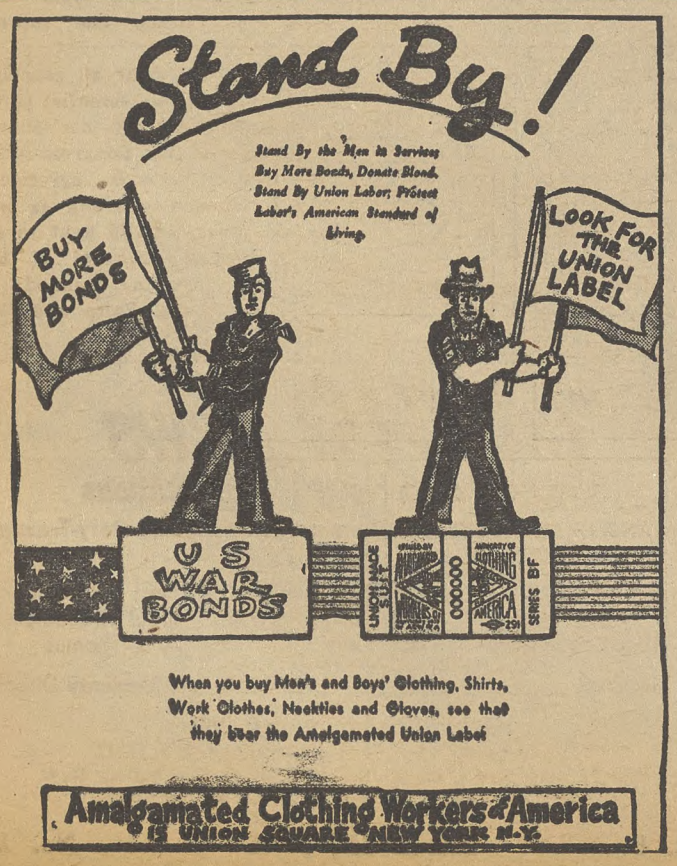
The Maine CIO Council will meet at Biddeford, some time in May, exact date to be chosen later.

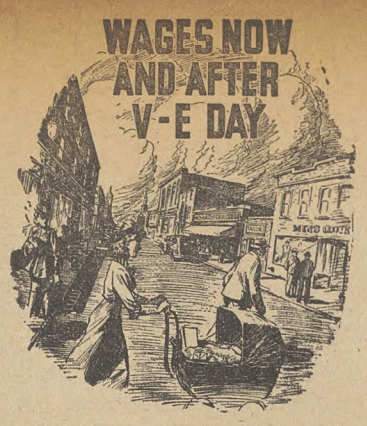
The United Furniture Workers, hopes to convene in Grand Rapids, Mich., June 4.

Labor Seeks Rent Curbs In 53 Cities

A campaign to tighten drastically the control of residential rents has been launched by organized labor in 53 of the largest and most important war production centers in the Nation, as a result of survey in these communities.

Cooperating with rent officials of the OPA, local labor committees in these cities are distributing tens of thousands of questionnaires among members of labor unions to learn whether housing accommodations are registered with the OPA, and whether the rent paid by the tenant is within the OPA maximum.





RAISE 'EM NOW, says newest CIO four-page, two-color leaflet, to help war production and to get set for after Victory in Europe Day. Order from Publicity Dept., CIO, Washington 6, D. C. 100 for $1.50; 500 for $5; 1,000 for $8.

Dining Car Workers Get Vacations

Paid vacations for dining car employes, something brand new in the history of these badly exploited workers, is the high spot of a contract with the Southern Railroad signed this week by the CIO United Transport Service Employes. A similar agreement covering red caps was also signed.

The new contract, which covers some 900 dining car employes, is effective as of last Jan. 1, and calls for six days' vacation with pay for employes having up to five years' service, and 12 days for those with more than five years' service.

The vacations with pay question will be taken up at a meeting of the Eastern Carriers Conference Committee scheduled to be held in New York City, March 14. This joint group was set up in 1942 to negotiate national demands for the railroads with the CIO union, and is similar to the railroad groups negotiating with the 14 non-operating brotherhoods.

Pres. Willard S. Townsend of the CIO Transport Service Employes will head the union committee, and H. A. Enochs of the Pennsylvania Railroad will head the Eastern Carriers Committee.

Leather Workers To Vote

Worker employes in about 42 leather processing and finishing companies in Massachusetts will choose between the CIO and the AFL as their union representative in an election ordered by the Nat'l. Labor Relations Board.

Unions involved are the CIO Int'l. Fur & Leather Workers and the AFL United Leather Workers.

The companies are located in the Peabody-Salem-Danvers, Mass. area. The CIO union had a contract with the companies involved which expired in January 1945.

WLB Ruling Protects Vets

A veteran is entitled to all automatic, length-of-service wage increases upon his return to his old job, the Natl. War Labor ruled this week.

The board issued the ruling unanimously in upholding a directive order of the Sixth Regional WLB in a case involving the Marmon-Harrington Co., Indianapolis, makers of tanks, trucks and bulldozers, and the CIO Auto Workers.

Anti-Bias Bill Gets Final OK in N. Y.

By an overwhelming vote of 49 to 6 the New York senate passed the Ives-Quinn bill setting up the nation's first permanent state Fair Employment Practices Commission to fight job discrimination.

The bill awaits signature by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, who immediately hailed its passage as "a historic step" putting the state in the leadership of the entire nation in assuring equality of opportunity for all people regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.

Only opposition to the bill came from Republicans, who made a feeble last-minute attempt to refer it to a statewide referendum. As in the assembly, where it passed 109 to 32, Democrats supported the bill in a solid bloc and were joined by the GOP leaders as well as rank-and-file Republicans.

The brilliant fight which assured success of this measure was led by organized labor, the CIO and AFL, which brought together the most influential Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, Negro and civic groups in a broad people's lobby. In the face of this pressure the organized big business groups opposing the bill succeeded in getting only a minority of Republicans to front for them.

Ward Court Test Looms

Possibility that legality of the government's seizure of property owned by Montgomery Ward will be tested in the immediate future by the U. S. Supreme Court was seen this week, following action by the company which joined with the Dept. of Justice in asking for an immediate review of the case. A lower court judge had decided that government seizure was illegal.

Personal Mention

Pvt. Philip H. Van Gelder, natl. sec.-treas. of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, is now stationed somewhere in the Appennines, working in the supply section of the Signal Corps, according to a letter received this week by his union.

★ ★ ★

Pres. Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and chairman of the CIO-PAC, has been chosen by Collier's Magazine as one of the eight judges appointed to select the Senator and the Congressman who best served the country in 1945. Each will be awarded a plaque and an honorium of $10,000.

★ ★ ★

Hosiery Editor

William L. Rafsky has been appointed education and research director and editor of the Hosiery Worker, announces Pres. Alexander McKeown of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

Rafsky comes to the union from the Labor Office of the War Production Board. He previously did research and educational work for trade unions, consumer groups and youth organizations in his home town, New York. He is 26 years old, married and is 4-F because of eyesight.

★ ★ ★

Elect Kibre

Jeff Kibre, a representative of the CIO Fishermen & Allied Workers, has been elected secretary-treasurer to fill the unexpired term of Martin Hegeberg, who recently resigned.

Kibre, who is a member of the California CIO Council's executive board, was instrumental in organizing 1800 new members in California last year, reports the Fishermen's official paper.

★ ★ ★

California PAC

David Hedley, who organized the San Francisco CIO Political Action Committee's successful campaign to back Pres. Roosevelt, has been appointed California CIO-PAC secretary. This brings the state PAC staff to three with Legislative Director Claudia Williams assigned to northern California and Legislative Director Harry Brown to the southern part of the state.

Hedley came to California in 1943 from Connecticut, where he was secretary of the Connecticut state Labor's Non - Partisan League from 1939 to 1943.

★ ★ ★

Woman Appointed

Elizabeth Golden, newly appointed director of the Los Angeles business and advertising office of the California CIO Council's official weekly, The Labor Herald, heads a staff of five. She worked in the Los Angeles advertising field for the past eight years.

★ ★ ★

With Ohio CIO

Fred Thomas, Cincinnati newspaper-radio editor and writer, has been appointed CIO public relations director for Ohio, announces Pres. Jack Kroll and Acting Sec.-Treas. George De Nucci of the Ohio CIO Council.

Thomas recently was honorably discharged from the U. S. Marine Corps. Prior to entering the Service, he was editor of WCKY newsroom, Cincinnati, and before that was night editor of the WLW newsroom for eight and a half years.

★ ★ ★

Farm Leader

Murray D. Lincoln, general manager of the Ohio Farm Bureau, has split with four veteran executives of the Bureau over the question of his stand on cooperation with labor, reports the Ohio CIO Council. The executives felt "that agriculture and labor should not mix."

Lincoln, who was supported by the Board of Directors on his pro-Labor views, said the split arose over the question of "which way we should go."

"These rumblings are indicative of a new ferment within agriculture," stated the Ohio CIO Council. "More and more forward-looking farm leaders see the truth in the necessity of closer cooperation between agriculture and labor."

★ ★ ★

Minn. Secretary

Rodney C. Jacobson has been named financial secretary of the Minnesota CIO Council to replace Leonard Lageman, who resigned to enter private business. Jacobson is business representative and financial secretary of Local 1144, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in Minneapolis.

Labor Education News

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

CIO School In South

A one-month CIO school, the second sponsored by Southern CIO regional directors, will open at Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn., May 7. Students will be selected on the basis of their interest in unionism regardless of how little regular schooling they have had.

Classes will be held like union or committee meetings. Paul Christopher, Tennessee CIO director, who will be one of the teachers, said the 45 students at the school will spend as many hours during the month's course as would be spent in two years' attendance at regular union meetings.

CIO members in the South desiring to attend the school, should get in touch with their regional directors. Total cost for room, board and tuition is $50.

George Mitchell, Southern regional Political Action Committee director, gives this glowing description of the school:

"High on the Cumberland plateau in Tennessee is a school for the Southern Labor Movement. Union people and their friends have been going there for years to meet, to learn and to think.

"It is a place where industrial workers can live for days or weeks near open meadows, close to the woods, and close to the farming people who have the problems and hopes of the Southern countryside. Highlander keeps open house for workers and farmers. Its staff gives help on every union problem. Its students learn by doing in a modern way the work of modern unions.

"For thousands of men and women who, in their own towns, are leading the growth of the people of the South, Highlander is a bright memory of ideas, books, work and friendship that strengthens them day by day."

Something New In Indiana

A six-day educational conference sponsored last month by Allison Local 933, United Automobile Workers, in cooperation with Purdue University Extension Center in Indianapolis brought forth many ideas for bigger and better workers education classes.

More than a hundred members of the local including stewards, committeemen and officers attended the conference which started with a radio program broadcast over two local stations. Regional Director Arnold Atwood led off the discussion over the air with a talk on the importance of union education to defeat home grown fascism.

Purdue University professors held classes and led discussions on public speaking and parliamentary law and union experts conducted talks on collective bargaining and discrimination. Technicolor sound slide films on grievance procedure and seniority featuring "Pete Hothead" and "Joe Steward" were main attractions in the classes on collective bargaining.

Classes were held from 9 a. m. to 12 noon for night shift workers and from 7 to 10 p. m. for those on the day shift. Plans for an extended series of summer school classes grew out of the conference.

On Editing Labor Papers

A movement aimed at teaching workers how to edit union shop papers is under way in some of the eastern locals of the United Automobile Workers. Chevrolet Local 659, Flint, Mich., has formulated plans for a workshop course in journalism and shop paper editing under the University of Michigan extension service.

Douglas Local 201 in Chicago announces that a course in labor journalism conducted by Arthur Houser, regional UAW educational director, is scheduled to meet every other Tuesday, alternating with shop stewards meetings.

Late in January a conference of local union editors in Pontiac, Lansing, Bay City, Saginaw and Flint, Mich. held a conference and outlined a program including plans for a quarterly contest for shop papers under the guidance of the UAW's Educational Committee. Prizes are to be awarded to winners for the best personal endeavor, news item, feature article, poem, cartoon, picture, or editorial) and the best endeavor of a newspaper as a whole.

* * *

A course in labor journalism given in cooperation with "Minnesota Labor," official weekly of the Minnesota CIO Council, is part of the education program sponsored by the Minneapolis locals of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. The program also includes a series of community forums and classes in trade union topics and practices.

Townsend Plans Daily Paper

A plan to start a national daily paper has been approved by the trustees of the Townsend Foundation. The Townsend Plan, says the organization's National Weekly, "though generally thought of as an old-age pension measure, actually is merely a program for stabilizing American business at high levels by maintaining the flow of purchasing power. Its old-age pension provisions are more or less by-products."

Contacting Churches

Practical steps to cooperate with religious groups are being taken by the Kokomo, Ind. CIO Council, reports Marcus E. Deardorff, the council's secretary. Copies of the CIO pamphlet "Labor and Religion have been sent to pastors of all churches in the community," Deardorff says, and replies from interested ministers are being received.

The Rev. L. G. Jacobs of the Main Street Methodist Church of Kokomo wrote Deardorff that he liked the pamphlet's "straightforwardness and suggestions for better understanding and cooperation in the vital problem of fairness and equality of opportunity for all men of whatever race, creed or color."

The Rev. J. W. Fox, minister of the Grace Methodist Church wrote that he appreciated receiving the pamphlet and had read it with great interest. "I greatly appreciate the position of Labor at the present time and will be glad to be of any possible service to you that I can," he said.

CIO Men Talk At Catholic Conference

Two CIO leaders participated in the recently held Natl. Catholic Industrial Conference of the South, at Norfolk, Virginia.

Director of Industrial Councils John Brophy warned the parley that we must plan now to achieve the goal of jobs for all. Pointing out that labor has done a magnificent job producing for war, he said:

"There is no real reason, if the right economic system is organized, why we cannot do as well after the war as we are doing now in producing things needed by all nations."

Sec.-Treas. John Yancey of the CIO Transport Service Employes urged planned production for peace as well as for war, and the stressing of human and material values.

By ELEANOR FOWLER
Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Auxiliaries

Do you know that beautiful poem of Archibald MacLeish about the young dead soldiers? It ends:

"We leave you our deaths.
Give them their meaning,
Give them an end to the war and a true peace,
Give them a victory that ends the war and a peace afterwards
Give them their meaning.
We were young, they say,
We have died.
Remember us."

That poem expresses one of the themes of War Mothers Week, which the CIO Auxiliaries are celebrating this year the last week in March.

A national broadcast on the CIO Blue Network series on March 24 will open the week. The program will dramatize the great contribution to the war of the women in the union families whose husbands, sons and daughters are in the armed forces. Mrs. Emily Taft Douglas, Congresswoman at large from Illinois, and member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, will speak on the responsibility of women in insuring world machinery to guarantee peace.

All over the country special meetings and social affairs are being planned by the auxiliaries to pay tribute to the wives and mothers of our servicemen and women.

In San Francisco special ceremonies will be held at the CIO Canteen, where servicemen and women will join the unions in honoring the wives and mothers who have carried on at home.

In Washington, D. C., the United Federal Workers and their auxiliary are planning a big public meeting. The auxiliary to Shipyard Local No. 1 in Camden, N. J., is planning another big affair, like they had last year to honor the wives and mothers of more than 8,000 Local No. 1 members in uniform.

War Mothers Week is part of the membership drive plan of the National UE Auxiliary. They hope to draw many more wives and mothers of union servicemen into participation in auxiliary activities.

In Cleveland all the auxiliaries are uniting to hold a supper and meeting on April 10. War wives and mothers of the UAW in South Bend, Indiana, will pin gold and blue stars to represent their boys on a big service flag made by Auxiliary 41 during the ceremonies there.

These meetings and social affairs will stress the importance of helping our servicemen and women as they come home, to readjust to civilian life. They will try to bring to the wives and mothers who have stayed at home an understanding of some of the problems our veterans will face.

BUILDING LASTING PEACE

The major emphasis of all the meetings, however, will be on the paramount importance of building a lasting peace. They will appeal to the war wives and mothers above all to make it their business to see that the promise of Dumbarton Oaks and the Crimea Comference becomes a reality.

Congress now has before it the bill to put the Bretton Woods agreement into effect. Passage of that bill is a vital first step towards world peace because the Bretton Woods agreement sets up the international bank and international monetary fund which will guarantee loans and keep currencies stable.

Stable currencies and loans free from political controls will help to remove the causes of war. They will also result in increased world trade which in turn means more jobs and better living for people everywhere.

Hearings on Bretton Woods are going on now in the House Banking and Currency Committee. Let your Congressman know that the women in your community support this agreement as the first step toward building a lasting peace.

The ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY TROUBLE SHOOTER

Art by Mort Meskin
Story by Cole Greene

COPYRIGHT NATL. CIO NEWS

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with acutal persons, living or dead.

Produced for the CIO NEWS by ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, Inc.

Tough Sledding For Labor In The State Legislatures

(Continued from Page 1)

labor unions through regulatory measures and eventually accomplish their destruction," according to CIO General Counsel Lee Pressman.

Further evidence of the fear which with some state legislatures regard the advancement of labor is the fact that six state bodies are considering laws which would limit unions' political activity—California, Colorado, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan and New Mexico.

The picture, fortunately, isn't all bad:

1. Labor defeated a right to work law in Georgia.

2. Five states are considering proposed labor relations laws, similar to the National Labor Relations Act—Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon and Washington.

3. Fourteen states are considering anti-discrimination bills, and New York this week passed one that has plenty of teeth in it. The lineup: California, Colorado (weak bill), Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana (weak), Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New Mexico (weak), Ohio, Pennsylvania, Washington (passed House) and Wisconsin.

Most of these bills, if passed, would set up state fair employment practice commissions similar to New York's, with enforcement powers like those of the NLRB.

Anti-union laws of two states—Alabama and Florida—are being tested in the U. S. Supreme Court, with both CIO and AFL confident that they will be found unconstitutional.

What's Best For The People?

Labor's position, as outlined by General CIO Counsel Pressman, is this:

"Labor unions do not take the position that they are completely beyond any control of the law. Organized labor has maintained that for any of its acts or for those of its members or representatives which are in violation of public peace or public order, punishment may be meted out.

"Further, if there are any specific abuses in which labor unions have been engaged, which abuses may be held to be in violation of the public interest, appropriate regulatory measures would be in order where directed against such abuses.

"Even in this connection it should be observed that in some instances public interest may demand that it is more important to retain the continued existence and functioning of labor unions than to enact legislation directed against certain abuses if such legislation would threaten the very existence of labor unions."

What Pressman was talking about is best shown by a state-by-state listing of anti-union bills that have been introduced in state legislatures. It follows:

ARIZONA: Makes unlawful denial of employment because of membership or lack of membership in a labor organization and outlaws union shop and maintenance of membership contracts (right to work law).

ARKANSAS: Right to work bill (passed right to work amendment in 1943). Also: bill that says "freedom of organized labor to bargain collectively and freedom of unorganized labor to bargain individually is declared to be legal in this state." Also: bill that prohibits unions from collecting dues in excess of 2 per cent of wages and forbids collection of dues before a member begins work. Also: bill requiring unions to file financial reports, membership lists and addresses of officials.

CALIFORNIA: Bill that prohibits unions from controlling, directing or preventing political activities or affiliations of members or from assessing members for political contributions. Also: bill authorizing unions to expel or exclude members affiliated with "organizations advocating the overthrow of the government," loosely defining them as "subversive." Also: bill that would make wartime hot cargo and secondary boycott law permanent.

COLORADO: Amendments to "labor peace" act to take the place of parts that were declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court would require union registration and filing of financial statements, forbid use of union funds for political purposes, demand a majority vote on strikes and prohibit unions from collecting any money as a condition for the "privilege of work" (aimed at smashing union shop agreements). The Chamber of Commerce has withdrawn its support for the proposals.

CONNECTICUT: Bill modelled after Wisconsin "labor peace act" would restrict activities of workers and employers, and would require a 75 per cent vote of approval of union shop agreements. Also: bill requiring unions to file information statements, including purposes for expenditures of over $100.

MARYLAND: Right to work amendment. Also: bill providing for registration of unions and organizers, outlawing union political contributions, outlawing picketing by persons other than strikers who were employed by the business picketed, granting employers under union shop agreements authority to hire non-union members if union members violate contract terms, requiring compulsory arbitration of disputes, and providing that strikes must be voted by secret ballots of three fifths of the union membership, with a week's prior notice to the employer before the strike can be called. Strikes in jurisdictional disputes are forbidden and anyone injured by them can sue for damages. Would forbid any union against which a judgment has been awarded from collecting dues until the judgment has been satisfied.

MASSACHUSETTS: Bill restricting picketing (as previously noted). Also: bill forbidding unions to make political contributions. Bill forbidding strikes unless voted by majority of union membership.

MICHIGAN: Bill would ban use of union funds for political action, would outlaw unincorporated unions, would make unions liable to civil suit and make union members who strike in violation of contract or of any law guilty of a felony. Conspiracy to molest or disturb persons in the peaceful pursuit of their occupations would be considered a felony.

MINNESOTA: Bill would outlaw secondary boycotts. Also: bill would give employers right to sue for loss of profits due to jurisdictional disputes.

Bill Outlaws Profane Language

NEBRASKA: Bill would make unlawful interference with the right to work by using profane, abusive or threatening language or by persisting in talking to, photographing against his will, coercing or frightening any person or his family to influence his quitting or refraining from seeking employment. Would outlaw picketing within 30 feet of premises. Outlaws sitdown strikes.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Right to work bill.

NEW MEXICO: Right to work bill. Also: bill that would forbid union political contributions, would require registration of unions and financial statements. Would require all union officials, including pickets and grievance committee members, to be citizens and residents of the state for at least one year (excepts only national or district officials having jurisdiction over an area partly outside the state).

NORTH DAKOTA: Prohibits use of check-off method of collecting dues.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Passed right to work law.

TENNESSEE: Right to work bill. Also: bill making any union with a contract liable to an employer for violations of terms of the agreement by any employe and for any acts of violence or damage by the employe to the employer or his property while the worker is on the boss' premises.

TEXAS: Right to work bill. 1943 law required union registration, listing of organizers, and banned union political contributions.

VERMONT: Right to work bill. Also: bill would make applicable to unions laws applying to corporations, including a 2 per cent tax on net income.

WISCONSIN: Bill requires unions to file $5,000 surety bonds for chartering locals within the state.

Anti-Union Box Score

Here's what state legislatures have cooking in the way of anti-labor legislation. "X's" in the first three columns mean that laws or amendments to state constitutions have been introduced.

	New Right-to Work Laws or Amendments	Laws Limiting Political Activity	Other Restrictive Labor Legislation	1943 Anti-union laws
Alabama				x
Arkansas	x		x	x
Arizona	x			
California		x	x	
Colorado	x	x	x	x
Connecticut			x	
Florida				x
Idaho				x
Kansas				x
Maryland	x	x	x	
Massachusetts		x	x	
Michigan		x	x	x
Minnesota			x	
Nebraska			x	
New Hampshire	x			
New Mexico	x	x	x	
North Dakota			x	
South Dakota	(Passed)			x
Tennessee	x			
Texas	x			x
Vermont	x			
Wisconsin			x	

The CIO NEWS

National Edition

Weekly Publication
Of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 12 March 19, 1945

CIO Board Urges

'Victory Visits' To Spur Wage Boost Drive

(See Pages 3, 6 & 9)

★ ★ ★

Two Exclusives

Working Hands Across the Border

(See Page 7)

★ ★ ★

Building Planes And Having Babies Too!

(See Page 5)

UAW-CIO Charges

Some Auto Bosses Seek Labor War

Managements deliberately provoking conflict with labor have been responsible for most of the stoppages in the auto industry, Pres. R. J. Thomas of the CIO Auto Workers Union testified before the Mead Senate Investigating Committee, which last week in Detroit was probing problems of manpower hoarding.

Counter-attacking against the smear campaign started against the union by anti-labor automobile executives, Thomas told the Senate Committee, headed by Sen. James M. Mead (D., N. Y.), that:

> **"It is my conviction that the bulk of UAW-CIO strikes have taken place in plants where management policies have sought deliberately to provoke such stoppages.**
>
> **"I can explain recent actions of the Chrysler and Briggs Corps. only as direct attempts to inspire work stoppages among their employes. No management could have been naive enough to doubt that the wholesale discharge of union committeemen and workers in the manner chosen could have had any effect other than the promotion of industrial strife."**

Thomas cited a 16-page, single spaced report listing the union's contributions toward plans for increasing production, and government reports on the increased productivity of workers, as evidence that union members are not laying down on the job.

He pointed out that the time lost through strikes in the Michigan auto industry has declined from a figure of 1.14 percent during 1939-1941 to only .26 percent during 1942-1944.

2-1 UAW Vote For No-Strike Pledge

A 2-1 vote for retention of the CIO Auto Workers Union no-strike pledge was reported this week, with about 300,000 ballots being cast in a union-wide referendum which was ordered by the last UAW-CIO convention.

With official tallies withheld until the vote can be announced by regions, UAW-CIO representatives said that the score roughly was 64 percent for retention of the union's Pearl Harbor pledge and 35 percent against.

RALLY FOR WORLD UNITY: 20,000 cheering people jammed New York's Madison Square Garden last week to hear CIO President Murray and CIO delegates to the London Trade Union Conference report on international labor unity. Right, the impressive stage setting.

CIO Gives Congress Lowdown on Prices

Senators working on price control got an insight into the issues this week from two CIO sources—the man who heads the CIO and three CIO Auxiliary housewives who spend CIO paychecks.

From Philip Murray, the Senators on the Banking and Currency Committee heard testimony placing price control, up before them for renewal, in relation to the need for a strong economy now and after V-E Day. Following Murray, they heard a brief charted lecture from Donald Montgomery, UAW-CIO Consumer Counsel, on profits.

At the end of Murray's testimony, the Senators heard at first hand what it is like to cope with problems of feeding, clothing and generally bringing up a husband and kids on Little Steel Formula wages. Evidently the Senators felt they could learn, because they stayed two hours over the time allotted to CIO that day.

Murray began by reminding the Senators of labor's no-strike pledge at Pearl Harbor time and of the commitment made in return to see that wage earners were going to be able to get by.

"The leaders of labor in the U. S. met with the President and gave to him and to the country a commitment that for the duration of the war organized labor would not engage in strikes to force redress for any wrongs that might be perpetrated against it by employers while the war was going on," he said.

PROMISE TO LABOR

"We sought at that time and secured from the President a commitment that there would be created an agency to adjudicate the disputes of workers in American industry."

This commitment has not been kept, Murray went on, either through the operation of price control or through the War Labor Board. The Board, he said, has been so hedged around with limitations that there is now "very little hope for labor in the U. S. getting a square deal out of the WLB under existing practices."

Neither WLB nor OPA take profits into consideration when setting wages or prices, he explained, pointing out that this has meant unbridled profiteering all down the line, while wages are still held at the Little Steel level.

PLANS NEEDED NOW

War needs now and after V-E Day call for quick action both to raise basic wage rates by junking the formula and to curb the worst excesses of profit-taking, he said.

"All of us who are for a high national income and real stabilization hope that the government will have a program to maintain income at the highest possible level," he said.

"But since the WLB has apparently decided that such things as merit increases, premium pay and the like shall all be added to the basic wage rates and considered part of the basic rate, labor wonders if this policy will be maintained after V-E Day, when such premium increases cease to exist. If this is done, it will be an industrial catastrophe."

At the end of his testimony, Murray made three basic points: 1) Congress in extending price control should insist on a unified policy by government agencies on wages now and after V-E Day; 2) Congress should demand that OPA stop insuring profits; 3) OPA should maintain more effective price control generally.

Following Murray, three CIO Auxiliary women—Eleanor Fowler, CWA secretary-treasurer; Annie Stein, Federal Workers, and Katherine Beecher, UE, came on the stand to tell the housewives' story.

ASK GRADE LABELING

They asked for repeal of Sen. Taft's (R. O.) amendment of last year against grade labeling, which fosters wholesale cheating on canned goods, and for repeal of the Bankhead amendment that has blown textile profits sky-high and kept prices down.

They asked for funds enough to let OPA do a job of cracking down on violators and on the black market, which cheats the working class family out of even the chance to see meat at the butcher's counter.

Finally, they said they hoped "that this year OPA will get a stronger act and a much bigger budget."

We Know Just How You Feel, Senator!

The CIO Auxiliary witness at the price control hearings was holding up a pair of seven-year-old Ann's pants. See, she told the Senators, I washed them once and now they won't fit my five-year-old. That's what quality deterioration means. And at that they're hard to get.

One Senator, slightly on the stout side, was sympathetic. "Yes," he said, "it's awful. Tell me—this is off the record, of course—do you know where I can get a decent pair of men's shorts for myself?"

Says No Need To Up Prices Of Textiles

Testifying at the Senate price control hearings for the CIO Textile Workers, Solomon Barkin, union research director, told the Banking Committee members that huge profits can easily absorb the cost of the wage increase of five cents ordered by the WLB but blocked by Vinson.

"The textile wage decision is a modest effort at correcting substandard conditions of living among the 600,000 cotton rayon workers, and relieving a shortage in textile production which is becoming one of the most serious bottlenecks in our military and civilian economy," he said.

Textile profits, before taxes, were $28,000,000 a year in the 1936-39 period, are currently at the rate of $365,000,000 a year, Barkin said.

Even the WLB award, which was made to help offset critical manpower and production shortages, "will only moderately improve present conditions and leave wages well below a subsistence level," he added.

20,000 Hear CIO World Unity Plans

Twenty thousand CIO members and a fair sprinkling from the AFL—heard Philip Murray, and other CIO leaders just back from the London conferences, tell a N. Y. City rally last week the story of a new world labor unity that has put 50,000,000 workers from 35 countries back of the United Nations and the decisions of Yalta.

They met in New York's huge Madison Square Garden, which was jammed with people in every gallery at the invitation of the New York CIO, headed by Joe Curran, to listen to and applaud the CIO leaders, as well as Soviet Ambassador Andrei Gromyko, Sen. Claude A. Pepper, Rep. Helen Douglas, and representatives of the U.S. Secretary of State and the British Ambassador.

Murray told the meeting that "with no reservations, the new world labor federation has given its support to Bretton Woods, Dumbarton Oaks and Yalta. In conformity with the people's wishes, it is now proceeding to help perfect a peace that will satisfy the aspirations of all peoples," he said.

"It must be our resolve to destroy every atom of Nazism and fascism throughout the world," Murray added to the Garden's cheers, "and to inflict such punishment on those who have subjected the world to monstrous cruelties, that everyone will understand no agressor can ever rise again."

UNITY FOR VICTORY and after was one of the major themes of the big CIO rally in N. Y. Top: UAW-CIO Pres. R. J. Thomas, CIO Pres. Philip Murray and NMU Pres. Joseph Curran, who chaired the meeting. Pres. Sidney Hillman (l.) of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers chats with Senator Claude Pepper of Florida.

Praises USSR

UAW-CIO Pres. R. J. Thomas, who was chairman of the CIO delegation to London, had high praise for the other delegates, especially those who had come to London from "countries which only the other day, actually speaking, were countries starving under the knout of Nazi slavery."

Thomas attacked "agencies of reactionary propaganda" which for years "had attempted to build a wall between the Russians and the rest of the world. The Russian workers have been held outside the circle of international labor," he said. "Some say their unions are not democratic; others that their unions are merely instruments of the Russian foreign office," he declared. "I want to testify here and now that we saw no such signs in the conduct of the great Russian delegation in London. The Russians were cooperative in the extreme.

"As far as I am concerned, I shall pay no further heed to the propaganda that says these Russian unions and their leaders are not free agents. They demonstrated at London that they are democratic trade unionists, ready to give and take in the arena of discussion."

Drawing the parallel between the London union conference and the Roosevelt-Stalin-Churchill meeting in the Crimea, Pres. Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, also freshly back from the world labor meeting, said:

"The delegates at London fully rcognized the close inter-relation between their conference and the meeting at Yalta. One of their first formal acts was to send telegrams . . . hailing the results achieved at the Crimea, pledging their full support in carrying out the decisions of that conference."

Hillman warned against "powerful and unscrupulous forces that are at work in an effort to sabotage and defeat it. They spread subtle anti-Soviet and anti-British poison, hoping to split us from our allies. They weep crocodile tears over the rights of small nations, while working for the restoration of the rotten pre-war reactionary regimes.

"They pose as perfectionists in their criticism of the Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks proposals. They hope to destroy these two cornerstones of world peace with reservations, just as they dealt a deathblow to the League of Nations a quarter of a century ago."

Open Door for AFL

Murray took time in his speech to repeat his invitation to the leaders of the AFL to join step with the workers of the United Nations in building world labor unity.

"I regret that the leaders of the AFL did not see fit to attend," he said. "We invite the AFL to come back into the councils of world labor. We have no prejudices, but we do have desires not only for international unity but for national unity here as well. We of the CIO are not going to preach or practice disunity in the United States."

CIO to Senate

Fair Job Law a 'Must' For Top War Output and Sound Economy in Peace

Job bars against Negroes, Jews, Catholics and the foreign born are a barrier to full war production and a threat to wages and security after victory, James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer, told the Senate Labor Committee in testimony this week on a bill to set up a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission.

Citing a score of war production areas where refusal to hire minority group workers has cut into output, Carey said:

"We of the CIO are aware that a depressed minority group is a threat to our individual and national security.

"Only the interests that derive a profit from discrimination are served by the maintenance of a group of workers labelled 'second class.' They make a convenient reservoir of cheap labor, willing or not, because they must eat."

Carey urged passage of the bipartisan FEPC bill (S 101), which has enforcement powers. He opposed the Taft (R. O.) bill (S 459) which would make the FEPC powerless. He again cited war production shortages due to discrimination as an argument for S 101, saying:

"From my observations of the present FEPC (which was set up by FDR's executive order) it has become apparent that its essential weakness is the lack of enforcement powers. It may seem hard to believe that after almost four years of operation of the FEPC, war jobs are still kept vacant by discrimination."

Through the CIO's policy of non-discrimination, and through the operations of the present FEPC, "our experience has demonstrated that men of all colors and creeds will work together," Carey said.

"Having shared this experience, no decent American is willing to condone a reversion to the pre-war patterns of American discrimination."

CIO Takes Wage Drive To FDR and People With 'Victory Visit' Campaign

(Editorial Comment — Page 6; Partial Text — 9)

Plans to take the CIO's program for higher wages not only directly to President Roosevelt but to the people of the United States with a "Victory Visit" campaign were hammered out at the CIO Executive Board meeting last weekend in New York City. The CIO called for a substandard wage minimum of at least 65 cents an hour.

The Natl. War Labor Board was sharply criticized in a resolution reaffirming CIO's no-strike pledge without "quibbling or modification" and mapping an aggressive wage drive, which was adopted by a 45-2 vote. But proposals of the Textile and Auto Workers Unions to withdraw from the WLB were tabled, with only the four representatives of these unions voting against the motion.

CIO's position, as outlined by Pres. Philip Murray, is that "we want to reform the Board, and have no intention of withdrawing from it."

The same over-all resolution that criticized the Board, that urged changes to speed its disposal of cases, and that demanded revision of the Little Steel wage freeze formula, also said:

No-Strike Position

"We reiterate again, in order that there be no misunderstanding, that we fully understand and appreciate that now more than ever it is of the utmost importance to our war effort that there be maintained uninterrupted production.

"The CIO and its members are fully conscious of this need and therefore shall observe our solemn pledge that until we have accomplished a complete and absolute destruction of the German and Japanese military forces there can be no question of our basic responsibility to the nation to continue intact our no-strike pledge."

To push the drive for wage boosts, the CIO:

1. Appointed a six-man committee (President Murray, R. J. Thomas, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Sherman Dalrymple and Sidney Hillman) to take the pay proposals directly to President Roosevelt in the immediate future.

2. Urged formation by international and local unions of industry-wide and community "Victory Visiting Committees" that will consult industrialists and local government officials on plans for jobs during the reconversion and postwar periods.

"CIO members will not be the only ones who want to know: 'What will happen in our town when the war orders are done?'" said President Murray. "To this end the 'Victory Visitors' will propose that cooperative conferences be called by the municipal officers, attended by all the organized groups and interested individuals in the community.

"These should not be large meetings, but working conferences, at which manufacturers and business executives can be asked: 'What is the schedule for jobs and production in your plant? What wages will you pay to create purchasing power in this community?'"

CIO members were urged to explain the need of high wages to keep consumer purchasing power adequate, of low prices to insure mass buying, of a good tax program to promote national prosperity, and of democratic planning, public construction projects and an expanded social security program.

Wage Meet Asked

In wage proposals to President Roosevelt, the Board urged FDR to call a conference of representatives of industry, labor and government to formulate a new pay policy. The Board warned that:

"The ability of our nation to maintain the fullest utilization of manpower, material and plants in the conversion from war production to new levels of consumer and civilian production require a broadened wage policy which will assure a steadily expanding purchasing power on the part of the great mass of American people."

The CIO called on the President to return to the WLB authority to make adjustments to eliminate wage inequities which hamper the prosecution of the war. Under such authority, the Board would be free to render decisions on the basis of equity involving such issues as group insurance, severance pay, sick leave and unworked holidays, and payment for all time spent by employes under company direction.

"With its original authority thus restored," the CIO said, "the Board would no longer be subjected to the paralyzing veto power usurped by Judge Vinson, former Director of Economic Stabilization, and the OPA."

Hit WLB Delay

The CIO sharply criticized delay in handling WLB cases and also expressed its "complete dissatisfaction with the glaring failure to accomplish effective and just national economic stabilization, the obstinate and short-sighted policies of the WLB, Judge Vinson and Justice Byrnes, and their complete desertion of responsibility to provide appropriate wage policies to meet the present and impending needs of this nation."

In other actions, the CIO:

1. Voted to support the UAW-CIO—and all other unions similarly involved—in its fight to obtain compliance with a WLB directive involving the E. A. Laboratories, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.

2. Set up a committee on jurisdictional disputes (John Green, Sherman Dalrymple and Frank Rosenblum, respectively of the Shipyard, Rubber and Amalgamated Clothing Workers) with power to make final decisions, subject to review and final action only by CIO conventions.

3. Heard reports of delegates to the London World Trade Union Congress and directed them to continue as a committee which will press for formation of a permanent world trade union body.

4. Set April 12 as the date of the next CIO Executive Board meeting, in Washington.

Mrs. Douglas On CIO's Radio Show

Congresswoman Emily Taft Douglas will be the No. 1 attraction of CIO's Blue Network radio show at 6:45 p. m. EWT Saturday, March 24. "Salute to War Mothers" is the name of the program.

CBS will do another of its dramatic stories, this time on the aircraft industry, on a 3:45 p. m. EWT nationwide broadcast the same day.

The listening's good—are you enjoying it?

★ ★ ★

Criticism of commercialism in radio broadcasting was voiced last week by Paul Porter, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission.

Porter told a meeting of the Natl. Assn. of Broadcasters that "somehow there must be a determination as to whether broadcasting is simply going to operate as an advertising media or whether it will continue to perform an increasing measure of public service functions in addition."

A few days later NBC announced that henceforth commercials will be eliminated in the middle of news broadcasts.

★ ★ ★

Chalk up a neat job of script writing to the credit of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. The subject matter of a couple of recent 15-minute scripts is universal enough so that with slight rewriting they could be adapted to other unions —"When He Comes Back" (on veterans) and "Our Union—Your Union."

★ ★ ★

The up-and-coming N. Y. CIO Council has announced plans for the creation of a N. Y. CIO Radio Chorus, with a series of auditions scheduled to start March 31.

PAC OK, Says Senate Probe Group

The CIO Political Action Committee got a clean bill of health from the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee this week, with the Committee praising PAC's "spirit of cooperation" in making information available.

"In contrast to some other organizations," said a Committee report, "the PAC filed regular financial statements with the Clerk of the House of Representatives."

The Republicans spent a little more than $13 million on the election last Fall and the Democrats almost $7½ million.

Among the Republican contributions was $109,000 from 31 members of the duPont family and $96,000 from nine members of the family of the anti-labor shipbuilder, Joseph Pew. Large contributions also were received from members of the Rockefeller, Mellon, Guggenheim and Vanderbilt families.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

Do You Know That: Woody Guthrie, great folk singer, exclusive on Asch records, came from the Dust Bowl and is now a merchant seaman.

And Do You Know That: Asch records feature Mountain Songs, Cowboy Songs, Square Dances (with mandolins, guitars, banjos), Jazz, Boogie Woogie, Blues, popular jazz favorites.

Write for Catalogue to

STINSON TRADING CORP.

27 Union Sq. West, New York 3, N. Y.

44 Years of Know-how

in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee. 20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

UNION BUYER'S GUIDE

BUTTONS AND BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS

Celluloid or Litho-Metal

For—

Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems

CHARLES M. GERAGHTY

INCORPORATED

500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

L. J. IMBER COMPANY

Founded by L. J. Imber, Formerly of Green Duck Co.

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS

for ADVERTISING

UNION DUES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS
EMPLOYEES' BADGES

Recognized Union Labels

No Charge for Designs and Sketches

Also Specializing in

Light and Heavy Stamping
Coining and Embossing
Small, Intricate and Special Stampings.
Tools and Dies

N. Y. Representative
HERBERT R. LERMAN
AL. 4-3356
37 E. 14th St.

Detroit Representative
CLARENCE L. HOULE
CAD. 9085
424 Book Bldg.

L. J. IMBER COMPANY
1725-41 W. North Ave.
CHICAGO, 22, ILLINOIS
BRUnswick 7815

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"

Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets

THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY

925 11th St., N.W.

100% UNION MADE

SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

STATIONERY

PAPER WORKERS LOCAL 388 UNION MADE CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

LET MILPRINT FURNISH YOUR

CIO STATIONERY

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES

MILPRINT, Inc.

431 WEST FLORIDA STREET
MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN

Over 750 CIO Employees

BUY WAR BONDS

Texas Vote Probe Of Christian Americans

Sen. W. Lee (Pappy) O'Daniel took a belly blow from the people of Texas March 13 as the House of Representatives voted 111 to 14 to probe his Christian American Assn. storm trooper outfit now sponsoring right-to-work legislation outlawing the union shop in Texas and in other states throughout the nation.

Also named for investigation in the resolution are Fight for Free Enterprise, Inc., believed to be a subsidiary of Frank E. Gannett's Committee for Constitutional Government; the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers; and a pro-company union newspaper, The Negro Labor News, published in Houston by C. W. Rice, who is used by unscrupulous whites to create sentiment for measures like the right-to-work bill among Negroes.

Negro leaders of Texas are opposed to the bill. A chain of Negro newspapers, published by Carter Wesley of Houston, has published front page stories and editorials showing that the measure would bar Negroes from all skilled jobs.

An amendment to the resolution would also authorize the investigating committee to probe the activities of Texas unions fighting the bill. This amendment has been accepted and adopted in the house by a voice vote. Texas labor leaders told this reporter they had no objection to going before the committee and telling "their side of the story" to the people of Texas.

Amvets Split Growing Over Bum Beef with Labor

The split in the ranks of the American Veterans of World War II is growing wider and wider.

Dissension was set off several weeks ago by Le Mar Bailey, national first vice-commander, who declared at Dallas, Texas, that Amvets was planning to conduct a "crusade" against CIO and PAC.

At Waco, Texas, near Dallas, George Donaldson resigned as post adjutant in protest, Federated Press reported.

Another repudiation of Bailey's statement came from Buffalo, N. Y., where William E. Blake, of Amvets' national executive committee, wrote CIO Regional Director Hugh Thompson:

"No officer of Amvets is authorized to take such action without the approval of the national executive committee."

Criticism of the stand taken by Bailey was also expressed by officials of the Global War Veterans.

"We feel it is a mistake for any infant veterans organization to speak for our fighting men overseas on any controversial issue," said Thomas H. Chunn, natl. secretary of GWV.

Point-of-Production Plan Teaches Disabled Vets Jobs

Recovery through work is being used successfully at the Birmingham Hospital in San Fernando Valley, near Los Angeles, where wounded GIs are working in plane factories to help blast Hitler and Hirohito off the earth. The plan has been approved by the CIO Auto Workers and AFL Machinists at the plants, Northrup and Lockheed.

Only patients who volunteer work in the shops and only with the approval of the medical officers. Permitted to work three hours a day, they are paid the union scale of 85 cents hourly.

Even bed patients volunteer. Some of the wounded heroes go to work while they are still confined to wheel chairs, with arms or legs locked in casts and wearing bandages. Production is excellent.

The plan has been in operation six months and only one patient dropped out because he wanted to. There is no absenteeism or racial segregation, the soldier - workers knowing that bullets and bombs struck white, Negro, Protestant, Catholic and Jew without discrimination.

CIO Enlarges Vet Group To Tackle New Problems

The return of thousands of veterans to civilian life has led the CIO to enlarge its veterans' committee to nine members and to call a meeting of the group at CIO headquarters early in April.

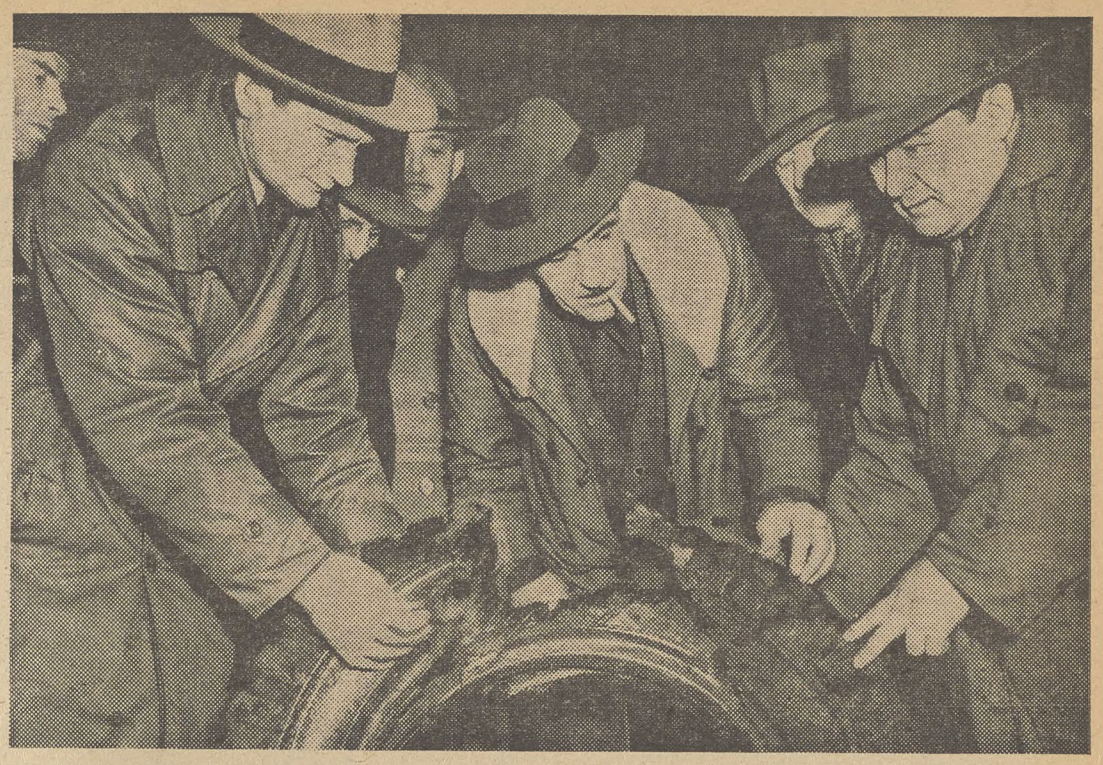
Decision to enlarge the committee was reached by CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Clinton S. Golden, committee chairman.

In addition to Golden, representing the Steelworkers, and James B. Carey, representing the national CIO, the presidents of the following unions have been asked to name committee members:

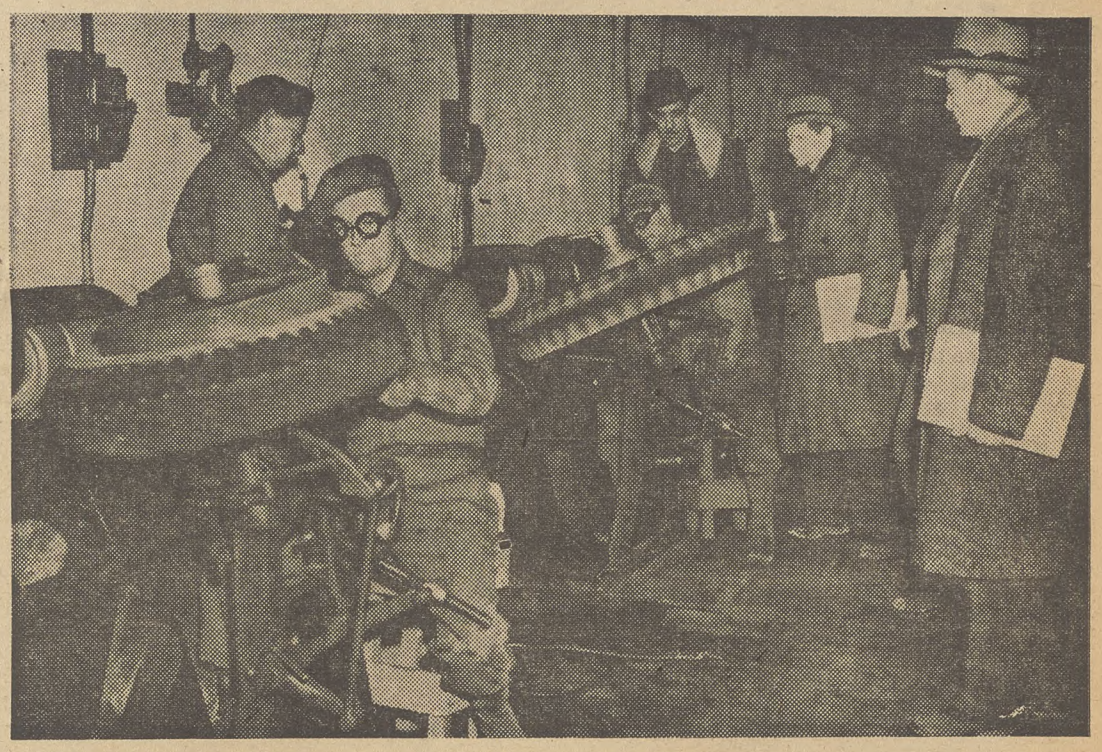
Auto Workers, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Shipbuilding Workers, Textile Workers Union, Oil Workers International Union, Newspaper Guild and the Glass, Ceramic and Silica Sand Workers. Golden and Carey have been serving on a smaller committee.

The committee is expected to consider ways of putting into effect the resolution on veterans adopted at the 1944 CIO convention. Other matters to be listed on the agenda for consideration are the administration of Veterans Hospitals, the system of furnishing veterans with artificial limbs, and present methods of paying benefits to disabled veterans.

CIO Rubber Goes to War



1. Delegation to France from the CIO Rubber Workers sees one reason why tires are urgently needed—the effect of a land mine. The nine-man delegation that recently toured the European war front included Howard R. Lloyd, Freeman B. Van Houton, Clarence V. Wheeler, Francis M. Hannley, George R. Bass, and William A. Nelson, of Akron, O.; Albert T. Lunceford, Huntington Park, Calif.; John F. Marmon, Detroit, and William D. Richards, Barberton, Ohio.



2. Three delegates, Hannley, Lloyd, and Marmon, visit GI's in a tire repair unit in France. The delegates were much impressed with the effectiveness of the overseas salvage program. War waste is reduced to a minimum, they said.

3. A soldier recapping a tire at an ordnance depot in France is watched by Brig. Gen. Charles Thrasher, Lloyd, Lunceford and Marmon. Delegates have been telling the story of their trip to fellow workers at home who last year made an all-out production pledge, and have kept it by increasing tire output 46 percent since October.

THESE THREE WOMEN war workers appear well satisfied with the facilities at a Federally-financed infant care center at San Diego as they prepare their children for the journey homeward.

A MARINE'S WIFE, Mrs. Florence Bendure, looks on at a San Diego infant care center as her 18-month-old son, Brad, plays with Milton Bourne. Mrs. Bendure is a stenographer at a plane plant.

Building Planes And Having Babies, Too!

"THERE'S simply no way of doing it!" exclaimed Harriet Stanley as she pushed aside the paper on which she had been trying to figure how she would keep her baby and herself on the $80 allotment sent her by her husband—in the Army and overseas.

Figuring as closely as possible, she found that she would need at least $20 more per month. There were the figures:

Rent, $40; food, $40; medical and dental care for herself, $4 (the EMIC program includes medical care for sick babies for a year after birth) cooking and heating, $3.50; washing and housecleaning supplies, $1; postage, $1.50; clothing $6; toilet articles and miscellaneous, $2.25; total, $98.25.

"You can't have kids and hold down a war job!" Thousands of women have accepted that statement as the truth. But hundreds of others in San Diego plane plants are holding down jobs and having babies, too! This is their story.

If only she were able to return to her job in the plane plant where she worked before the baby arrived. But she was up against a blank wall in that direction because there was no infant care center in the community.

Multiply Harriet's problem ten thousand times and you find why more women are not engaged in war work.

FACED with problems similar to Harriet's, San Diego, Calif., women war workers, decided to do something about them. Their unions, the CIO Auto Workers and the AFL Machinists, were eager to help. They joined with the CIO Council, the AFL central body and community groups to persuade the Federal Government to furnish $84,000 a year for infant-care centers.

This was enough not only to provide for the maintenance of two centers, which were being operated with money lent by the Consolidated Vuultee and Rohr Aircraft Corps., but also to set up eight additional centers.

It wasn't easy to get the money, but the women war workers think it was well worth the effort. Now they know that while they are at work, their children will be well provided for by trained personnel who know their business.

NEED for infant child care centers was first established by a special action committee of the Joint War Council on Child Care, a subcommittee of the San Diego War Council.

Members of this committee were Parent-Teacher Assn. leaders, Federal housing workers and war-plant counsellors, who were well aware of the problem. The Navy, the President's Committee on Congested War Production Areas, the local War Manpower Commission and industry—the latter pressed by mounting labor needs—supported the committee.

Surveys were made to show how many women wanted jobs but couldn't take them because they had infants.

As required by the Federal Works Agency at Washington, dispenser of the Lanham Act funds, a sponsor was needed for the project. A Parent-Teacher Assn. took the job.

The Children's Bureau of the Labor Dept. at Washington opposed the project, advocating a foster home program.

Supporters of the infant center program advanced the facts that foster home costs are high—from $45 to $75 a month; that the homes are run by persons somtimes more interested in profits than in their young charges, and that they were inadequate to provide care for a sufficent number of infants. Arguments advanced for infant care centers were: Their location near war plants, the regular pediatric care provided, professionally prescribed feeding formulas for the infants, and the low cost ($6 per 6-day week including 12-hour care, diapers and food).

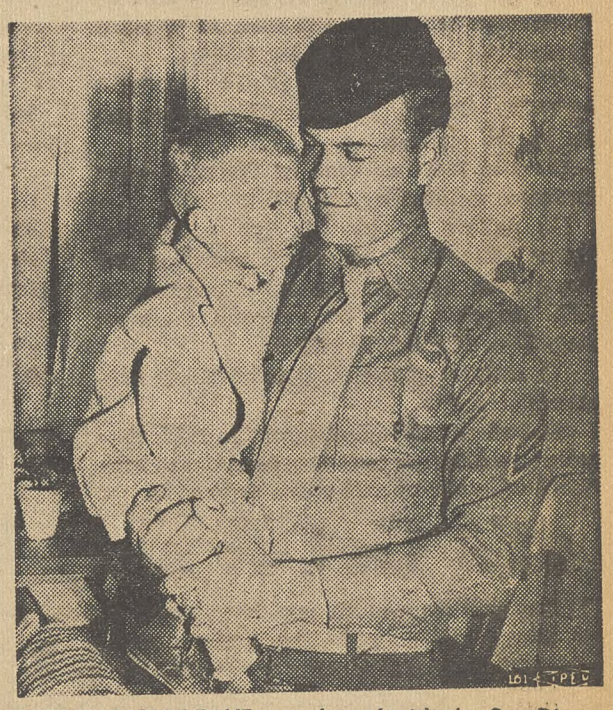
THE Children's Bureau continued to oppose the project. For many months the two centers, which had already been established, continued to operate with the funds lent by the two aircraft firms.

It was at this point that the unions did a good job. Joining with community organizations, they sent telegrams to Maj. Gen. Philip Fleming, head of the Federal Works Agency, urging approval of the projects.

Confronted by the facts, General Fleming approved allocation of the money from Lanham Act funds.

Hundreds of women can now help build planes—and have babies too.

ONE REASON that mothers have no qualms about leaving their children in the Federally-financed infant care centers at San Diego is that they know the formulas for their babies are expertly prepared by professional nurses such as Mrs. Robert Bernstein.



FATHERS ON LEAVE are pleased with the San Diego infant care centers. "These centers are tops!" says Marine Sgt. C. C. Holliday as he visits his son, Terry, whose mother is also helping the war effort by working a plane plant. (Photos courtesy Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp., San Diego.)

Another Bridge to Victory

A Victory Wage Program

The CIO Executive Board meeting in New York was called to cope with a wage crisis that threatens our wartime economic stability, production and national welfare.

This crisis has been brought about, the Board pointed out, by "the glaring failure to accomplish effective and just national economic stabilization, the obstinate and short-sighted policies of the Natl. War Labor Board, Judge Vinson and Justice Byrnes and their complete desertion of responsibility to provide appropriate wage policies."

Among the worst grievances are:

(1) The continued freeze of wage rates, although the WLB public members concede these rates have risen less than 20 % while living costs have risen at least 30%.

(2) Continued granting of price increases by OPA, without any action to prevent extortionate profiteering.

(3) The freezing even of "fringe" wage increases granted by the WLB.

(4) Failure to provide for purchasing power after V-E Day, when overtime and other such additions to basic wage rates will disappear, with an anticipated annual wage loss of $19,000,000,000.

(5) Refusal of the WLB to eliminate substandard wages.

(6) Delays and complications in WLB procedure, and failure to secure compliance with Board orders from anti-union employers.

Faced with this situation, the CIO Board sharply rejected any steps that might in any way lead to interruption of production or disruption of our war effort.

Following the fighting leadership of President Murray, it reaffirmed "our basic responsibility to the nation to continue intact our no-strike pledge" and to countenance no "quibbling or modification"; and made aggressive plans to carry labor's case to the President and to the nation.

The CIO program adopted calls for:

(1) Immediate action by the President to revise the Little Steel formula and raise basic wage rates.

(2) Raising of substandard wages to at least 65 cents an hour.

(3) A conference of representatives of industry, labor and government to formulate a broadened wage policy.

(4) Authority for the WLB to eliminate the wage bracket system, grant increases on fringe issues and correct other inequalities, without veto by the Stabilization Director and OPA.

(5) Revision of WLB procedure to dispose of cases swiftly, and drastic action to deal with non-compliance.

In adopting this program, the CIO has again demonstrated its patriotism and responsibility as well as its effective leadership for labor's and the country's welfare.

Let's Get Ready Now

"What will happen in our town when the war orders are done?" That's the question which CIO President Murray urges CIO locals to ask of the authorities in every community throughout the nation.

"Victory Visits," he says, should be made on mayors and other officials, urging immediate planning and cooperative conferences to see that there are "enough well-paid and productive jobs to maintain a prosperous community."

Besides such local actions, Murray calls upon national unions to make similar "Victory Visits" to the employers' organizations in their industries, to see that plans are made now to maintain production and employment after V-E Day.

Such democratic community and industry planning will give full scope to the initiative and enterprise of the American peoples, and is an essential part of the national planning necessary to provide full production and jobs for all.

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

HOW does a magician fool you, when he brings rabbits out of a hat, makes things vanish and reappear out of thin air, and such?

Without knowing all the tricks, we do know that misdirection of attention is one of the commonest methods used.

If the conjurer catches and holds our attention with some flashy stunt performed by his right hand, we don't notice what his left hand is doing.

By one means or another he misdirects our attention to something that confuses, misleads or distracts us, so we can't observe what is really going on.

The ventriloquist follows the same principle. He talks from his stomach in an assumed voice without moving his lips. But since we locate a voice by looking for a mouth that opens and shuts, our attention is caught by the dummy's moving lips, and they seem to be doing the talking.

The talkies create the same kind of illusion. The talking seems to come directly from the moving lips of the actors on the screen, instead of from the sound apparatus and its loudspeakers.

★ ★ ★

This principle of misdirection, unfortunately, is also used by rogues and cheats for their own sinister purposes.

The pickpocket misdirects your attention to an accomplice who jostles you in a crowd, so you won't notice that he himself is reaching for your billfold the while.

Hitler used the same trick to make suckers of a whole people through his Jew-baiting and his Bolshevik bogey. He has tried to repeat this deception on a world-wide scale—with less success.

And even today in these United States, you can turn on the radio or pick up a paper 'most any time and find anti-labor propagandists using the magicians' device to fool the public as to the true character of the CIO.

★ ★ ★

For instance, a minor outlaw strike occurs, and at once everyone's attention is directed to this incident, thus turning it away from the six million other CIO members loyally observing their no-strike pledge, and away from lawless union-busting bosses who provoke such outbreaks.

Or some blabbermouth demagog makes a red-baiting, labor-baiting speech. This is amplified by anti-labor press and radio, to create a false impression of the CIO and distract attention from the dirty work of the slanderer and his gang.

Or dope-story writers direct exaggerated attention to some minor disagreement within the CIO, trying to inflate it into a major factional split and distract attention from the movement's remarkable and fundamental unity.

★ ★ ★

Again, on wage matters, attention is constantly misdirected to some of the higher war earnings—without noting the long overtime and increased production that make them possible, the many deductions from them, the steeper rise in living costs, or the fact that even a minimum of 55 cents an hour has not yet been allowed for millions of workers.

This trick diverts attention from the need for revising the Little Steel formula; from far greater increases in war profits; and from the frozen basic wage rates that will mean poverty for millions when cutbacks occur and overtime ends, if they're not raised before V-E Day.

★ ★ ★

The real facts from which attention is diverted by such conjurer's tricks were clearly brought out by the recent New York meeting of the CIO Executive Board.

Despite abundant provocation, the CIO did not withdraw from the War Labor Board or abrogate its no-strike pledge.

It set America's war interests first and declared emphatically against any "quibbling or modification" of this pledge.

At the same time, the CIO exposed the present wage injustices and their danger to our national welfare, and planned the most aggressive and effective steps possible to secure redress.

Unity was the keynote—within the CIO, nationally and internationally.

This was shown in united backing for President Murray's progressive policies, and in the agreement on machinery for settling internal jurisdictional differences.

It was also shown in enthusiastic support of the new world labor organization and of the world unity of all freedom-loving peoples planned at Dumbarton Oaks, Bretton Woods, Yalta, and soon to be consummated at San Francisco.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

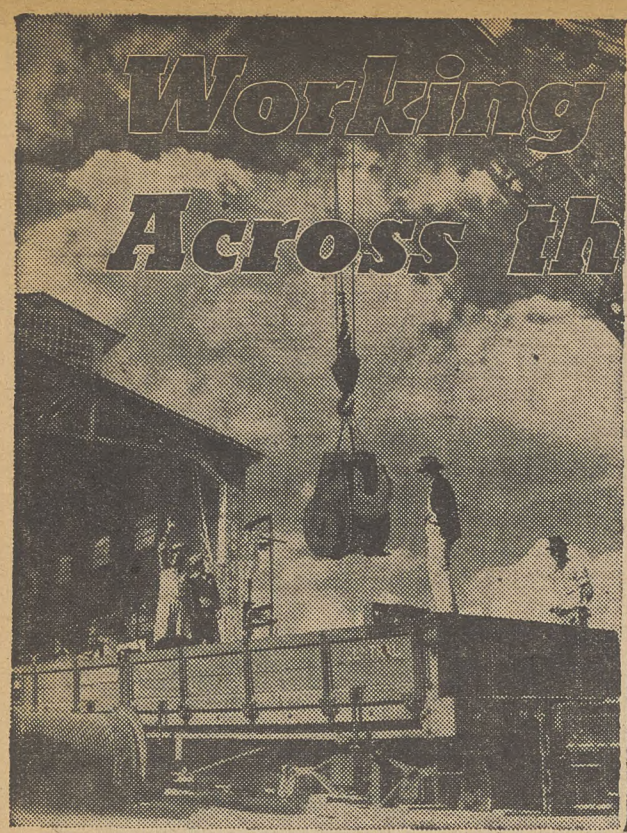
Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

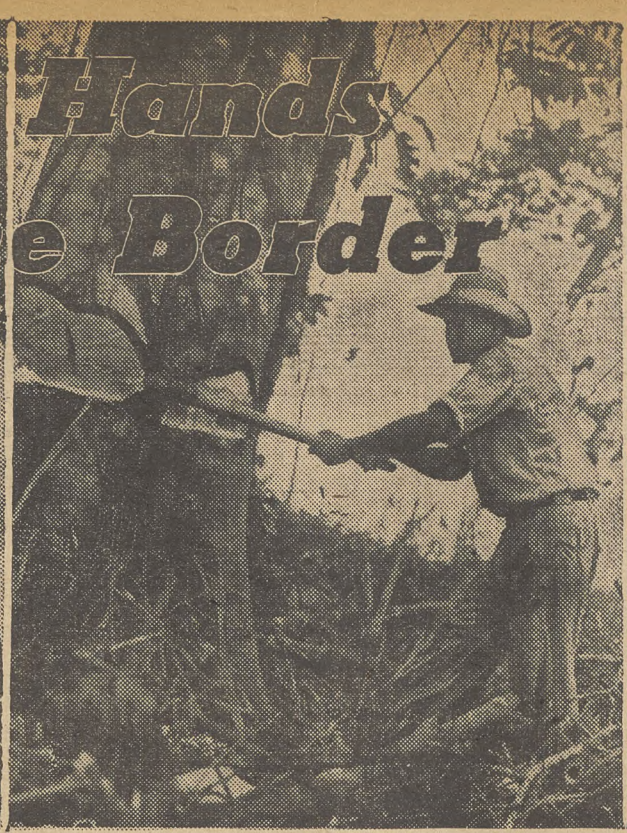
Len De Caux.....Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C.
Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 March 19, 1945 No. 12

Working Hands Across the Border





By C. W. Fowler

DOWN below the Rio Grande, in the ancient Mexican palace of Chapultepec, representatives of the U. S. and all the Latin-American republics except one have just ended a three-week conference that matches in importance to future world security the meetings of the United Nations at Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks.

The meeting was the Inter-American Conference On War and Peace, devoted to western hemisphere plans for political security now and after the war and to plans for bringing industrial growth and economic prosperity to the two continents.

The conferences marked the first time that direct labor representatives have met with diplomats and economic experts of the American nations to work out a program of industrial development, labor progress and social welfare.

Attending for the CIO was David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Steelworkers, and a member of the CIO Committee on Latin-American Affairs. With McDonald were George Meany, secretary of the AFL, Julius Luhrsen, secretary of the Railway Labor Executives Assn., and James G. Patton, president of the Natl. Farmers Union.

THE conference worked out two primary agreements:

1. The "Act of Chapultepec," which is an agreement for collective security against aggression, intended to be presented to the United Nations meeting at San Francisco April 25, and

2. The "Economic Charter," which directly concerns the prosperity of workers, farmers and businessmen in all the American nations—including the U.S.A.

First, the Act of Chapultepec. In essence, this agreement re-states the Western Hemisphere belief that every state "has the right to the respect of its individuality and independence," and that every attack on any state is considered "as an act of aggression against the other states which sign this declaration."

Any such attacks, or threatened attacks, are considered "an interference with the war effort of the United Nations" to be met, by later treaty arrangement, with "use of armed force" if necessary by the signers of the Act.

This is the agreement which will be submitted at the San Francisco meeting of the United Nations next month—which CIO will also attend, in the person of President Murray and CIO executive officers.

Security South of the Border Was the Major Concern of the Recent Conference of Chapultepec. What It Means to Us Is Outlined Here.

Second, the economic agreement. This, according to McDonald, "spells out the economic policies that are needed to bring security and prosperity to all the American countries."

The economic agreement, McDonald told The CIO News, declares that the right to organize and bargain collectively must be recognized, and that "the peoples of the Western Hemisphere must have a real rise in their standard of living, in social welfare and in working conditions."

MUCH of the thinking in the economic agreement parallels that of the CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee's "Present and Postwar Program," drawn up under the chairmanship of Jacob C. Potofsky last November and endorsed by the CIO convention, McDonald pointed out.

This plan calls for the industrialization of Latin-America, for guarantees of the right to organize, for lifting of health, maternity care, social security standards in all the republics.

"Almost every important item in the CIO plan is either in the economic agreement or in some accompanying document," McDonald said.

"It is a forthright statement. It is important to every American worker, including those in the U. S., not only because it asserts the right to organize but also because it says that only through rising living standards can world peace be secured."

To any who doubt the value of an inter-American economic agreement, or of a security agreement, to us here in the U. S., McDonald pointed out the answer—peace and stable markets mean jobs for us.

"Raising the standard of living of the Latin-American people means raising the standards of living in this country," he said. "A Latin-American worker or farmer who can't even buy enough to eat or clothe his family is not and cannot be a full partner in world security. Decent wages and social security there mean steadier jobs and better living for us here."

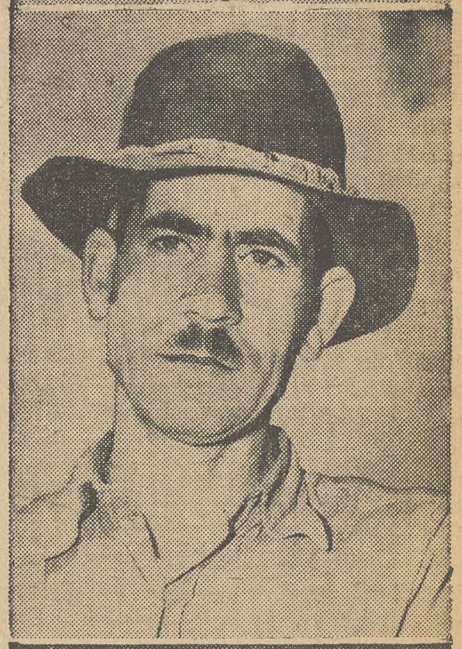
McDONALD praised the role played by Fidel Velasquez, general secretary of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, who was also a labor delegate to the conference, and pointed out that the labor delegates were on several of the major committees.

He also praised the leading parts played by U. S. Secretary of State Stettinius, Asst. Secretaries Wm. L. Clayton and Nelson Rockefeller, and Wayne Taylor, acting U. S. Secretary of Commerce.

"The whole spirit of the conference was good," he said. "No idle promises were made. The economic charter is a forthright statement. Our U. S. delegates talked facts—and the realistic men from the other countries liked it."

AT the beginning of this article, it was said that all the Latin-American republics except one were at the Inter-American Conference. That one was Argentina, the pro-Axis dictatorship where labor is suppressed and anti-fascists are put in concentration camps.

The Act of Chapultepec guards against the aggression that pro-Axis forces may be dreaming of in Argentina. The economic agreement lays the basis for real trade unionism, industrial prosperity and social welfare that will bring the real benefits of democracy to all the people of the Western Hemisphere.



U. S. MACHINERY, like that being unloaded in the picture above, left, is used in many plants south of the border. Industries vary from lumbering (middle) to the manufacture of cartridges (right). Typical workmen are at right (reading down) a nitrate worker, a carpenter, and a field hand.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Its Recess Time

As the Washington Guide went to press (Mar. 16), all reports indicate that Congress will recess for two weeks beginning March 24.

During this recess, the Guide will not be published. This doesn't mean that there won't be plenty of work to do with our Congressmen. On the contrary, a recess is the best time to reach them, when they're on the home grounds.

Prepare now to call on your Representative and your two Senators during the recess. Start organizing informal meetings for them, at the union hall, with the Auxiliary, with your neighborhood organizations.

A personal talk with your Congressman is worth a hundred letters. Recess time is the time to talk things over.

Old American Custom

A good old New England custom—the town meeting—got a new lift this week with the poll of New Hampshire towns on whether or not the U. S. should enter a world security organization with the power to enforce peace.

The vote showed 14,000 to 800 for U. S. participation in world organizations such as outlined at Dumbarton Oaks, with the vote unanimous in 103 of the 213 towns so far reporting.

CIO is set to start a nationwide campaign that will follow the lines of the town meeting on the same question—world security. Plans now being readied by Pres. Murray call for intensive study and discussion of peace and security plans worked out at Bretton Woods, Dumbarton Oaks, Mexico City, and other United Nations meeting places. The drive is to come to a head with the United Nations meeting set for April 26 in San Francisco.

During the month—which will be designated as "United Nations" month—all CIO locals will be asked to hold meetings on peace and security plans, with discussion of what they mean to the people of the U. S. and particularly to the workers in terms of jobs and security.

CIO locals and all members will be urged to work closely with churches, farm and business and professional groups, and especially with Auxiliaries and other organized women's groups. Already women's organizations throughout the country are doing an energetic job on this educational campaign, and our unions can learn from them.

Discussion of world security plans will be tied in with the London World Trade Union Conference, where trade union leaders representing 50,000,000 workers went on record for a United Nations future.

Main purpose of the campaign will be to make every CIO member, his wife, his friend and neighbor aware of the need for early and wholehearted endorsement of peace plans by the Federal Congress.

As revealed in the Washington Guide for Mar. 12, only 46 Senators are considered certain for United Nations cooperation after the victory. Sixty-four—two-thirds of the Senate—are required to ratify a treaty.

Watch The CIO News, your own union paper, your shop bulletin, and the local papers for further announcement next week.

Prompt Action On 'Woods'

Prompt action on the Bretton Woods world trade agreement now before the House Banking Committee (H.R. 2211) is needed to get ratification before the United Nations conference set for April 25 in San Francisco.

Treasury Secretary Henry J. Morgenthau, Jr., has urged this as proof that "we are not just talking about a better world." Last week, Pres. Murray called for early action to seize this chance "to contribute greatly to our own prosperity, by helping our workers to jobs, our farmers to markets and our businessmen to customers."

Very briefly, Bretton Woods does these things:

1. Keeps foreign exchange stable, thereby allowing our foreign customers to buy more from us and each other, since it prevents violent changes in the value of the money they must use to buy our stuff.

2. Helps rebuild and develop devastated and backward countries by a United Nations guarantee of loans that must be used for sound purposes.

3. Helps prevent the economic aggression that breeds wars by protecting small countries from piratical ones (such as Germany and Japan) that used superior economic strength to rob them of raw materials, giving nothing of value in return.

Have you written your Representative to urge quick passage of HR 2211, without amendment?

Keep Your Guard Up

Though the Senate Judiciary Committee (which handles them) has turned thumbs down on constitutional amendments for the duration on the ground that the men and women overseas should have a say on all changes, the campaign for two of the most vicious proposals in history has not slackened one minute.

These two are the so-called "Equal Rights" amendment and the amendment to limit income taxes on all incomes to 25 per cent per year.

"Equal Rights" is a polite joker that masquerades behind a front of rich women and richer men who want to use it as a club against all laws protecting both women and men from extreme exploitation now forbidden by statue.

The 25 per cent income tax limit is being pushed through state legislatures, 14 of which have already passed resolutions asking Congress to call a constitutional convention to pass it. Thirty-six such resolutions can force a convention. By using the state technique, the Senate's duration freeze can be by-passed.

Back of the 25 per cent limit plan is simply a desire to cut upper bracket taxes and place the burden on the lower levels. Frank E. Gannett's "Committee for Constitutional Government. Inc.," exposed as pro-facist many times, is back of the plan. Rep. Wright Patman (D. Tex.) recently called Gannett's chief agent in the plan. Sam Pettengill, "America's No. 1 Fascist."

Even with the duration freeze on "Equal Rights," and especially because of the back-door technique on the tax grab, it's a good idea to keep reminding your Congressmen that you're against both propositions.

Note: Some states have rejected the resolution. CIO activity in Connecticut caused its rejection in the General Assembly. It's been killed in Wyoming, Montana, New York, South Dakota, Tennessee and West Virginia.

Motions to rescind it are pending in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island.

What's your state doing?

Keep Your Eye On Congress

A quick summary of bills now before Congress.

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Bretton Woods (HR 2211, S 540)	Prepares way for five million U. S. jobs through expanding world trade; prevents economic aggression.	Hearings on in House Banking Committee (Rep. Brent Spence, D., Ky., chmn.). CIO to testify for.	Write your Representative to support without amendments.
Price Control (SJ Res. 30)	Renews Price Control Act.	Hearings on in Senate Banking Committee (Sen. Wagner, D., N. Y., chmn.). CIO and Auxiliary have testified for.	Write Senators to support without crippling amendments.
Manpower (S 36)	Wagner - Kilgore amendments tighten existing production facilities; avoid labor draft; have penalties for waste of labor. Amendments are to House - passed May-Bailey draft bill.	Wagner - Kilgore amendments passed Senate; May - Bailey bill passed House. Both now go to House-Senate conference, with fight set by some House leaders for House bill, which CIO opposed.	Wire Senators to stand firm on Wagner - Kilgore amendments to S 36, reject May-Bailey.
Polltax Repeal (HR 7)	Brings vote to ten million voteless Negro and white Americans.	Discharge Petition 1 now being signed to get HR 7 on House floor for debate and vote; 218 signers needed, about 125 in.	Write Representative to sign DP 1, vote for HR 7.

(Note: Address all Senators at Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives at House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Coming Up—Issues to Watch

MISSOURI VALLEY: The Missouri Valley Authority (MVA) plan (S 555) to control floods, stop erosion, provide millions of man-years in jobs, has been shunted from Senate Agriculture to Commerce.

Sen. James A. Murray (D. Mont.), sponsor of S 555, wanted it in Agriculture where it was more likely to get a friendly reception than in Commerce. CIO supports the bill, wants hearings to start in Commerce.

★ ★ ★

65c WAGE FLOOR: A new version of Sen. Pepper's (D. Fla.) resolution of last year for a 65c an hour wage floor will be offered soon in both Senate and House. CIO supported the resolution last year, is supporting it this year. Watch Guide for more information.

★ ★ ★

FEPC: The bi-partisan bill (S 101, HR 2232) for a permanent FEPC is in the Senate Labor Committee for hearings, is waiting for a rule from the House Rules Committee. The phoney Taft (R. O.) FEPC bill (S 459), which has no enforcement powers, is also up. Write Senators and Representatives to support bi-partisan bill as written.

★ ★ ★

INDIAN EXCLUSION: One of the worst spots in U. S. world relations is our immigration ban on Oriental peoples. Last year, with CIO support, the ban on Chinese immigration was lifted to allow 100 in each year. This year we have a chance to lift the ban on immigrants from India, in bill (HR 1534) to allow the same number in annually.

CIO Research Director Kermit Eby testified this week for the bill in hearings before the House Immigration Committee. Write your Representative to support.

Who Got The Dies' Records?

The Dies Committee files containing over 20,000 names of alleged "subversives" are missing from the Capitol—along with Dies and his crew of gum-shoe "investigators."

The files cost the taxpayers more than $20,000. Ex-Rep. Dies, who lost his nerve last primary time in Texas, has been reported working on a book about his un-American activities as committee chairman.

Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

CIO Reg. Dir. James Ritchie, St. Louis, reports: Election at McComb, Ill., USA-CIO 235, against 25. This campaign was directed by CIO Rep. Les Maupin. Westinghouse Plant, St. Louis, CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers 72, AFL 53. UE Rep. Logsdon was in charge.

CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. Edward McCrone, Connecticut, advises: Safety Car Co., Handen, Conn., UERMWA-CIO 2331, no union 130.

Walter Harris, CIO Reg. Dir., Chicago, reports: Brad Foote Gear Works, Inc., Cicero, Ill. (production and maintenance employes), UERMWA-CIO 439, against 273. Mississippi Valley Structural Steel Co., Melrose Park, Ill., UAW-CIO 77; Independent 39, neither 4. Quaker Oats Co. (Paper Mill), Pekin, Ill., CIO 63, against 1. CIO Field Rep. John Hindmarsh was in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. Joe Dernoncourt, Oklahoma City, reports: Producers Cooperative Cotton Oil Mill, CIO Packinghouse Workers 27, against 11. Rep. Buck Whittaker did the organizational work and handled the election.

George Brown, Dir. Org. IWA-CIO, reports: Evans Products Co., Munroe Lumber Co., and Mills Export Co. were certified in Vancouver, B.. C., recently. American Lumber Co., Suffolk, Va., CIO 35, no union 2; North Wood Timber Co., Baraga, Mich., CIO 27, no union 11. The American Lumber organizing campaign was directed by R. Wray Alt, IWA Spec. Rep., and Rosella Sessoms, IWA Organizer.

SOME SOUTHERN VICTORIES

R. W. Starnes, acting CIO Reg. Dir., New Orleans, reports: Crescent Bed Co., CIO won by a six-to-one majority. The United Steelworkers of America will represent this group. Otis Astoria Mahogany Lumber Co., CIO 66, against 11. This work was carried on by Willie Dorsey, URWDSEA Field Rep., assisted by the CIO Regional office and will be chartered by the URWDSEA.

W. A. Copeland, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Memphis, reports: Tennessee Paper Stock, CIO 24, no union 9. CIO Rep. Henry White handled this campaign; Model Cabinet Co., CIO Furniture Workers 11, no union 0. UFW Rep. Walter Carson was in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. E. B. Pugh, Virginia, Leighton Heel & Counter Corp., Lynchburg, Va., CIO Shoe Workers 24, no union 5. This campaign was directed by Raymond Goff and Cecil C. Nash, Bus. Agents, Shoe Workers.

George Craig, CIO Reg. Dir., Philadelphia, reports: General Ribbon Mills, Allentown, Pa., CIO Textile Workers 117, against 6. Lee Rubber & Tire Corp., Conshohocken, Pa., CIO Rubber Workers 422, against 301.

Un. Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers report winning the election at Sterling Silica Jel, Sterling, Ill., CIO 80, no union 10. Harry Wallis, vice-pres., Local 63, USA-CIO, did the major part of the organizing with Chet Walczak, Intl. Rep., UGCCWA, assisting.

Wm. B. Taylor, Dir. Oil Workers Organizing Campaign, reports: Lone Star Gas Co., Gainesville, Tex., Compressor Station, CIO 4, against 0. American Vitu Muls Co., Ft. Worth, Tex., employes voted 100% for CIO.

David E. Adelson, Intl. Vice-Pres., FAECT-CIO, reports: Shell Oil Co., Inc., Martinez, Calif. (refinery field office personnel), CIO 15, no union 3.

CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., A. R. Hardesty, Dallas, Tex., advises: Texas Electric Railway Co., CIO 211, against 19.

Carey E. Haigler, CIO Reg. Dir., Alabama, Armour Fertilizer Plant, Birmingham, CIO Packinghouse Workers 25, against 0. UPWA Rep. Mrs. Ada Lee is to be credited with this victory.

Having just returned from Europe, I want to thank Natl. Representative Adolph Germer and all the staff for the splendid cooperation while I was attending the World Labor Conference where much was accomplished which will redound to the interest of the workers and the labor movements throughout the world.

In the meantime, we must keep up the good work of strengthening our own movement in our own country. Organizing remains the paramount task. I am looking to all directors and organizers to see to it that nothing is left undone to enroll more and more workers into our great movement.

Glass Workers Get Night-Shift Increase

A night-shift differential and more liberal vacation allowances in two dispute cases involving the entire flat glass industry and the CIO Federation of Glass, Ceramic & Silica Sand Workers were granted last week by the Natl. War Labor Board.

The union's demand for a general wage increase of 17c an hour was denied "without prejudice to resumption by the Board of its consideration of the demand for a general wage increase and of the procedure that might be appropriate if there is any change in the national wage stabilization policy."

The board stayed those parts of the order affecting pay of the employes until questions have been resolved regarding procedure for price relief, or production costs in cases involving procurement agencies.

Affected by the decision are 15,000 employes of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. in six cities and the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co., in five cities, in addition to 1,500 employes of the so-called "Little Glass" section of the industry, the Independent Fourcault Window & Sheet Glass Mfgrs.

The night shift differential directed by the Board was similar in amount to that directed in the basic steel decision—4c and 6c an hour. The present vacation allowance of one week after one year of service was liberalized to provide for an additional week after five years.

Supreme Court Denies Appeal In Ward Case

The U. S. Supreme Court this week denied the Government's appeal for an early review of the legality of the seizure on Dec. 28 of Montgomery Ward properties in seven cities on the basis that the case has not yet passed through the Circuit Court of Appeals.

The appeal to the Supreme Court was made by the Dept. of Justice after a District Judge ruled in Chicago on Jan. 6 that seizure of the properties was illegal. The Government also filed an appeal under regular procedure with the Circuit Court of Appeals, to which the case will now go as a result of the Supreme Court's refusal to permit the shortcut.

Pres. Roosevelt ordered seizure of Montgomery-Ward properties last December because Sewell Avery, Ward chairman, had defied the directives of the War Labor Board.

The Army has continued in possession of Ward properties in Chicago, Denver, Jamaica, N. Y., St. Paul, Minn., Portland, Ore., and San Rafael, Calif., pending disposal of appeals.

Abramson to Head Ward Drive

Irving Abramson, president, New Jersey CIO Council, has been appointed national director of the Montgomery-Ward membership drive, Pres. Samuel Wolchok of the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employes, said this week.

Wolchok said the drive would seek to raise a $500,000 fund "to bring collective bargaining to Montgomery-Ward employes" to "end the low-wage policy now prevailing as Avery policy."

What the Red Cross Does For Us

CIO members have ample reason to be grateful to the Red Cross, according to the CIO War Relief Committee which this week cited the many services the Red Cross provides.

For the 1½ million CIO members serving in the armed forces there are the Red Cross-operated rest clubs and clubmobiles, the thousands of pints of blood collected each month, the prisoner of war food packages and medicine kits, the Red Cross-handled communications from home, and the thousand of important personal things like arranging emergency furloughs and temporary loans.

And for the 4½ million CIO members at home, the committee pointed out, the Red Cross supplies nurses for overcrowded war-worker areas, gives classes in industrial safety, accident prevention and first aid, and provides relief in natural and industrial disasters.

"Last year he was suspended for smoking in the shop."

S-5 FROM AMMUNITION, UAW-CIO

High Court to Hear Bridges Case Apr. 2

Counsel for Harry Bridges, president of the CIO Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, this week filed in Supreme Court a brief urging revocation of the deportation order issued against the West Coast labor leader by Attorney General Francis Biddle. Oral argument will be heard April 2.

The "Bridges Case" thus reaches the nations highest court for final determination after more than six years of almost continuous litigation. The case is in the form of a petition for a writ of habeas Corpus; the Supreme Court agreed to hear it after the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals had in a 3 to 2 decision denied Bridges' appeal from a U. S. District Court decision denying the writ.

Bridges was ordered deported by Biddle on the ground that he "has been" a member of and affiliated with the Communist Party and also as an affiliate of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, in turn found to have been an affiliate of the Communist Party. Bridges entered the country legally from Australia in 1920 as an immigrant seaman.

Text of CIO Board Wage Resolution

The following is the main part of the resolution passed last weekend by the CIO Executive Board, reaffirming CIO's no-strike pledge and calling for revisions of the Little Steel Formula.

Labor has made a pledge to the nation that during the war and until final victory over Germany and Japan, there shall be no strikes or stoppages of work. This pledge is based upon labor's understanding of the full and imperative need of continuity of work to assure the maximum production of material for our armed forces. There can be no quibbling with or modification of this pledge.

Unfortunately there are some employers and others who seek to take advantage of our present war situation and endeavor to provoke labor by threatening the existence of unions, the discharge of leading members of the union, cutting of wages, or other divisive means.

Deep Obligation

There is a deep obligation on the part of government, and particularly the National War Labor Board, to prevent any such activity. This duty has not been met by the board with the real firmness and dispatch required to meet an increasingly acute problem.

Now, therefore, be it resolved:

1) We call upon the President of the United States to immediately revise the present Little Steel formula and authorize an upward revision in basic wage rates sufficient to meet the increased cost of living and thereby apply the principle of the Economic Stabilization Act of 1942 which provides for the maintenance of the relationship between wages and prices that prevailed as of September, 1942.

The board should be directed to correct substandard wages by applying a minimum of at least 65 cents for all employes and to effectuate appropriate wage adjustments for those who have become lost citizens in the white collar, government service, and professional fields.

2) The ability of our nation to maintain the fullest utilization of manpower, material and plants in the conversion from war production to new levels of consumer and civilian production require a broadened wage policy which will assure a steadily expanding purchasing power on the part of the great mass of American people. This is an objective that must appeal to all groups.

We therefore call upon the President to convene a conference of representatives of industry, labor and government to formulate a policy that will meet the needs of our nation.

3) We call upon the President to return to the board its authority originally conferred by Executive Order 9250 pursuant to which the board was able to make such adjustments as may be necessary to eliminate inequities and which may be necessary to aid the effective prosecution of the war. This should eliminate the abominable bracket system which has created such severe injustices to American workers and destroyed national wage standards achieved through past collective bargaining. Under such authority the board would be free to render decisions on the basis of the equities involved on such issues as group insurance, severance pay, sick leave and unworked holidays, and payment for all time spent by employes under company direction.

With its original authority thus restored, the board would no longer be subjected to the paralyzing veto power usurped by Judge Vinson, former director of Economic Stabilization, and the OPA.

Swift Disposition

4) The National War Labor Board must revise its procedure to provide for a swift disposition of all cases and the government should undertake, where noncompliance occurs, to make its orders effective either through the seizure of plants where necessary or the imposition of sanctions through the cooperation of various government agencies involved.

5) We reiterate again, in order that there be no misunderstanding, that we fully understand and appreciate that now more than ever it is of the utmost importance to our war effort that there be maintained uninterrupted production. The CIO and its members are fully conscious of this need and therefore shall observe our solemn pledge that until we have accomplished a complete and absolute destruction of the German and Japanese military forces there can be no question of our basic responsibility to the nation to continue intact our no-strike pledge.

Directors Hear Reports On CIO School, Film Programs

CIO educational programs now in effect and those planned for the future were discussed at a two-day conference held last week-end at National CIO headquarters in Washington under the sponsorship of the Dept. of Education & Research.

The conference was attended by 26 educational directors and representatives of affiliated international unions and State Councils and by officials of various government agencies interested in labor.

Kermit Eby, director of the Dept. of Education & Research, outlined activities of his department and told of the wide circulation and demand for CIO publications not only in the CIO but also among liberal church, school and other groups. "We must attempt to influence those who are marching in our direction," Eby said.

For New Members

Discussing the need of developing people through CIO regional education programs, he stressed the importance of activities aimed at new members. The postwar future of the CIO, he said, "depends upon the assimilation of our new members."

New publications now being prepared or planned for the future, Eby reported, include pamphlets on Sub-Standard Wages, a "Primer for Peace," shop steward training, white collar workers, farm and labor cooperation, and others.

Report of a survey on workers' education in the United States and Canada to be made under a grant from the CIO United Steelworkers of America was given by George T. Guernsey, who will make the survey. It will include a study of the educational activities of CIO international and local union programs, and the extension programs in labor education being conducted by various universities and state colleges.

In discussing the use of films by labor groups, Guernsey described the trade union film circuit of the Natl. Film Board of Canada and expressed the hope that CIO unions might adopt the technique of discussion trailers used by the Canadian unions, and put the money to develop some trailers for the CIO in this country.

UAW Films

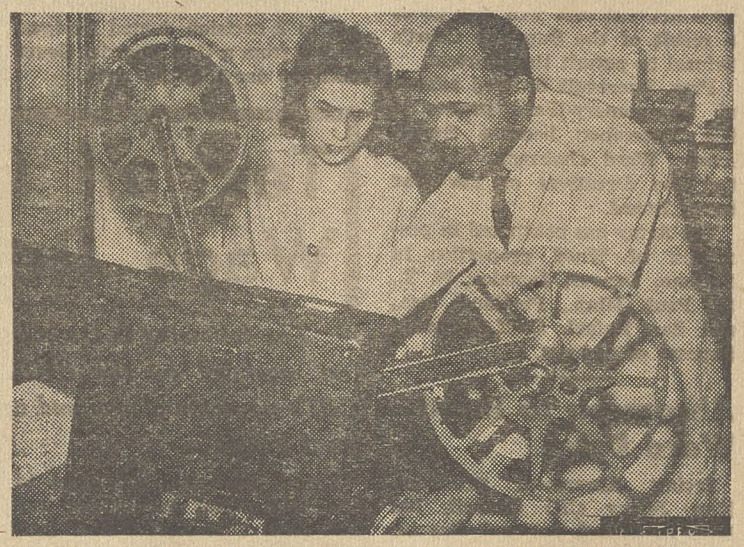
The CIO Auto Workers Union is the only CIO affiliate that is now making extensive use of films, Guernsey said. Last month some 350,000 UAW members saw films shown by the union.

Later one of the UAW slide films, "Saga of 666," an educational comic cartoon illustrating the handling of grievances, was shown to the conference.

Examples of the discussion trailer were also presented to the conference. One following the showing the film, "Welcome Soldier," presented a group discussing employment problems that will arise when veterans return. It made the point that the interests of servicemen and civilians are the same, and that jobs must be provided for both.

In a discussion of current educational programs of CIO unions, Leo Huberman, Natl. Maritime Union education director, told about the NMU Leadership Training School, which was started with money won in a libel suit against Walter Winchell. Students for the school are chosen by ship crews, and are paid $40 for the week they are in training. The course lasts five and one-half days. So far 12 courses have been given, Huberman said.

Joseph Kowalski, educational consultant, Michigan CIO Council, described five camps run last summer, at which classes in collective bargaining, postwar problems, educational leadership and other subjects were held for a week. Lee Bronson, UAW Educ. Dept., told of UAW week-end institutes run in cooperation with several universities.



UAW EDUCATION Department's film Division, described at Natl. CIO Education Conference in Washington, ships out 100,000 feet of film a week for local union education programs. Films distributed by the UAW are seen by 375,000 monthly. Shown here are Judy Mirek and Oliver Legrone, of the UAW Film Division.

Larry Rogin, educational director, CIO Textile Workers, described his union's steward training institutes, and Connie Anderson, education director, Food, Tobacco, Agricultural & Allied Workers, told of some educational institutes held in North Carolina and other places.

Dollie Lowther, educational director, Laundry Workers Union, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, described a program for educating new union members attended by 300 out of 700 members who had just joined the union.

A lively discussion took place on the advisability of unions using the Training Within Industry program sponsored by the War Manpower Commission, with Clinton Golden, assistant to the president of the CIO Steelworkers and WMC vice-chairman, favoring it and Jack Lever of the War Production Board opposing it. Elwood Peoples, Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, told of the training classes for shop stewards his union had conducted under the program.

CIO Backs Labor Book Club

The CIO Executive Board at its meeting last week in New York recommended that the CIO Educational Department "investigate the establishment of a national Labor Book-of-the-Month Club." The Board also praised the work of the UAW-CIO in developing a Book Club for its members and urged organized labor to support it.

"There has long been a need for a book club for labor union people which would provide good books at prices they can afford to pay and also provide a place where labor authors can find a ready publisher," the Board's resolution stated.

Scuttling Child Care Plans Is Aim of Reactionaries

By ELEANOR FOWLER
Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Auxiliaries

Once again we face a crisis in the care of children of working mothers. The House of Representatives has voted to appropriate all but $3,000,000 of the $500,000,000 which has been authorized by Congress for the program of war public works and war public services under the Lanham Act.

Under that Act, as it now stands, only a total of $80,000,000 may be spent for services—including child care, extended school programs, recreation for war workers and their children, etc. Over $77,000,000 of that has already been spent and it will cost more than the remainder to continue present projects to June 30.

The House Appropriations Committee recommended that the ceiling on what could be spent for services be increased to $85,000,000. That would enable Federal Works, which administers the act, to grant funds to continue all present projects to June 30 and to approve some $3,500,000 worth of urgent new projects which are now pending.

TABER OPPOSES BILL

Representative John Taber, ranking Republican member of the House Appropriations Committee, stopped that by making a point of order when the bill came up. Raising the ceiling on funds for services is legislation on an appropriation bill and Taber is agin' it.

Now it's up to the Senate Appropriations Committee. Be sure to ask your Senator to tell the committee how important it is to get that ceiling on what can be spent for services up to $85,000,000. Tell him how much this means in your community.

We have to start now to work for a new Lanham Act, since all of the $500,000,000 Congress previously authorized has been spent for community war needs, Congress must authorize more funds. The first step is up to the House Public Buildings and Grounds Committee, of which Congressman Fritz Lanham, of Texas, is chairman.

That committee must draw up and submit a new bill to authorize more money for community war needs, which must be passed by the House and Senate before the Appropriations Committee can vote to appropriate any more money.

LANHAM SYMPATHETIC

The committee has discussed next year's needs with the Federal Works Agency and plans to submit a new bill. Lanham is sympathetic.

There's plenty of opposition from the arch reactionaries, who say the federal government is spending too much money now. The states have surpluses—let the states take care of their own children, they add.

Start now to arm our Congressmen and Senators with facts and figures. Each of them should know how many projects are in his districts and states, how many children are cared for, what the need is for increased care and what the program means to the working mothers who use it.

THEY'RE STILL OBTAINABLE
Copies of the CIO News 8-Page NO-STRIKE SUPPLEMENT
For details write
The CIO NEWS
718 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY TROUBLE SHOOTER

Art by Mort Meskin
Story by Cole Greene

COPYRIGHT NAT'L CIO NEWS

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

Deflation and Wage Cuts Are Threat—Not Inflation

President Roosevelt this week was urged to revise the Little Steel Formula upward, with a warning that failure to raise wages would contribute to dangers of deflation with accompanying wage cuts and loss of employment.

The report was submitted to FDR by the CIO members of the Natl. War Labor Board — R. J. Thomas, Van A. Bittner, John Brophy, Carl J. Shipley, Neil Brant and Delmond Garst. It urged him to reject a recent report by WLB public members which advised against revision of the wage formula.

Highlights of the CIO members' report follow:

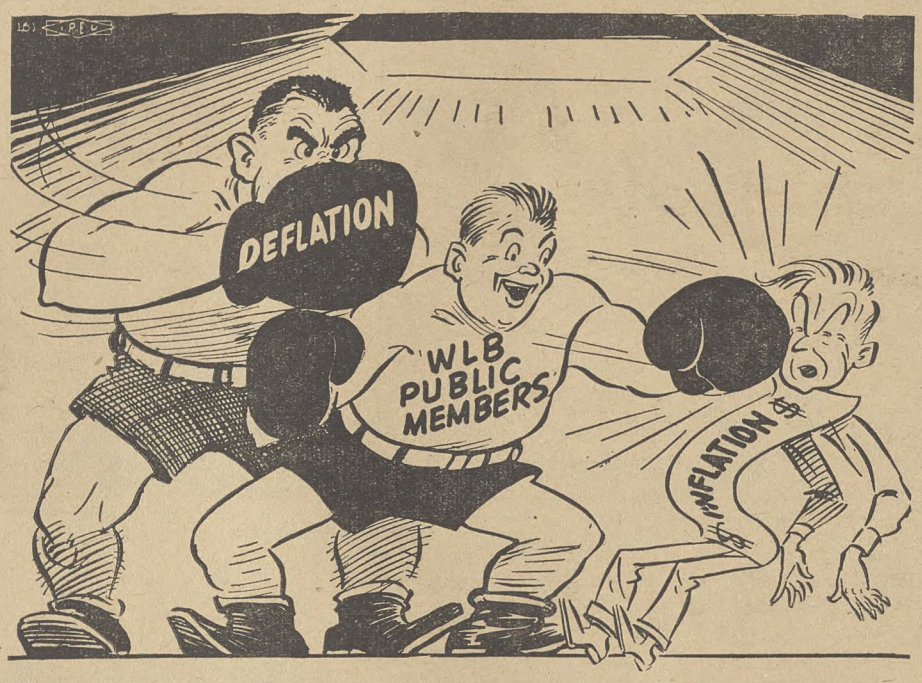
The Public Members of the WLB concede that wage rates have risen at the most 20 percent, and that the cost of living has risen at least 30 percent. An inequity of ten percent has developed between wages and prices. The conclusion is inescapable that at least a ten percent increase in wage rates should be made retroactive to the date since the inequity developed.

But instead of adjusting wages, the Public Members of the WLB recommend an adjustment in wage statistics.

Returning veterans will not be hired or rehired at levels of "average straight-time earnings by occupational groups". or "average straight-time hourly earnings adjusted for inter-industry shifts". Their earnings will be directly measured by schedules of basic wage rates.

With reduced production needs and loosening labor markets, opportunities for promotion or even for increased incentive earnings will be rare.

The standards which our government has taken an obligation to protect are not only those of workers who have come into expanding industry since 1941. They are the standards also of those millions of workers who are now in uniform. Failure to meet this obligation will rank as a national disaster.



The Public Members recognized this in 1942 when the Little Steel Formula was formulated. They again recognize it in their current report.

Already reports from a wide section of war plants indicate that demotions and downgradings are underway. This trend will sweep through industry after VE-Day If earnings tended to rise with the quality and quantity of work—while labor shortages forced management into equitable wage policies—impending labor surpluses will immediately force reversal of that process.

Inflation has been gaping at us throughout the war, but the grave fears which have been entertained have not been realized. Substantial price rises, yes, particularly in "cost of living" items; but serious inflation, no. And now, when deflationary forces are already at work, when war procurement has begun to slide off and overall employment has dropped off by a million, it is economic nonsense to act as though inflation were a genuine menace. It is deflation we need to guard against.

Moreover, when we look ahead, the prospect is one of deflationary pressure. Any risk of inflation arising from an increase in wage rates, "appears to be more than offset by the possibility of decreased earnings in the approaching period of reconversion and the increase in supply of civilian goods."

OPA points out that even if present levels of employment are maintained, a return to the 1939 level of average weekly hours would reduce the manufacturing wage bill by $8.2 billions annually and a shift back to the 1939 pattern of manufacturing employment would result in an additional decline of $8.6 billions.

The effect of downgrading, not estimated by OPA though recognized as important, might well result in a still further drop of $2 billion.

Isn't it palpably absurd to shiver over the prospects of inflation when we face a decline in manufacturing payrolls alone of close to $20 billions? Granting of Labor's full demand in manufacturing industries would provide an offset to this sum of only $5.5 billion.

To achieve and maintain full employment, it is now generally agreed, a larger share (of income) must go to the lower income groups. Otherwise, purchasing power will not be adequate to buy back the products of industry and oversaving will again cripple production.

On the basis of considerations such as these, some agreement is developing that increases in wage rates must be made at some future time. What is less commonly recognized is that, for practical reasons, some increases must be made at once.

Increases of the magnitude necessary simply cannot be made all at once and in particular they cannot be made when deflationary forces begin to get the upper hand. Government policy to raise wage rates no matter how well intentioned cannot be effective in the face of growing unemployment.

Increases are needed now to prevent the triumph of deflationary forces. If we don't have them now we cannot prevent deflation, depression and unemployment. If we do get them now, it will be possible later to get the additional increases necessary to achieve full employment.

Would immediate increases be inflationary? On the cost side we believe that OPA figures are conclusive: present profit margins — indicative of a wide spread between costs and prices — are fully adequate to absorb all or practically all of a wage increase of the magnitude requested in the various specific CIO cases before the WLB.

An increase of 20% in the aggregate private non-agricultural wage and salary bill, even if all taken away from profits, would still leave profits before taxes approximately at the level of 1940.

This Kind of Tax Saves Jobs and Homes

YOU don't have to "bone up" on economics to know that when you can't pay property taxes the government will seize your home and sell it to the highest bidder.

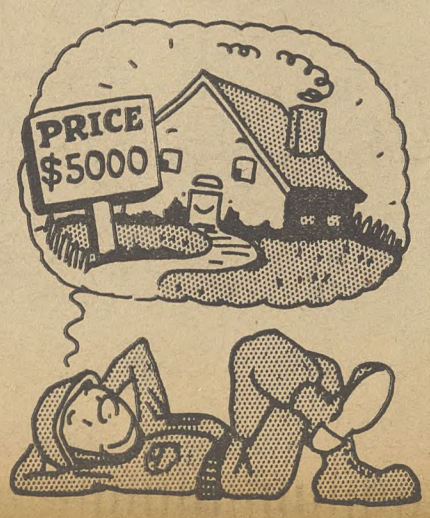
Just about as simple—when you put some of the complicated terms into everyday English—is the explanation of a new kind of tax that will help to save not only homes but millions of jobs. CIO's supporting it, of course.

The new tax was proposed by Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, testifying last week before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. It's called a "capital gains" tax. Briefly, this is how it works:

Mr. B. buys a house (or farm or stocks) at $5,000 and sits tight while prices keep going up, up and up. When prospective buyers have become frantic enough, Mr. B. decides to cash in his chips. Maybe he gets $10,000 for his house. He makes a tidy little $5,000 profit. But—and this is what makes Mr. Eccles sore—Mr. B. pays taxes on this profit amounting to a maximum of only 25 per cent.

Mr. Eccles is proposing a new tax—90 per cent instead of 25 per cent. It would apply to the sale of capital assets (like houses and land and stocks) acquired during a period starting as of last January 1 and ending when Congress has decided that the dangers of wartime property inflation have subsided—perhaps two or three years after victory.

Under this tax, Mr. B. would pay up to 90 per cent maximum on his profits if he sold property acquired during this period within two years after acquiring it. If Mr. B. sold the property within three years, his tax would be a maximum of 80 per cent, with 10 per cent reductions to follow each year until the present 25 per cent maximum tax is reached.



MR. ECCLES says this new tax is not only fair but mighty necessary. His reasoning goes like this:

Prices of homes, farms, stocks, etc., have skyrocketed, and they're still going up. If this trend is unchecked, it will undermine the price and wage stabilization program.

For instance, the man who buys Mr. B.'s property at $10,000 may be a speculator. He can pay $10,000 for it, hold it a year or two, and maybe find someone else who'll pay $11,000. If the market goes high enough, the latest purchaser may find someone else who'll pay $12,000.

Each of these purchasers has found that he can make money on a rising market. And in the process, each of them is helping to drive property prices still higher.

WHAT this means to servicemen is best told by Mr. Eccles. He says:

"It would make a mirage of the hopes of millions of war veterans who are counting on being able to obtain a home, or a farm, or to get started in business when they return from the front. Congress has encouraged this hope in the so-called GI Bill of Rights, and by providing dismissal pay and otherwise.

"Those on the home front have an inescapable obligation to take whatever steps may be necessary to protect the values of homes, farms and other necessities so that they will not be hopelessly out of reach of the veteran's purse."

Mr. Eccles' tax would help the veterans by preventing the bidding up of homes, land and stock values.

"It is the only way," he says, "to keep the prices of these assets from being bid higher and higher until the bubble bursts.

"Nothing would be a greater deterrent to postwar reconversion than such an inflationary rise in prices, which would inevitably be followed by a deflationary collapse. Hence nothing would do more to wreck postwar programs for full employment and economic stability on which a lasting peace depends."

The CIO NEWS

National Edition

Weekly Publication
Of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 13 March 26, 1945

FDR Orders Annual Wage Plan Study

(See Page 12)

★ ★ ★

United Nations Month

For Quick Victory And A Sure Peace

(See Other Stories—Page 5)

It's "United Nations Month" for all CIO members, Pres. Philip Murray announced this week in a message to all CIO affiliates and to the CIO press.

Purpose of the month is to encourage study and discussion by CIO members, together with their friends and neighbors, on Bretton Woods, Dumbarton Oaks, Yalta, the London World Labor Conference, and other international issues leading up to the San Francisco meeting April 25—which CIO leaders are attending.

During the month, Murray has asked CIO internationals, locals, councils and auxiliaries to hold meetings devoted to foreign policy, to have shop stewards and other officers promote discussion, and to have all CIO publications carry articles on the subject in each issue.

Particular emphasis is put on the Bretton Woods world trade agreement, which is now before Congress for ratification. Pres. Murray has urged all CIO members to write their Congressmen asking them to vote for the ratification bill (HR 2211) without amendments.

Locals should cooperate with each other, and especially with women's groups, churches, civic organizations and the like in arranging joint meetings in every community.

STATE DEPT. BROADCASTS

Murray also called attention to the State Dept. broadcasts on foreign policy, given at 7 p. m. EWT Saturdays over the NBC network.

Meantime, CIO Legislative and Publicity Depts. and CIO-PAC are working with CIO affiliates to arrange radio programs in communities where CIO has membership. Another project is to send the CIO delegates to the London conference on a tour of the country, speaking on the conference and related subjects.

Basic aim of "United Nations Month," Murray said, is to "pave the way for the legislative and political campaign to ensure Congressional ratification of the decisions worked out at San Francisco."

Exclusive

What Joe War Worker Wants After Victory

(See Pages 6 & 7)

Encirclement at Frisco

Give EMIC Aid to Wives Of All GIs, Vets—Murray

Extension of the Emergency Maternity and Infant Care (EMIC) program to include wives of enlisted servicemen in the upper three grades, servicemen's widows, servicemen's wives failing to apply before their husbands are discharged, and infants of veterans for a year was urged by CIO Pres. Philip Murray today. His recommendations were in a letter to Rep. Butler Hare (D., S. C.), chairman of the subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, which will consider renewal of the EMIC program.

The program now provides care for servicemen's wives in the four lowest grades—from the beginning of pregnancy until six weeks after childbirth, and for medical care for sick babies for a year.

Murray wrote that the CIO also "would like to see the wives of veterans able to take advantage of this assistance for the first two years after the return of their husbands."

Bosses' Brain-child Tries To Rob Vets of Job Rights

Attempts of the anti-labor Lorain County (Ohio) Industrial Council to rob veterans of their rights under two acts of Congress was exposed this week by the Lorain Labor Herald, official newspaper of the Lorain County CIO Council.

Brainchild of the industrial council, the plan created a private employment agency for veterans at Elyria, Ohio, which has begun functioning. According to the labor paper, the agency:

1. Requires all applicants to sign waivers of benefits under section 8 (b) of the Selective Service Act releasing employers for any responsibility under the act. Section 8 (b) states that veterans shall be entitled to their old jobs.

2. Interferes with the veteran's right to draw unemployment compensation. The Lorain Leader said that it has been informed that the agency is "attempting to coerce the applicant to take whatever job is offered, regardless of wages and working conditions, under the threat of getting his unemployment compensation cancelled."

To combat these activities, the paper calls for organization of every worker in Elyria and for channeling all postwar hiring through the U. S. Employment Service.

Ex-GIs Can't Bump Workers Holding Greater Seniority

Lee Pressman, general counsel of the United Steelworkers and the CIO, this week hailed "the far-reaching importance" of the decision of Prof. Herman A. Gray, arbitrator designated to adjudicate a dispute over seniority between the Steelworkers and the Timken Roller Bearing Co. under their contract.

Gray ruled that under the contract and the Selective Service Act a veteran is entitled to credit for accumulated seniority during his period in the armed forces, but that no employe whose seniority is greater than the total seniority of the veteran shall be displaced by the veteran.

"The decision of the arbitrator, which is of far-reaching importance," Pressman said, "specifically rejects the unrealistic interpretation of General Hershey, Administrator of the Selective Service and Training Act, who in a memorandum, has supplied a contrary interpretation."

The memorandum is No. 190-A, which would give to all veterans claims on jobs superior to all other civilians, irrespective of their seniority.

Professor Gray stated that General Hershey "is given no duty to administer the re-employment provisions of the act (Selective Service Law), no authority to enforce them, no power to issue any ruling interpreting their meaning or any other order directing compliance.

"The memorandum (of General Hershey), therefore, is no more than a statement of the views of the National Headquarters of the Selective Service System. It is not a mandate addressed either to employers or to any other section of the public concerned with or affected by the re-employment provisions of the act."

Murray Greets Observance Of War Workers' Week

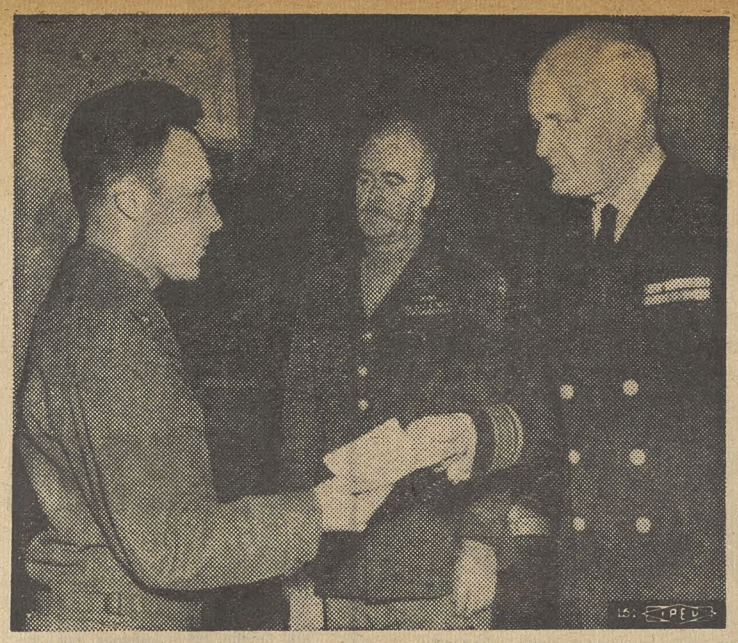
CIO Pres. Philip Murray greeted CIO war mothers and wives who are participating in the CIO Women's Auxiliaries' observance of War Mothers Week this week, stating: "The opportunity for all Americans today to create a better world is not one which excludes women."

"The real struggle for the fruits of victory," Murray said, "will begin when the military campaigns are concluded. I express profound sympathy for those who are widowed and orphaned by the war, but more important than any expression of sympathy is our devotion and application to the ideals for which those who died gave their lives."

The celebration began Saturday night when Congresswoman Emily Taft Douglas of Illinois spoke over the CIO Blue Network program on the importance to women of effective machinery for international peace.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will speak Friday, March 30, at the National Archives Auditorium, Washington, D. C., on a program sponsored by the Auxiliary of the CIO United Federal Workers Union. Other speakers will be Col. Olveta Culp Hobby, WAC head, and Mary McCleod Bethune, famous Negro women's leader.

Mrs. Faye Stephenson, Cleveland, president of the CIO Women's Auxiliaries, announced as the theme of the week the part women must play in securing passage of legislation to build and enforce a permanent peace.



HONORED: Pfc. Martin A. Watkins receiving a $500 war bond, won in an essay contest, from Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, while Col. C. M. Parkins looks on. Watkins, stationed in Italy, helped organize the CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers. He sent the CIO $10 to aid the building of "a more perfect democracy at home."

Anti-Labor Bill Passes Minnesota Senate

The anti-labor Christian American Assn. made the news this week in two widely separated states—Minnesota and Texas.

In Minnesota, a bill backed by the organization passed the Senate, 36 to 11, with 20 senators not voting. The bill outlaws the secondary boycott, limits picketing, places unionists in the category of criminals, and invites restraining orders and court injunctions on mere suspicion in almost every conceivable labor-employer dispute.

Labor violently opposed the bill and predicted that if it is passed by the House and signed by the governor it will be a death warrant for the Republican Administration.

Meanwhile, at Austin, Texas, the State Legislature heard Rep. Ennis Favors, who introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of the Christian Americans, testify to having overheard a conversation in which two unidentified men "freely discussed the ample money which the Christian Americans and the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers had set aside" to pass anti-labor legislation.

Republican Backs Bridges

Nationally known Republican leader Bartley C. Crum and Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of California William M. Malone, this week wrote President Roosevelt, asking dismissal of the deportation order against Harry Bridges, president of the CIO Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's union.

The King County Democratic Club of Seattle, the oldest and largest political club in Washington State, also added its voice to the many asking for executive action on the case.

CIO Backs Mexican Pact

Full support for the Mexican water treaty, now before Congress, was expresed by the California CIO this week, according to an announcement by Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the CIO Latin - American Affairs Committee.

The proposed treaty allocates 1,500,000 acre-feet of water from U.S. rivers to Mexico, Potofsky said. Of the eight states affected, the only opposition has come from California interests.

"At this moment, when everything is being done to integrate the decisions of the Mexico Conference with the structure that will emerge from the World Security Conference at San Francisco, affirmative action on the treaty is of the utmost importance," Potofsky said.

CIO Radio Roundup

"Must broadcasts for those interested in international affairs, particularly in view of the approaching San Francisco United Nations' meeting, are the Saturday shows put on by the U. S. State Dept. over NBC at 7 p. m. EWT.

The next program will feature "America's Good Neighbors."

CIO shows this Saturday (March 31) will include a broadcast on United Nations Month at 6:45 p. m. EWT over the Blue Network and a roundup of CIO industrial activities to wind up the CBS "Job for Tomorrow" series, at 8:45 p. m. EWT.

At NLRB Trial

Weir Stooge Tried to Buy Testimony

The long-awaited trial of Weirton Steel Co. on NLRB charges of contempt of court for continuing to recognize an outlawed company union opened this week in Pittsburgh as several former Weirton employes took the stand to testify that they had been fired for belonging to the CIO United Steelworkers, and that company agents had attempted to buy off their testimony.

This is the latest court action in the long fight to break open Ernest T. Weir's powerful empire of anti-unionism. The NLRB case will try to prove that the company is illegally recognizing the Weirton Independent Union, which was formally declared company-dominated by the NLRB and outlawed by a court order in 1943.

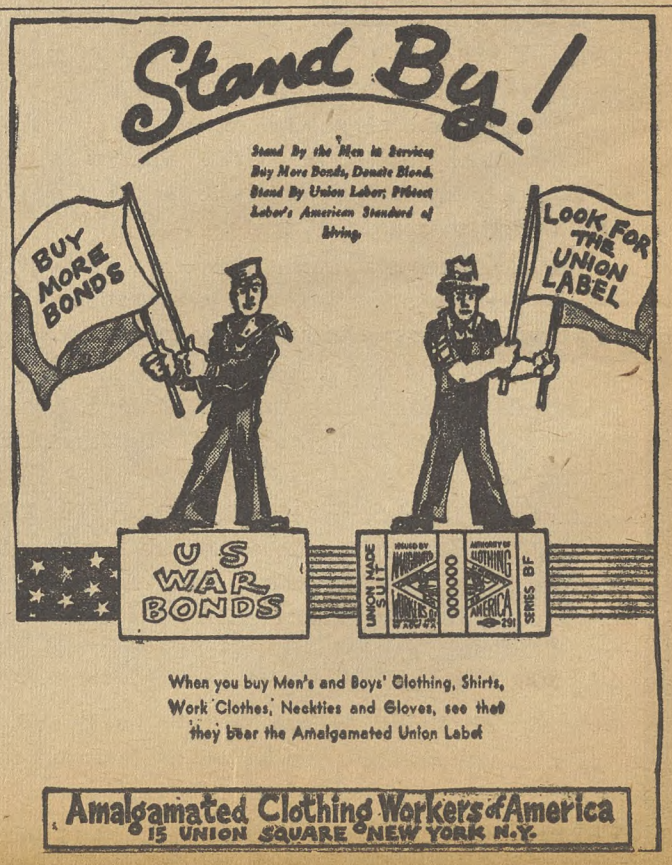
FIRED FOR JOINING CIO

Testifying before Special Master Drayton Heard, appointed by the third circuit court of appeals, Robert C. Yoho of Weirton, W. Va., told how he was fired on Feb. 10, 1944, after working for the company for 18 years. When he first joined the United Steelworkers in April, 1941, he said he wore his CIO button in the plant and was told by a supervisor to throw it away.

He put it in his pocket, he said, but he was cut from six and seven days a week to five. Later he was asked by the assistant mill manager, Charles Eddy, if he belonged to the CIO. When he said no, the manager said it was a good thing or it would cost him his job.

Several months later he was called to the manager's office and told to resign from the CIO or be fired. Yoho said he resigned and that the resignation was written for him by a steward of the Weirton Independent Union. Later he was fired.

Dropping a bombshell into the proceedings, John Cencarik, former employe, said he was dismissed by the company for CIO membership. He testified that Harold C. Bangert, Weirton Steel safety director, offered him all his lost wages and a good job if he would alter his testimony in the current trial.



CIO Warns

Must Plan Now For V-E and After

In a letter to all CIO international presidents, released Monday, March 26, in Washington, CIO President Philip Murray proposed local and national action by labor, industry and government "to maintain and increase present high levels of employment as we move from war to peace, and as those in the armed formes return to civilian life."

The CIO proposal that Murray sent was also presented to the Advisory Board of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, headed by James F. Byrnes. Excerpts from the Murray outline follow:

We must act at once to stabilize our war economy for the tough job ahead of completing the defeat of Japan, as soon as possible after Germany is knocked out of the war. The success with which we handle the partial reconversion in the months after V-E Day will demonstrate the ways and means for the full-scale reconversion after Japan's defeat.

1. We must get together immediately to do what is needed for "Jobs for All" in war and in peace.

2. We must agree to bring together the necessary information on which to base a program.

3. We need an orderly reconversion plan to go into effect on V-E Day.

4. We must agree on a general wage increase before V-E Day.

5. We need an agreement on reconversion price policy after V-E Day.

Full employment and full production are going to require great ingenuity by the leaders of industry, labor, agriculture and government. It needs also widespread understanding by members of those groups throughout the country.

They need, for example, to understand that this program calls for 50% more peacetime production than ever before in this country. It means an enormous increase in the quantities of goods and services going to every individual American family. We can only distribute this abundance of goods and services by raising money incomes and keeping prices from rising (or by lowering prices as productivity increases).

The annual wage for the steel industry, for instance, requires that labor and management in that industry study the uses of their product and discuss with the industrial consumers of iron and steel ways and means for stabilizing their demands.

In order to enlist Americans everywhere behind such a program, I propose that we start in every American community a series of community-wide committees (representing a cross-section of the community, including the surrounding rural areas) to ask these three simple basic questions:

1. What goods and services do we need?
2. What do we want?
3. What local capacities do we have for supplying our own needs and wants and what capacities do we have for exchanging goods and services with others at home and abroad?

Republican Congressman Blasts Steel Formula

An attack on the blanket wage freeze applied under the Little Steel Formula was made this week by Rep. Albert Engel, Michigan Republican, as he introduced a bill in the House calling for return of income tax exemptions to a 1940 basis.

The tax bill would give a married person, head of a family and living with a spouse, an exemption of $2,000, and would give a single or married person, not head of a family and not living with a spouse, an exemption of $800. Credit for each dependent would remain at $500.

Engel declared that "lowering of individual and family tax exemptions, increasing the tax rate, increased living costs and the freezing of wages of the lower income group have lowered living standards of that group far below 1939 standards."

Attacking the "cost of living" figures published by the U. S. Dept. of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, Engel said that "unless the Dept. of Labor can give us cost of living figures based upon the right of every American to a decent living including decent food, decent housing and decent clothing, it had better discontinue publishing information along this line entirely."

"The fact of the matter," Engel said, "is that the worker often finds this information used in determining his wage scale, forcing his living standard to a subsistence basis with just enough food to keep him and his family alive, with slum housing and enough clothing to keep the bodies of his family and himself covered."

Warning that sound peacetime prosperity must be based on increased purchasing power for the low income group, Engel said:

"Paying an individual or the head of a family enough money, whether in wages or other income, to support himself and family in common decency is not and can never be inflationary. Money spent for the necessities of life to keep body and soul together will never bring about inflation."

Labor Has Vital Role To Play in Peace---Murray

CIO Pres. Philip Murray outlined some of the things labor expects from the peace and the contributions it hopes to make to the peace, in a speech this week before the Institute of Arts and Sciences at Columbia University.

Recalling that "the organized workers of America understood the crisis which their country faced before most of their political leaders were aware of it," Murray said that this social awareness of the labor is "a real asset in these troubled times. It is the foundation on which we can build an enduring peace."

Fulfillment of the sentiments expressed in the Atlantic Charter which labor supports, Murray declared, "is dependent upon our ability to do two things—to organize the world as a responsible political unit and to bring jobs and prosperity to workers everywhere."

We must never forget, he warned "that Hitler's initial influence grew in direct proportion to the number of unemployed in Germany, and reaction came into complete power in Japan only when the balance of trade was unfavorable and when restless men roamed the streets."

"Experience, then," he said, "has demonstrated that responsibility of maintaining peace largely rests in the ability of nations to insure their workers useful and regular employment at remunerative wages consistent with available productive resources. I am told that those who asked the German soldiers why they followed Hitler, received the reply, 'He gave us jobs.'

"It is because of our realization that peace in the world is dependent upon a stabilized economy in America that we in the CIO have dedicated ourselves to an economic program which will insure 60 million jobs and to an upward adjustment of the wage levels of American workers to a point where they can purchase the goods and services which our economy is capable of producing."

The nations whose workers have the greatest income, Murray said, "are always the best customers. And because we know that, we support a similar policy for the workers of every nation."

This is why the CIO has given full support to the proposals of the Bretton Woods conference, Murray explained. "The fund incorporated in the proposals and the International Bank for the provision of credits," he pointed out, "should do much toward promoting trade among nations, putting war-devastated nations on their feet and averting a new wave of economic warfare at the conclusion of military hostilities."

Causes of war are primarily economic in character, Murray said, pointing out that "the prosperous nation with high levels of living for its people is a peaceful nation."

Labor and Co-ops

The value of consumer cooperation to organized workers is discussed by James Myers in his 48-page pamphlet, "Labor and Co-ops," published by the Cooperative League of U. S. A.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

Do You Know That: Woody Guthrie, great folk singer, exclusive on Asch records, came from the Dust Bowl and is now a merchant seaman.

ASCH RECORDS STINSON

And Do You Know That: Asch records feature Mountain Songs, Cowboy Songs, Square Dances (with mandolins, guitars, banjos), Jazz, Boogie Woogie, Blues, popular jazz favorites.

Write for Catalogue to

STINSON TRADING CORP.

27 Union Sq. West, New York 3, N. Y.

44 Years of Know-how

in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee. 20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

UNION BUYER'S GUIDE

BUTTONS AND BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS

Celluloid or Litho-Metal

For—

Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems

CHARLES M. GERAGHTY INCORPORATED

500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

L. J. IMBER COMPANY

Founded by L. J. Imber, Formerly of Green Duck Co.

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS

for ADVERTISING
UNION DUES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS
EMPLOYEES' BADGES

Recognized Union Labels

No Charge for Designs and Sketches

Also Specializing in

Light and Heavy Stamping
Coining and Embossing
Small, Intricate and Special Stampings.
Tools and Dies

N. Y. Representative
HERBERT R. LERMAN
AL. 4-3356
37 E. 14th St.

Detroit Representative
CLARENCE L. HOULE
CAD. 9085
424 Book Bldg.

L. J. IMBER COMPANY BRUnswick 7815
1725-41 W. North Ave.
CHICAGO, 22, ILLINOIS

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"

Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets

THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY

925 11th St., N.W.

100% UNION MADE

SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

STATIONERY

PAPER WORKERS LOCAL 556 UNION MADE CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

LET MILPRINT FURNISH YOUR

CIO STATIONERY

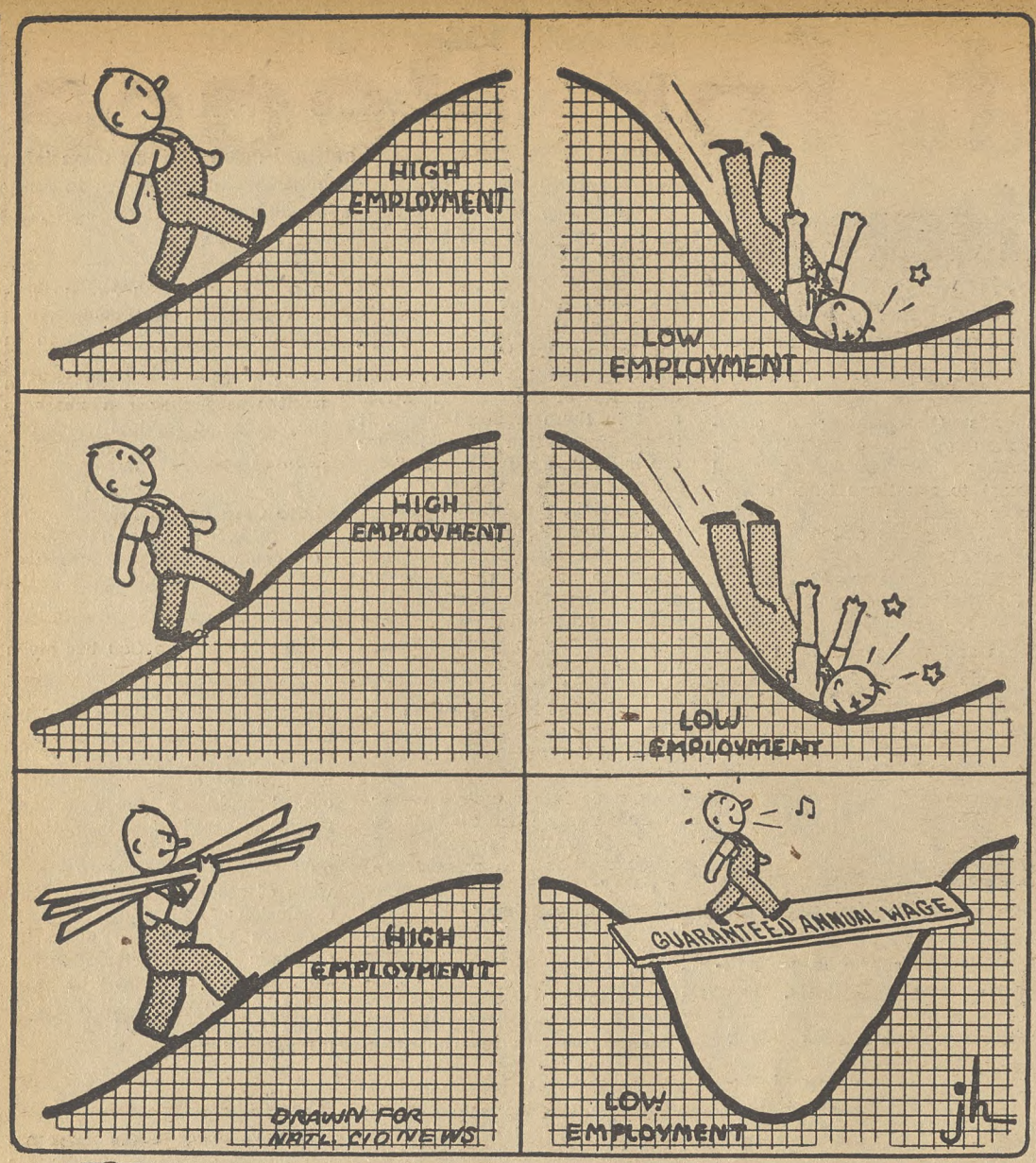
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES

MILPRINT, Inc.

431 WEST FLORIDA STREET
MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN

Over 750 CIO Employees

BUY WAR BONDS



Annual Wage Guarantee

It is particularly fitting that CIO Pres. Philip Murray should be one of the committee of four named to study the question of the guaranteed annual wage as a matter of national policy.

For as President of the CIO, Murray has long been the leading advocate of guaranteed annual wages for American workers, and as President of the United Steelworkers of America he presented the first big union case for this demand before the Natl. War Labor Board.

The present study authorized by President Roosevelt is the direct outcome of the Steelworkers' case, since in refusing to accede to this particular demand the WLB at the same time recommended that a national study be made of the guaranteed annual wage as "one of the main aspirations of American workers."

Labor's need for steady purchasing power the year around is "closely connected with the problems of reconversion and the transition from a war economy to a peace economy," as President Roosevelt has pointed out.

Both industry and agriculture have been given guarantees of income for the immediate postwar period, through carry-back and other tax refund provisions and through farm price guarantees. But American industrial workers have no similar guarantees of steady jobs and wages.

Full production and jobs for all depend upon increasing and maintaining the purchasing power of the country's working population to provide a steady and rising demand for goods.

A guaranteed annual wage is therefore not only a measure of justice and security for working people and their families, but will also mean more prosperity for farmers, businessmen, professionals and all other groups in the community. It is needed with particular urgency for the difficult period of adjustment immediately ahead.

Let us hope that the present study will lead to a speedy national endorsement of the principle of the guaranteed annual wage and government encouragement for its incorporation in collective bargaining agreements.

CIO's United Nations Month

In response to the call of President Murray to make April United Nations Month, the CIO is going all-out to mobilize its membership behind the plans of the United Nations for world organization, peace and prosperity.

The CIO endorsed these plans unanimously at its last convention. What is needed now is the widest discussion, study and understanding of our foreign policy, so that when the United Nations meet at San Francisco labor will have done its part to organize intelligent and united support for one of the greatest undertakings ever conceived by mankind.

Immediately essential to the success of the San Francisco conference is Congressional ratification of the Bretton Woods agreement.

This agreement is the best plan that could be devised and agreed upon by experts representing all the United Nations for economic reconstruction and the expansion of world trade—through an International Bank to provide credits for the rebuilding and development of war-torn and backward countries and a Monetary Fund to stabilize currencies.

For American labor, it is estimated the Bretton Woods agreement will mean five million jobs from increased world trade.

Opponents of this agreement mostly say the general idea is fine but propose amendments that would render it ineffective and make it practically impossible to get the consent of all the other nations for their incorporation in a new agreement.

Urge your Congressmen to vote for the Bretton Woods agreement without delay and without amendments.

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

JOE JERK did not believe in unions. "Me first" was his motto. "Workers will never stick together," he used to say. "I can do better on my own. Why be a sucker and pay dues?"

But the workers in Joe's plant did stick together and built a union. So he changed his tune a little.

"The union is run by the Jews — Catholics — Protestants — Negroes — foreigners — reds — southerners — northerners..." he would say, changing the words according to who was listening. "Don't let those guys pull the wool over your eyes."

Before the union got a contract, Joe Jerk sneered at its demands. "Asking for the moon," he called them.

But when a good contract was worked out, he roared like a stuck pig. He objected to this, that and the other clause. He said the union ought to strike until it got twice as much as it had asked.

★ ★ ★

Ted Twerp did not believe in the union of the United Nations. "America First" was his motto, he said. "The nations will never work together. We should go out for all we can get, on our own. Why should Uncle Sam be a sucker and give handouts to the rest of the world?"

But even Ted had finally to recognize that the United Nations had built up quite a fighting alliance. So he changed his tune a little.

"The British are using us to pull their chestnuts out of the fire," he would say to some; and to others, "The Russian Reds are playing us for suckers. You watch, our allies will pull out and leave us holding the bag."

When the Big Three pledged at Teheran to continue their unity after the war for world peace and prosperity, Ted was all sneers. "The United Nations will be at each other's throats as soon as the war's over," he said. "They'll never agree on anything. World unity is Utopian twaddle."

But when the Bretton Woods, Dumbarton Oaks and Yalta agreements followed, with their substantial and united steps toward world organization, Twerp roared with indignation that they fell far short of his idea of an out-of-this-world Utopia.

He demanded that the United States refuse to play ball, unless all sorts of changes unacceptable to the other nations were made.

Every good unionist rejects and combats the scabby ideas of Joe Jerk, knowing they can lead only to disunity, disruption and disorganization from which all will suffer.

So it is not surprising that CIO members should also be wise to the Ted Twerps who are playing a similiar role in regard to world organization.

Nor is it surprising that the CIO, through the "United Nations Month" proclaimed by President Murray, should be taking the lead in campaigning for the world union planned at Bretton Woods, Dumbarton Oaks, Yalta and San Francisco.

For these plans project into world affairs the same kind of union principles as have built the CIO into a mighty force for better labor conditions, for unity regardless of race, religion or nationality, and for the welfare of the whole community.

★ ★ ★

The new world labor organization started at London carries to its logical conclusion the desire of all organized working people to strengthen and expand their unity —first by bringing all the workers into a local union, then by uniting their locals in the union for their industry, then through a strong national labor movement, and finally through an all-inclusive world labor body.

But the process does not stop there. For once labor starts to think in world terms, it realizes vividly how much all countries have to gain by organizing to defend their freedom, to raise their living standards and to prevent future wars.

The Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks agreements are based on the same kind of give-and-take and mutual tolerance as are essential in union organization, and on the realization that the need for solidarity overrides all minor differences.

The tactics of the disrupter are similar in either case—to undermine confidence in trusted leaders, to promote differences among groups or nations, to sneer at unity as Utopian or demand the impossible, and to quibble or seek to amend endlessly each time agreement is reached.

CIO's United Nations campaign should therefore be a natural for unionists who have learned how to overcome division and achieve unity in their own union affairs.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux..... Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C.
Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 March 26, 1945 No. 13

Blueprint for Peace

By C. W. FOWLER

EVERY man and woman in America has a deep and personal stake in world peace and security after this war is won. The stake is our future, our jobs, our welfare, the welfare of our children and of the men and women who will come back to us from the war.

Our sons and brothers fighting in every part of the world look to us to do our part in making sure that aggression and war never come again to torture humanity. Just as they expect us to give them the weapons to destroy the Nazis and the Japanese war lords, so they expect us to do everything we can to help make a peace that will stick after this war is over.

First Of A Series

In countless town meetings, shops, homes, corner stores, churches, clubs and unions all over the country, people are talking and thinking about peace plans. Dumbarton Oaks, Bretton Woods, Yalta, San Francisco are in everybody's thoughts.

CIO President Philip Murray has asked all CIO members to make the next few weeks "United Nations Month," with discussion in every local, council and auxiliary and with our friends and neighbors on peace plans now for the common future.

To help this discussion, The CIO NEWS is beginning a series of articles on plans for peace and world organization, of which this is the first.

Why War Came

In the absence of workable world organization after World War I, the years from 1918 to 1939 saw a succession of wars, some declared, most undeclared. Dozens of acts of fascist aggression in those 25 years led up to the attack in Europe and at Pearl Harbor.

This was possible because there was no organized attempt to stop the Nazis, the Japanese or even the Italian fascists before World War II, because there were no United Nations to make the attempt.

The appeasement forces in Europe and over here were stronger than the democratic forces, and the fascists were permitted to pave the way for World War II in Ethiopia, in Manchuria, in Spain, in Czechoslovakia, and at Munich.

Now the United Nations are a fact, and together they are destroying Hitler Germany and fascist Japan, and what is more, they intend to stay together after the job is done to see that it does not have to be done again.

Plan Peace Now

So now it is possible to plan for peace, with the U. S., the Soviet Union and Britain as the main cornerstones of world organization, and the other United Nations as its component parts.

The experience of the past 25 years has shown that we must have world organization to keep the peace. Arms alone are not enough. A world policy of practical, workable cooperation to prevent aggression and to wipe out its breeding grounds is an absolute necessity.

The groundwork for world organization is now being laid. Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks are two of the principal bases for us to build upon. Our job now is to understand them, to help in perfecting them, and above all, to impress upon our Congress the need for carrying out our country's share in making them work.

"But Hermann, you dumkopf—if that Dumbarton Oaks plan goes through, there won't be any World War III!"

BRETTON WOODS is, very briefly, a United Nations agreement to promote world trade by keeping monetary systems stable among the nations and by reconstructing and developing war-devastated and backward nations.

Before this war, one of the main methods of waging economic war was through currency manipulation. By driving down their own currencies, individual countries sought an illusory trade advantage over the others, so that they could sell more goods.

Strong aggressor nations, such as Germany and Japan, used systems of "blocked accounts" to wring raw materials for war out of smaller and weaker countries without paying them in return, or with "payment" in worthless goods.

The International Fund proposed at Bretton Woods will be used to keep foreign exchange stable, so that goods can be bought and sold among the countries of the world at steady prices.

The International Bank will be used to guarantee loans to devastated or backward countries for productive purposes only. This will help to create new markets and new jobs in the U. S. and throughout the world.

The CIO is for the Bretton Woods agreement. President Murray has backed it because it "is the best guarantee of a greatly expanded world trade that will afford protection to American businessmen, markets to American farmers and jobs to American workers."

Back Bretton Woods

Bretton Woods is now before Congress in House bill HR 2211. Write, wire your Congressman to support the bill without changes or reservations. Amendments proposed now by Congress will throw the whole thing back to another United Nations meeting that would take months to prepare, thus delaying and frustrating the entire agreement.

THE DUMBARTON Oaks proposals are the basic plan for world organization to keep and enforce the peace afte the war is won. They were worked out by representatives of the U. S., the U. S. S. R., Britain and China at a meeting in the summer of 1944 in a house called Dumbarton Oaks in Washington, D. C.

The plan is still an outline, which will be filled in at the San Francisco United Nations conference which begins April 25. As part of his message to CIO members setting "United Nations Month," President Murray has asked for particular study of Dumbarton Oaks. CIO leaders will be at San Francisco, and they want and need the full weight of an informed rank-and-file opinion behind them when they get there.

Four Main Bodies

The proposals call for four main bodies to be set up by the United Nations: 1) The Security Council; 2) The General Assembly; 3) The Economic and Social Council and 4) The International Court of Justice.

1. The Security Council will have the task of keeping peace by watching for signs of aggression, by recommending peaceful settlement of disputes among nations and by using military force against an aggressor.

The Security Council will have five permanent members, the U. S., the U. S. S. R., Britain, China and France. Six other nations will have seats, each of their representatives serving two years. They will be selected by the General Assembly.

2. The General Assembly will have members from all the United Nations. It will vote on questions of international cooperation, except those being dealt with by the Security Council, be responsible for finances, promote cooperation in political, economic and social fields. Votes on major questions shall be by two-thirds majority, by simple majority on others.

3. The Economic and Social Council will work under the General Assembly to "promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms."

4. The International Court of Justice will have its regulations worked out at the April 25 meeting in San Francisco, or shortly thereafter. All members of the United Nations that ratify the Dumbarton Oaks propsals will belong to the Court.

Next week, we will discuss Dumbarton Oaks in more detail, later going into other United Nations conferences and plans for peace and security.

CIO United Nations Month

The next few weeks leading up to the United Nations meeting in San Francisco, April 25, will be "United Nations" month for all CIO members, at the request of CIO President Philip Murray. To start the month, he has written the following statement especially for the labor press.

I am calling upon all international and national unions and industrial union councils to make the month of April United Nations Month within the CIO, and urge that all CIO organizations large and small and all CIO members devote that month to study and discussion of the basic principles of our foreign policy.

American labor, because it has always been in the forefront in the fight against Fascism, has a great responsibility to see that the fight stays won, to educate itself on the basic principles of our foreign policy and then to join with other patriotic citizens to impress upon Congress the will of the American people.

As the armies of the United Nations move swiftly forward to crush Fascism, the governments of those nations are making plans to establish a world organization to maintain a just and lasting peace. At the same time world labor unity is being given concrete form by the formation of a new international labor organization.

The month of April will see the representatives of the United Nations meeting at San Francisco to hammer out the final form of a world security organization. After that it will be up to Congress, particularly the Senate, to ratify the San Francisco decisions, and it will be up to the American people to insist that they do so.

In the meantime Congress will be deciding whether this country will take the first step toward international cooperation in economic matters by its vote in ratification of the Bretton Woods monetary agreements and again the American people must insist that the agreements be ratified.

For these reasons, all CIO members must be fully informed as to the issues at stake and alert to developments in Congress. All departments of the CIO as well as your international union stand ready to assist you with material for meetings and suggestions for speakers.

'They Look

1 TOM BURNS WORKS at the Sperry Gyroscope Co. in New York, and is a member of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. He is a radial drill press operator. Sperry's makes everything from bomb sights to servile machines, "machines on which you press a button and everything happens," Burns explains. These are now used to assemble war parts, but later will be adapted for civilian use. Burns has been at Sperry's three and a half years, and he was absent just three days. He is a union shop steward and a member of his local's executive board. Between his war work and his union work, he gets little time for himself.

■

2 "THERE'S NOTHING THAT more inhibits a man than living in an apartment, with neighbors upstairs and downstairs, especially when you're raising kids," says Burns (right), beside his five-year-old daughter, Marilyn. "You should be in a place where you can make as much noise and the kids can make as much noise as they want to. These prefabricated houses they're telling about look good to me." And on education, Burns thinks that every worker should be able to send his kids through college. He'd like more leisure to do a little reading — biographies and technical books—and to get to know his family better.

3 VIVIAN SHARPE IS a member of the CIO Office & Professional Workers. She does publicity for Bookfind Corp. in New York. She complains of low white collar pay. "It's hard to make ends meet now with living costs so high," she says. She looks with hope to CIO's program of uniting all the millions of white collar workers in the battle to raise their pay.

4

The CIO NEWS this week electrical worker, an office steel worker, a transport auto worker, and a shipyar what they looked for from This article is their answer.

By HELEN KAY

THE American workingman has confidence in Take Tom Burns, a Sperry Gyroscope wor

He says: "Who doesn't remember the de hunt for a job, any job, at any pay? That's we're aiming to forget, to wipe out."

Take James Daniels, 43-year-old Bethlehem in Baltimore. He says: "I lived on 45 cents a da two children. I wouldn't want that experience a

Take John Klauzenberg, a steelworker at th plant in Baltimore. He tells how he was jobless 1933. "No sweet memories, those years. Under can one forget them. In fact, that's what makes to build my union. It's a simple reason, we through the agony of the depression again!"

Bernard Murray, a New York transport during the depression, but he worked a seven- vacations, no sick leave, no paid holidays. "The nomic Bill of Rights? I don't think the things wi because they're written down, and we wish fo his work in the union, he hopes to get a steady decent home for his family, and medical care.

k to a Prosperous Future'

BERNARD MURRAY WORKS for the New York transportation system, is a member of the CIO Transport Workers Union. He has a wife and two ldren. He'll be 17 years on the job this May, and has been with the union ce 1937 when the Third Avenue Railway won its first contract. Murray nks of the union as his guide to a more prosperous future. The union is his nce to understand and be a part of bigger things, and to participate in full stream of American life. "We're going to go forward each year for ter contracts and better working conditions," he says. Murray remembers en he worked seven days a week. His hope for tomorrow is a 30-hour week.

5 JAMES DANIELS WORKS for the Bethlehem-Fairfield shipyards in Baltimore and is a member of the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers. He is married, has two children; his oldest son is in the Army. He is a material handler, and keeps track of all material coming into the yard, from the lowliest nut and bolt. The union first put up a fight to get Negroes into the yard, then for their right to skilled jobs, and now is battling for a fair break on yardwide seniority. Daniels feels confident that the union will win him the right to stay on the job, and looks forward to a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee that will legalize that right.

asked an worker, a worker, an d worker, the future.

his future.
er in New York.
ression—the mad part of America

Shipyard worker y with a wife and ain."

e Sparrows Point during 1932 and no circumstances me so determined ever want to go

orker, had a job ay week with no President's Eco- ll come about just them." Through guaranteed job, a Murray feels very

strongly about old age security. He wants the pension and security benefits to begin at 60.

IT IS so that there won't be a depression that the CIO has formulated its program of re-employment for peace. Peacetime production must expand to replace wartime production. It can be done, says the CIO. A shorter work week with present take home pay will raise the economic standard of the individual worker. That is why the CIO supports a program of 60,000,000 jobs.

Tom Burns expresses it this way. He wants a better education for his kid. His personal ambitions, outside of security on the job, which comes first, are "to do a little reading (when I get more leisure) and to really get acquainted with my family, not to mention taking a vacation with them. My union's convention was the closest I came to a vacation." He wants a prefabricated house that he can call his own.

Bernard Murray wants more time for recreation. He wants to be able to take his family to the beach in the summer, and he wants more money for education. "I want to send my kids through high school. If you are able to put them through college—it is the best thing for a kid." And on homes, Murray says: "You've got to pay rent—and the right kind of home would be your own, of course." He'd like to live in the suburbs.

John Klauzenberg, steelworker, has five children. "I didn't have much of an opportunity for education," he says. "I got out of school after the eighth grade. I want a better education for my children, as I would have liked. By having a better education, they are more content at their jobs, they help build a stronger nation and a better one."

James Daniels, Baltimore shipyard worker, also quit school after the eighth grade. His son is getting an education in the Army. Daniels hopes to be able to send his daughters to higher schools. "For Negroes it is not only the wish for a better education," he explained, "it is also the wish for better opportunities once they get the education. Many Negroes find that once education is finished, that is all the distance they can go. A permanent FEPC will stop that." Daniels just bought his own home, a 75-year-old house, for $500. His wife wants a new government house after the war. She went out "hustling for Roosevelt" as a member of PAC.

Emmett Forsythe is 32, has three children, works at the Ford Rouge plant. "Let's have a 30-hour work week so that ten million workers, now in the armed services, may find immediate employment," he says. "We want no more of 1932. We want peace and security for our families. We want our wages to remain adequately high and to increase as our productive capacity increases. For my children, I want to have a decent home, for I believe every American is entitled to one. Labor today is strong, but tomorrow it must be stronger."

6 EMMETT FORSYTHE (left) works at the Ford Motor Co., is a member of the CIO Auto Workers Union. He hopes America "will lead the way in a postwar program that will benefit not only our own people, but the many peoples throughout the world." JOHN KLAUZENBERG works at Sparrows Point steel plant in Baltimore, and is a member of the United Steelworkers of America. "The depression (to him) was no sweet memory . . . that's why I'm a union man, to wipe out that memory . . . never again!"

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Easter Recess

The Congressional recess predicted in last week's Guide will be an informal one, with Congress taking off three or four days at a time. Most of the Congressmen will go home, some for as much as two weeks.

For the convenience of our readers, the Guide is listing the principal issues that should be discussed with the Congressmen on the home grounds. Check to see if your man is at home, call on him, invite him to a meeting to talk things over.

If he's not home, continue to write to him.

Main Issues To Talk Over

BRETTON WOODS: The bill to ratify the Bretton Woods World trade agreement is still in the House Banking and Currency Committee (Rep. Brent Spence, D., Ky., chairman). Hearings are expected to take another two or three weeks.

Anti-Bretton Woods strategy is to stall and quibble over tricky amendments that will force it back to another United Nations conference, thus delaying and blocking it.

Ask your Congressman to work for early and favorable action, to reject all amendments.

PRICE CONTROL: The bill to renew the Price Control Act (SJ. Res. 30) is in the Senate Banking and Currency Committee (Sen. Robt. F. Wagner, D., N. Y., chairman).

CIO wants renewal with repeal of several amendments, including the Bankhead amendment that keeps textile prices up; the Taft rider that forbids grade labeling, opens up broad avenues for cheating consumers; the Taber amendment that forbids use of U. S. standards in pricing.

CIO also wants stronger enforcement by OPA, an end to insuring of profits; plus adequate funds for enforcement.

POLLTAX REPEAL: Discharge petition No. 1, needed to bring the repeal bill (HR 7) out of the Rules Committee, is still short of the 218 Congressional signatures necessary.

Many Republican Congressmen who signed the Discharge Petition last year, when there was an election coming up, are being slow about it this time. Some Democrats who shouldn't hesitate are also being a little slow, due mostly to inertia.

Ask your Congressman if he has signed DP 1, if he hasn't, urge him to do so now.

FEPC: The bi-partisan bill (S 101, HR 2232) to make the Fair Employment Practice Committee a permanent U. S. Government agency is still stalled (Mar. 22) in the House Rules Committee.

A Discharge Petition will probably be needed to get it to the House floor. **Warning:** The phoney Taft (R., O.) bill (S 459), which has no enforcement powers, is also up. Ask your Congressman to support the bi-partisan bill, to sign the Discharge Petition if necessary, to reject the Taft fake.

SIXTY-FIVE-CENT WAGE FLOOR: The resolution to put a 65-cent-an-hour floor under wages has been reintroduced into the Senate (S Con Res 11) by Sens. Pepper (D., Fla.), LaFollette (P., Wis.), and Johnston (D., S. C.), and in the House by Rep. Holifield (D., Calif.), as HR 11172.

CIO supported this last year as a means to correct substandard living conditions affecting millions of workers who get around 50 cents an hour or less.

Ask your Senators and Representative to work for early hearings, passage of this resolution.

Coming Up-- Issues to Watch

"EQUAL RIGHTS: This perennial phoney is having hearings this week in a House Judiciary subcommittee headed by Rep. Zebulon Weaver (D., N. C.). CIO and CIO Auxiliaries have submitted briefs against it, pointing out it would wreck not only laws protecting women workers but also endanger social security, other protective laws.

Even though the Senate Judiciary Committee has announced a duration freeze on constitutional changes, the House has not. Keep your Congressman posted on how you feel on this one.

WAR CRIMINALS: CIO prepared testimony this week supporting H Con Res 30, by Rep. King (D., Calif.), which calls for punishment of all war criminals, cuts across legalisms that might protect "heads of state," people "acting under orders," etc.

The bill will have hearings in the House Foreign Affairs Committee soon. CIO policy at 1944 convention calls for strict punishment of all war criminals, high and low.

AID TO GI's: The Emergency Maternity and Infant Care program (EMIC) which helps GIs' wives and kids through pregnancy and the first year of life, needs amending.

This week Pres. Murray told Congress how the present EMIC can be improved to cover wives and kids of men killed, who lose out if they don't apply before the father's death; how it should be extended to cover veterans' wives after discharge; how it should be extended beyond the lowest four enlisted grades.

EMIC is before the Labor-Federal subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, Rep. Butler Hare (D., S. C.), chairman. Write to Rep. Hare and your own Congressman to help improve this high-value morale aid.

SENIORITY: Hearings on HR 2255 (by Rep. DeLacy, D., Wash.) which extends seniority rights to U. S. Navy civilian workers will start soon in the House Naval Affairs Committee (Rep. Vinson, D., Ga., chairman).

CIO Marine and Shipbuilding Workers are for the bill, and for a companion measure in the Senate (S 594) introduced by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D., Wash.).

MISSOURI VALLEY: The Missouri Valley Authority plan (S 555) to control floods, stop erosion, provide scores of thousands of jobs, is still stalled in the Senate.

CIO supports the bill as part of Pres. Murray's re-employment plan, along with other regional development projects. Write your Senators to urge hearings in Senate Commerce Committee.

Correction

Last week's Guide, in reporting attempts to cut income taxes to 25 per cent of income, thus protecting the rich and opening the way to sales taxes, listed New York as one of the States that defeated the proposal.

This was correct when written, but this week the N. Y. State Senate reversed itself by passing the resolution, which calls for a Federal convention to amend the U. S. Constitution. The Guide was wrong in saying that 36 state resolutions are required. The correct number is 32.

Tips On Testimony

Here are some tips on presenting your case to Congressional Committees:

"Never be content merely to oppose a bill—always have a constructive proposal for a sound solution of the problem.

"Know your subject. Before you appear at a hearing, acquaint yourself thoroughly with every aspect of the bill or proposal under discussion.

"Avoid demagoguery before a committee. It is resented. Get directly to the facts. Get your story told to the committee itself."

The source? A booklet put out by the Natl. Assoc. of Manufacturers called "Know Your Congressman." And the NAM, it need hardly be said, knows its lobbying.

Writing to Congressmen

A while back we listed four simple rules to follow in writing your Congressman. Here are three more that should also be kept in mind:

1. Be courteous when writing or when talking to your Congressman. A Congressman is a public servant, and as such entitled to respect. Ask or urge him to do things rather than demanding them.

2. Be brief. One issue at a time is a good rule, except when you're writing a roundup letter on your organization's policy on a number of issues.

3. Praise your Congressman when he deserves it. Congressmen are human beings. They like a pat on the back when it's coming to them. Your criticism will register better when its tempered with approval on occasions that call for it.

In general, follow the policy of trying to help your Congressman do his job, rather than ordering him around.

Illinois Program

The Legislative Committee of the Illinois CIO Council has put out its 1945 program in an attractive, well designed two-color pamphlet with a picture on every page. It's a model of the way a legislative program can be presented. Write to the Illinois IUC, RM. 1332. 205 W. Wacker Dr., Chicago 6, for a copy.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

Congress will most likely be in recess by the time you read this. For convenience, the Guide reprints last week's quick tabulation of bills now up for action.

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Bretton Woods (HR 2211, S 540)	Prepares way for five million U. S. jobs through expanding world trade; prevents economic aggression.	Hearings on in House Banking Committee (Rep. Brent Spence, D., Ky., chmn.).	Write your Representative to support without amendments.
Price Control (SJ Res. 30)	Renews Price Control Act.	Hearings on in Senate Banking Committee (Sen. Wagner, D., N. Y., chmn.). CIO and Auxiliary have testified for.	Write Senators to support, with repeal of Bankhead, Taft & Taber riders.
Manpower (S 36)	Wagner - Kilgore amendments tighten existing production facilities; avoid labor draft; have penalties for waste of labor. Amendments are to House-passed May-Bailey draft bill.	Wagner - Kilgore amendments passed Senate; May-Bailey bill passed House. Both now go to House-Senate conference, with fight set by some House leaders for House bill, which CIO opposed.	Wire Senators to stand firm on Wagner-Kilgore amendments to S 36, reject May-Bailey, other labor draft measures.
Polltax Repeal (HR 7)	Brings vote to ten million voteless Negro and white Americans.	Discharge Petition 1 now being signed to get HR 7 on House floor for debate and vote; 218 signers needed, about 150 in.	Write Representative to sign DP 1, vote for HR 7.

(Note: Address all Senators at Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives at House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

WASHINGTON GUIDE
Published by CIO Legislative Dept.
PHILIP MURRAY, President
NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary
Editorial Committee
John Edelman Robert K. Lamb
C. W. Fowler Irving Richter

Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

Ralph W. Tillotson, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Erie, Pa., reports: Struthers-Wells, Titusville, Pa., CIO United Steelworkers of America overwhelmingly defeated the AFL in the following three craft elections: CIO 462, AFL (machinists) 127; CIO 105, AFL (blacksmiths) 10; CIO 79, AFL (electricians) 13. The drive was handled capably by USA Rep. John C. Graney.

George Craig, Reg. Dir. Philadelphia, reports: Summerville Tubing Co., Norristown, Pa., UAW-CIO 50%, Independent 45%, no union 5%. Rep. Melvin Bishop was in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. Joe Dernoncourt, Oklahoma, reports: Oklahoma City Rendering Works, CIO Packinghouse Workers 10, against 5. Rep. Buck Whittaker handled the organization work of this group. Douglas Aircraft Corp., UAW-CIO 9,371, no union 3,656. UAW-CIO got 71½% of the total votes cast. Rep. William Hunter was in charge of the drive. Congratulations to all participating!

Pres. S. H. Dalrymple, United Rubber Workers, advises: Richardson Rubber Co., Indianapolis, Ind., CIO 358, Employees Union, Inc., 94, no union 15.

Leonard Levy, Exec. V. P., URW&DSEA, Chicago, advises: Century Biscuit Co., Indianapolis, CIO 64, against 30.

George Brown, Dir. Org. IWA-CIO, reports: Horner Flooring Mill, Dollar Bay, Mich., CIO 52, no union 1. Horner Wood Products Co., Dollar Bay, Mich., employes voted 100% for CIO. Rep. Henry Strauch was in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin L. DeShetler, Kansas City, reports: Fritz Overall Co., Atchison, Kansas, CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers 33, no union 14. Reps. Bernadine McClean and Sam Kolkey are to be credited with this victory.

W. A. Copeland, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Memphis, Tenn., reports: Fischer Lime, Memphis, CIO 54, no union 18. Rep. Henry White and MIUC Rep. Riley Williams were in charge. General Wiping Cloth Co., Memphis, 14 employes recognized CIO as the collective bargaining agent. CIO Rep. Henry White was in charge.

C. H. Gillman, CIO Reg. Dir., Atlanta, Ga., reports: American Optical Co., Atlanta, CIO 24, no union 23. Star Provision, Atlanta, CIO 10, no union 8.

Walter Smethurst, Dir., Paper Workers Organizing Committee, advises: Rep. Carl Monaco reports the winning of an election at Hollis Press, Inc., New York. Rep. Burt Mason reports winning election at Container Division of Interational Paper Co., Chicago, by a vote of 107 for CIO to 18 against.

R. W. Starnes, Acting CIO Reg. Dir., New Orleans, reports: South Coast Sugar Refinery, Mathews, La., CIO won the election by a vote of three to one, involving 265 employes in the bargaining unit.

Joseph O'Connor, UGCWA Field Rep. reports: Hercules Powder Co., Parchment Plant, Kalamazoo, Mich., CIO 78.27%, against 21.73%. Congratulations to all participating.

NOTE: In a recent issue of the CIO NEWS, we reported the winning of an election at the Chambersburg Engineering Company's plant, Chambersburg, Pa., by a vote of 242 for UAW-CIO, to 111 for no union. Credit is due UAW Reps. Paul Silver and Linwood Smith, both of whom took a real active part in this campaign, for their splendid efforts.

The writer addressed a PAC Victory Meeting in Baltimore on Friday, March 16, giving a report of the World Trade Union Conference, which was received with much interest. I also addressed this week a conference of local representatives of the Die Casters in Washington, D. C., who are vitally interested in the course mapped out by Pres. Murray on international cooperation.

ACW Joins N. Y. Council

Affiliation of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' locals to the Greater New York CIO Council was announced jointly this week by ACW Vice-Pres. Murray Weinstein and CIO Council Pres. Joseph Curran.

A statement issued by the N. Y. Council said the decision of the ACW locals to join the Council "makes it possible for the New York CIO to become the largest and most potent single force in our city for the promotion of the people's and labor's interests."

Weinstein called the affiliation a step which "will further strengthen the joint efforts of all of the CIO organizations in New York City both in the economic and political fields."

"I regard this step as an important contribution to the unity of the forces of labor and progress in our city which is so essential if we are to make our maximum contribution toward the progressive solution of the difficult problems of winning the war and winning the peace," he said.

Nineteen New York ACW locals representing more than 30,000 workers have already voted on affiliation and elected delegates to the council. The balance of the locals will take formal action at membership and executive board meetings.

Auto Union Seeks to Hold Convention

Request for authorization to convene the tenth annual convention of the CIO United Auto Workers in Grand Rapids, Mich., on Sept. 10, was filed this week with the Secretary of the War Committee on Conventions, announces UAW Sec.-Treas. George F. Addes.

The UAW's constitution calls for the convening of the convention on the second Monday in September. Addes estimated that some 2,500 delegates, officers and representatives only would attend, with the attendance of hundreds of members and others who usually attend conventions eliminated.

New URW Office

The CIO Rubber Workers Union announces the moving of International headquarters to a new home in the Buckeye Building, High and Mill Sts., Akron, Ohio.

Big Douglas Plant In Oklahoma Goes CIO

A second try at winning union recognition at the big Douglas Aircraft plant in Oklahoma City brought an overwhelming victory for the CIO United Auto Workers, the union reported this week. The vote was 9,371 for the UAW to 3,656 for "no union."

The UAW is particularly elated over the victory as it shows the big strides made in organizing the plant during the past year. At an earlier election held by the Natl. Labor Relations Board in April, 1944, the UAW carried 38 per cent of the votes cast to 13 per cent for the AFL, with the "no union" vote winning out.

Later the UAW petitioned the NLRB for a new election, on the basis of signed membership cards showing the increased number of workers who had joined the union, and the board agreed to conduct it.

UE Wins Premium Pay

A request of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers for check-off of dues and higher premium pay for third shift workers in five plants of General Motors Corp. has been granted by the Natl. War Labor Board, with industry members dissenting.

The CIO union represents some 31,000 workers in five of the Corporation's plants — Frigidaire and Delco Products, both of Dayton, Ohio; Packard Electric, Warren, Ohio; Eastern Aircraft, Bloomfield, N. J., and Delco Appliance, Rochester, N. Y.

The WLB rejected the union's demands for a 17c hourly wage increase and for a monthly cost-of-living bonus on the basis that they were "contrary to existing wage stabilization policy." The four labor members, including the two CIO representatives, Van A. Bittner and Carl J. Shipley, dissented.

The premium pay ordered by the WLB calls for a 7½ per cent differential for work on the third shift, retroactive to Oct. 5, 1943, expiration date of the prior agreement, and directed the parties to negotiate a definition of the second and third shift to be included in their agreement.

Killed on Luzon

Lt. Robert Mosele, oldest of the three sons of Pete Mosele, CIO regional director in New York, was killed in action on Luzon, February 7, according to information received this week by the family. Lieutenant Mosele was serving in the Infantry.

Ruling on Absences

Absences resulting from shutdowns in a plant for which the employe is not responsible should be considered time worked in determining vacation eligibility, states the War Labor Board.

The board's ruling was made in upholding a decision of the regional board in Cleveland in a dispute involving 500 workers at the Park Drop Forge Co., represented by the CIO Auto Workers.

New ACW Insurance Plan Covers 100,000

A comprehensive system of health, accident, life and hospitalization insurance covering some 100,000 workers in the cotton garment and allied industries has been set up under collective union-employer agreements announces the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Gen. Secy.-Treas. Jocob S. Potofsky and Exec. Vice-Pres. Frank Rosenblum of the Amalgamated stated that employers in 35 states will contribute 2 per cent of their weekly pay rolls to the Amalgamated Cotton Garment & Allied Industries Insurance Fund which will be managed by a joint industry union board of trustees.

Employer contributions are expected to yield $2,000,000 annually to the fund. Payment of benefits will be through the Amalgamated Health & Insurance Co., already set up in the clothing industry and previously covering 150,000 workers.

Payments by employers into the fund will be retroactive to Jan. 1, 1945, with the date when benefit payment will begin to be announced later. In the meantime adequate reserves will be built up.

Singer Signs First Contract

For the first time in its 72-year history, the Singer sewing machine concern has signed a union contract with Local 401, CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Elizabeth, N. J. Some 6,000 workers are involved.

The contract provides maintenance of membership, dues check-off, arbitration and grievance procedure, group insurance and provisions for safety, health, trial periods, discharge methods, shift schedules and payments to union stewards for time spent in settling disputes.

Also included is a no-strike, no-lockout pledge.

A New Figure for Betsy

By EVE MERRIAM

OH, once there was a girl named Betsy Doodle.

Though she wasn't as pretty as the All-American Cover Cutie, any day in the week Betsy could fill her quota of wolf-howls. No, there was nothing the matter with Betsy's face. As for her figure—well, that was a little on the backward side . . .

But her brain: oh my.

That figured out to zero.

Betsy's brain was strictly the hole in the doughnut, the vacuum in cleaner, the Nothin' in I Got Plenty Of.

Still, it didn't seem to matter very much. Betsy could always comb her hair in a long bob so nobody could see what was missing inside her head.

Until one Sunday afternoon in December.

Betsy and her friends were listening to the radio. And suddenly there wasn't a musical program on: there was a war on.

Right away all of Betsy's friends said, "What can I do to help? And they found out. Her boy friends went into uniform, and her girl friends went into assembly line slacks.

But not Betsy.

Oh, she wondered about what she could do. And she thought she had the answer.

"What can I do to help win the war?" she asked herself. And she smiled happily. "I know," she said, "I can sit on my duration and look pretty."

So Betsy sat.

Only she didn't look pretty.

She began to get fat.

Very fat.

Then she really started to worry. "Oh dear, the boys will come back after the war, and they won't want to take me out anymore. I'd better do some setting-up exercises!"

So she touched her toes ten times every morning and night. But she kept on getting fatter.

ONE day she waddled past a factory and saw a lot of people inside doing setting-up exercises. Only they weren't doing exercises: they were helping to build tanks and guns and planes.

So Betsy went inside and got a war job.

And Betsy got nice and slim And prettier than ever. Because she liked her job.

The foreman would bring her a neat blueprint, and Betsy would file a piece of metal to fit the part on the blueprint that was meant for her. And all around the other people were working to fill up the rest of the blueprint.

Soon a great shining aeroplane was ready to go singing up into the clouds.

The motors hummed a deep strong bass, and the silver wings

took the alto part. And high up in the engine was a tiny clear melody that belonged to Betsy herself, for she had helped to make it. She was part of that giant tune that went soaring up into the free sky.

"Oh, I like my job," Betsy sang, "Oh, I do like having a job!"

And then she stopped singing.

"When the war is over," she thought, "there won't be any more planes to make, and I'll have to go back to sitting on my postwar duration. And I'll get fatter and fatter. I don't want to do that—I want to keep my nice new figure!"

So she got sadder and sadder. And thinner and thinner at the prospect of getting fatter and fatter.

Betsy got bony. Positively scarecrow.

And tears fell on the blueprint for the next plane.

"Oh dear," she sniffled as she wiped the tears off the chart, "why can't this blueprint be for a kind of postwar plan? For the kind of postwar plan that would need the kind of people like me?" And she cried harder and harder. And so she had to rub harder and harder to wipe the tears off the blueprint paper.

And that's how she saw the writing on the other side.

"A Postwar Plan," it read, "For Betsy." There were three little words printed on it: three great big words. "Sixty Million Jobs."

"Sixty million jobs in the postwar world," Betsy beamed, "why that would be wonderful. That would mean jobs for everybody who wanted one—including me!"

Then she sighed. "It's too wonderful. It must a dream. A postwar plastic pipe-dream. Because after the war we won't have to build tanks and guns and planes —so there can't be 60 million jobs with one of them for Betsy."

So she got sadder again and thinner again as she thought of how she'd have to sit on her postwar duration and get fatter and fatter. "I wouldn't mind so much if I didn't have my nice new figure now. Oh dear, and my brain will have to go back to being the hole in the doughnut, the vacuum in cleaner, the Nothin' in I Got Plenty Of. Nuts," she said to herself, "doughnuts!"

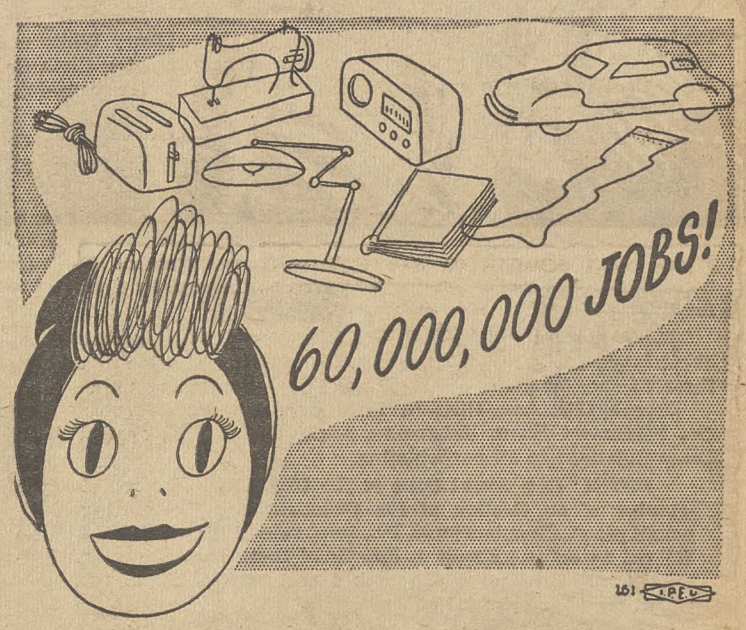
Then "Why not?", her brain began to get busy. "Why not doughnuts and vacuum cleaners and plenty of—Plenty! Instead of tanks and guns and planes we can make a lot of other things! Houses and highways and schools and shoes and electric toasters. Books and bathtubs and lipsticks and radios and stockings. Iceboxes and cars and lamps and sewing machines and tractors and bobbypins. Millions of things!

"Sixty million things we can make—for 60 million jobs. And with 60 million paychecks people will be able to buy those 60 million things. And I can help keep on making them! I can keep my job and my nice

new figure!

"I won't have to sit on my postwar duration and get fatter and fatter. I won't have to worry and get thinner and thinner. I can even have a nicer figure than ever before. One sixty-millionth: that's the postwar figure for me!"

Copyright 1945—CIO NEWS



By ELEANOR FOWLER

This year is a test of our sincerity in world cooperation in many ways. First, of course, comes the big test of whether the American people really mean it when they say they are for an international organization to keep the peace, both on the economic and on the political front.

That test began with the introduction of the bills to ratify the Bretton Woods agreements for an international bank and an international fund to stimulate trade, build world prosperity and help to eliminate the economic causes of war.

Then will come the campaign for ratification of the world security agreement which will be completed at San Francisco. That will be the biggest test of our international mindedness.

International agreements in themselves, however, won't guarantee peace. Friendly relations between the peoples of the world, international confidence and good will are essential to make agreements work.

Americans have two immediate opportunities to help build that international friendship by sharing their food and clothing with their allies. So far we in this country have suffered very little in this war. Our homes have not been bombed, our possessions have not been destroyed.

Conditions in the lands of our allies and in the liberated nations cry out to us for help. The United National Clothing Drive, which will continue throughout April, will give us an opportunity to share our clothes with other peoples in desperate need. The very least we can do is to go through every closet and drawer and give to the drive every wearable garment which we do not need ourselves.

An even bigger undertaking which we must face is to give these people food. Millions of people in Europe today are slowly starving.

It has been announced that we are cutting food shipments to England from over 200,000,000 lbs. in the first quarter of this year to 25,000,000 in the second. This is going to mean a further cut in British rations and they are already eating far less than we.

Today a British housewife is limited to about 24 cents worth of meat per person per week—just about enough for one meal. Children are starving in Greece, in Yugoslavia, in Italy, in France, Belgium and Holland.

If we wanted to we could change our diets enough to feed those children and still have fully adequate nutrition for ourselves and our children.

The women of this country ought to voice their feelings on this. They ought to let the President and their Senators know that they are willing to make sacrifices to save lives.

Labor Education

Students Learn About TWU

A group of students from five high schools in Germantown visited the CIO Transport Workers' Union Leadership Training School in Phialdelphia recently to learn about the CIO and the TWU programs and aims at first-hand from discussions with union officials. William Moody, Local 234 education and publicity director, told them about the Training School.

The TWU School gives practical courses in unionism on such subjects as settlement of grievances, the TWU constitution, how the CIO came about, difference between a CIO industrial union and an AFL craft union—all aimed at teaching the students how to become intelligent union members and leaders.

Some 50 members are now attending the classes, half on Tuesday and half on Thursday night. Plans are now underway to add another night.

★ ★ ★

Classes for shop stewards are announced as part of the educational activities of Dist. 1, CIO Packinghouse Workers in Chicago. The educational committee, headed by Kenneth Mertes, plans to advertise the classes by leaflets distributed through the stockyards.

★ ★ ★

Series For Music Lovers

A series of eight music lecture-recitals with the unique feature of audience participation in the discussion have been announced by the Career Service School of the N.Y. District, State, County & Municipal Workers.

The course, which will feature soloists, recordings, and group singing by the Brooklyn Peoples' Chorus, is designed to "develop an understanding of music as entertainment and as it reflects society from ancient times to 'Boogie Woogie'," announces Steve Ross, the school's chairman. Further information may be obtained from Career School, 13 Astor Place, N.Y.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY TROUBLE SHOOTER

COPYRIGHT NATL. CIO-NEWS

Art by Mort Meskin
Story by Cole Greene

The story characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

Guaranteed Annual Pay Study Is Ordered by FDR

A study of guaranteed annual wage plans that may have a potent effect on the security of American workers has been ordered by President Roosevelt, on recommendation of the Natl. War Labor Board.

FDR said that "the inquiry recommended by the WLB is closely connected with the problems of reconversion and the transition from a war economy to a peace economy."

He appointed the advisory board of James F. Byrnes' office of war mobilization to conduct the study, and the chairman of the board, O. Max Gardner, Washington attorney and former governor of North Carolina, announced appointment of a sub-committee to collect reports that have been made on the subject.

Named on the sub-committee were CIO Pres. Philip Murray, Pres. Eric Johnston of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Albert Goss, master of the Natl. Grange, and Regional Director Anna Rosenberg of the N. Y. manpower commission.

FDR acted after the WLB had unanimously recommended the study, and had informed him that the information on annual wage plans is decidedly on the sketchy side.

"Some of the existing plans are reported to be successful, with benefits resulting to the employers as well as to the workers through the greater regularization of production and employment," the WLB said.

"Each plan has differed from every other, and most of the plans have been initiated by the employers themselves. No comprehensive and authoritative study has been made of the nature and coverage of the plans now in existence, or of their actual effects on employment, production and profits, or of the reasons why other plans have gone out of existence.

"The question is one which demands investigation. A guaranteed annual wage is one of the main aspirations of American workers. The search for it is a part of the search for continuity of employment which is perhaps the most vital economic and social objective of our times.

"The War Labor Board cannot be indifferent to the human problems created by this search. For in the field of industrial disputes these problems are with us now, and the Board is required by law to dispose of them fairly and equitably. They are reflected in demands for annual guarantees in a number of pending cases before the Board; and the fear of unemployment which has led to these demands is contributing also to the pressure for a change in the national wage stabilization policy.

"Charged with responsibility both for wage stabilization and for the settlement of industrial disputes, the War Labor Board cannot shut its eyes to these developments. The Board is convinced that it would be derelict in its duty if it were simply to dismiss the demands of the unions without proposing a single step forward."

MEANWHILE the U. S. Dept. of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics issued a report revealing that an analysis of contracts covering eight million workers showed that only 42,500 of them are protected by annual wage provisions.

The Bureau reported that 30,000 of these workers are employed in the consumers goods, service and distributive industries where the agreements were negotiated with concerns employing relatively small numbers of workers.

"Although there are a few outstanding examples in manufacturing companies of considerable size, the total number of employes in manufacturing industries who are covered by agreements providing guaranteed employment is very small—about 12,500," the Bureau said.

The 12,500 are covered by 132 agreements with 142 companies, part of 6,500 contracts that were analyzed and that cover over six million workers.

"Eighty-eight of these companies, employing about 5,850 workers, guarantee a full year's employment or wages; the remaining 54 companies, employing about 6,500 workers, provide guarantees of less than one year," the Bureau said.

Report from Georgia

GIs Learn Score on Fascism

BY FRED ROSS

The citizen-soldier knows the nature of Fascism, knows that its first objective is to crush unions and that in a democracy unions protect workers' rights and get them better wages.

A sampling of trainees at Camp Wheeler, Ga., made by The CIO NEWS during an Army-conducted tour this week, shows that a group in their seventh week of training had learned the nature of fascism well in an orientation course discussion conducted two weeks earlier.

The result is more surprising in view of the anti-union bias of the daily news roundup read to them and later posted on the company bulletin boards.

Eight GIs questioned ranged in age from 17 to 23 and came from varied backgrounds. As was to be expected, the answers also varied in form of expression and in intensity of feeling, but showed that the constantly improving orientation course, which now includes an hour's discussion on fascism, is equipping the GIs mentally to meet the enemy.

The men were asked one of the questions used by the discussion leader.

"Why are the German industrialists strongly supporting the fascist party in Germany?" was the question. Most of them also were asked whether they believed in, and would join, democratically-run unions.

Eighteen-year-old Kenneth McGill of St. Johnsbury, Va., who had been a member of the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers at the New England Shipbuilding Co. at Portsmouth, Me., said that his local was democratically-operated.

He added that at meetings he had attended the local president had censured members for failure to bring up grievances, which they had been discussing among themselves.

"Hitler," McGill said, "promised industrialists good profits and low wages through the abolition of labor unions" and made good on his promises.

John A. Tomas, Columbus, Ohio, like McGill a private, said the industrialists backed Hitler because he told them that under his rule "people would work for nothing."

Thomas, married and a father, added that although he had not joined in helping organize the workers into a CIO union at Ranco, Inc., in Columbus, Ohio, where he worked, he had no scruples against unions and would be willing to join one on his return to civilian life.

Pvt. Arthur Gentile, Brooklyn, N. Y., said that he was planning on returning after the war to New York City College where he was studying to be a teacher of biology. His emphatic answer showed that he understood the nature of fascsim, and that he would be willing to join a teachers' union.

Others who gave similar answers were Pvt. Arthur Dropkin, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pvt. Rudolph Castelli, Teaneck, N. J., gasoline station attendant; and Acting Sgt. Irving Conover, Hanover, N. J.

Pvt. John Seible, Annapolis, Md., had belonged to a union at the Navy Yard there where he worked as a laborer. He said that he was opposed to bad practices in unions—such as payment of high initiation fees in order to get a job—but that he was 100% for unions democratically run.

Maj. Gen. Harry Hazlett—in charge of 19 Replacement Training Centers—at a press conference at Camp Wheeler stressed the importance of the discussion method in teaching the youthful trainees the nature of fascism.

"The principal reason is that they will do a good job as soldiers a little later on," General Hazlett said, adding that the German and the Japanese soldiers are thoroughly indoctrinated before they go into their armies.

At Camp Wheeler there are 18 periods in the orientation course, which includes a film on "The Negro Soldier."

In each regiment there is an orientation building, where the trainees may go for reading and recreation. There are maps showing the progress of the war as well as literature.

A daily news round-up prepared by the press relations officer is read to each platoon during the noonday break.

Radio station WMAZ, Macon, Ga., furnishes the information which goes into the bulletin. The information has the same anti-union bias as is displayed in the daily press.

For example, the bulletin for March 2, which was based on news furnished the radio station by the Associated Press, stated that 25,000 employes at Chrysler and Briggs plants in Detroit had ignored the pleas of the national officers of the CIO Auto Workers to return to work. The story stated that the strikes followed the discharge of groups of employes, but did not indicate in any way that the discharges were part of a move by the manufacturers to break the union, as Pres. R. J. Thomas, of the Auto Workers, said.

LATEST POSITIONS of the armies are shown to soldiers at the Infantry Replacement Training Center at Camp Wheeler, Ga., by an orientation officer who has just finished reading the daily news report. (Army Signal Corps Photo.)

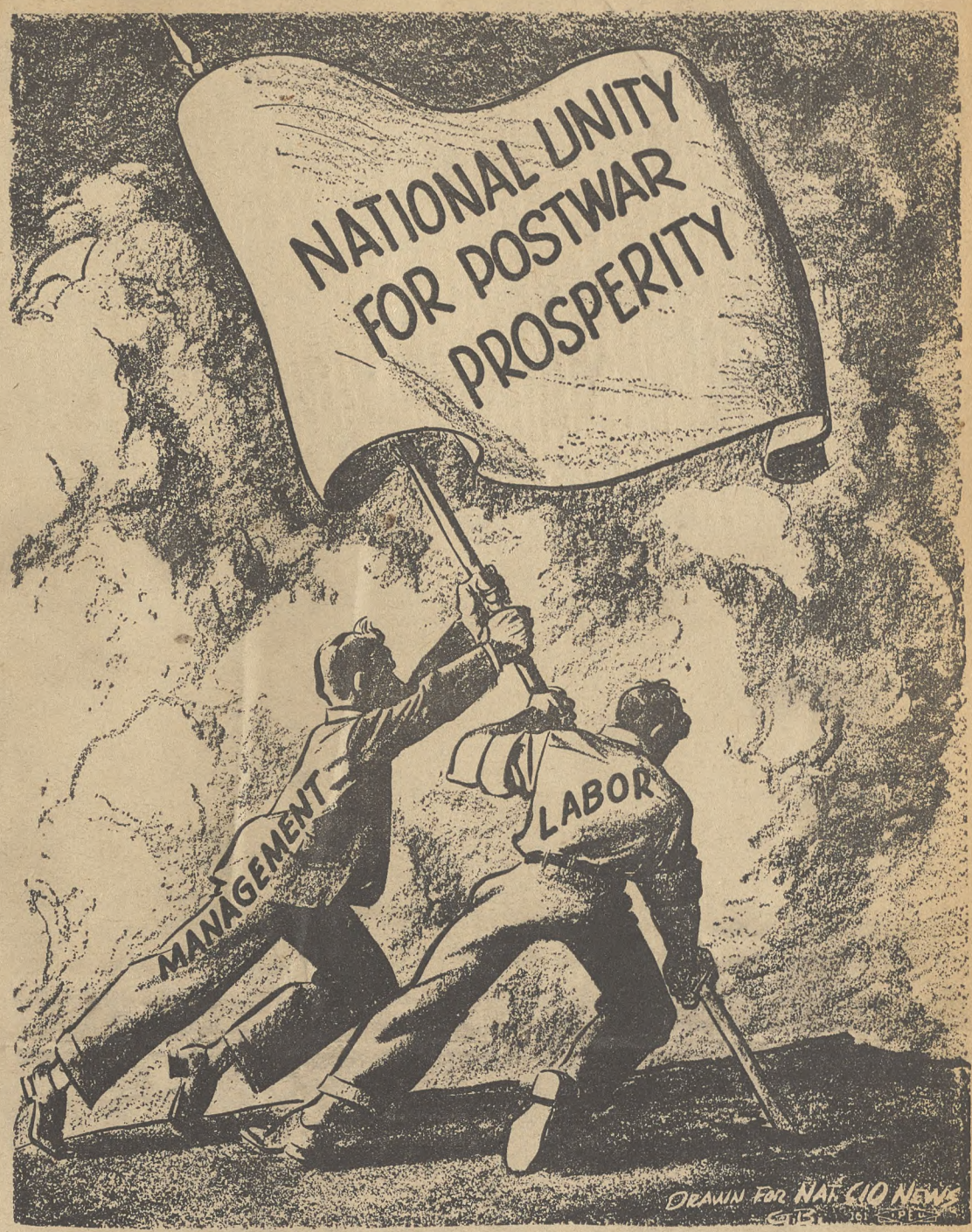
The CIO NEWS

National Edition

Weekly Publication
Of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8. No. 14 — April 2, 1945



Pass The Ammunition—Here's How To Do It!

(See Page 12)

★ ★ ★

How The Peace Plan Works

(See Page 7)

★ ★ ★

Homes For Tomorrow

(Pages 2 & 3)

★ ★ ★

Your Guide To Washington

(See Page 8)

Labor, Management Agree

It's Industrial Peace For the Postwar Period!

(See Complete Story—Pages 5 & 6)

Labor and management got together this week to sign a charter for postwar industrial peace which recognizes the right of labor to organize, the right of management to direct private enterprise, and the need for both groups to work together for top production, full employment and high wages.

Groups represented at an historic meeting at the U. S. Chamber of Commerce in Washington, D. C., included the CIO, AFL and the C. of C. Speaking respectively for these organizations were Presidents Philip Murray, William Green and Eric Johnston.

High points of the agreement, which they will take back to their organizations for ratification, include:

1. Maintenance of private enterprise as foundation for an expanding economy.
2. The right of management to direct enterprise.
3. The right of labor to organize and bargain collectively.
4. An understanding that foreign trade is needed to stimulate the domestic economy.

The postwar peace pact was hailed by CIO Pres. Murray, who said:

"The plan is conceived to help America. Although this is an understanding between the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the AFL and the CIO, it nevertheless constitutes a proposal which, through the medium of this meeting, is being submitted to the people of the United States for their approval.

"We want the people to think about it; we want the people to talk about it; and we naturally invite the people to join with us in the attainment of the aspirations set forth in this declaration."

FOR HOMES AND JOBS

BEFORE

AFTER

THERE are two ways to look at postwar housing. The CIO Housing Committee is aware of both. CIO sees the viewpoint of millions of Americans who need better houses in which to make their homes—as well as the viewpoint that such a program will create millions of jobs.

The CIO Housing Committee proposes a homebuilding program for America of 1,750,000 homes each year for the next ten years. This is a component part of the CIO's overall program for 60 million jobs in an economy of plenty.

SHELTER is next to food in importance to the individual. The monthly rental absorbs at least one-fifth of all the worker earns. Socially, shelter means environment. Bad housing means slums. Slums mean crime, disease, increased costs to communities. A decent home to live in is very personal, but it is also a community responsibility. For the homes make the neighborhood, the neighborhood makes the community, the community is the great social organism of a way of life.

America's housing has for too long been on the substandard side. As R. J. Thomas, chairman of the CIO's Housing Committee, declared before a Senate committee at the beginning of this year: "During the war period, we have come more and more to realize that the living environment of large masses of people has become increasingly bad. The need for better houses and better living environment is such as to present a tremendous potential market demand."

According to the 1940 census, there were 37 million dwellings in the U. S. Of these about eight million were on farms, twenty-two million in cities and towns of 2,500 or more, and seven million in villages.

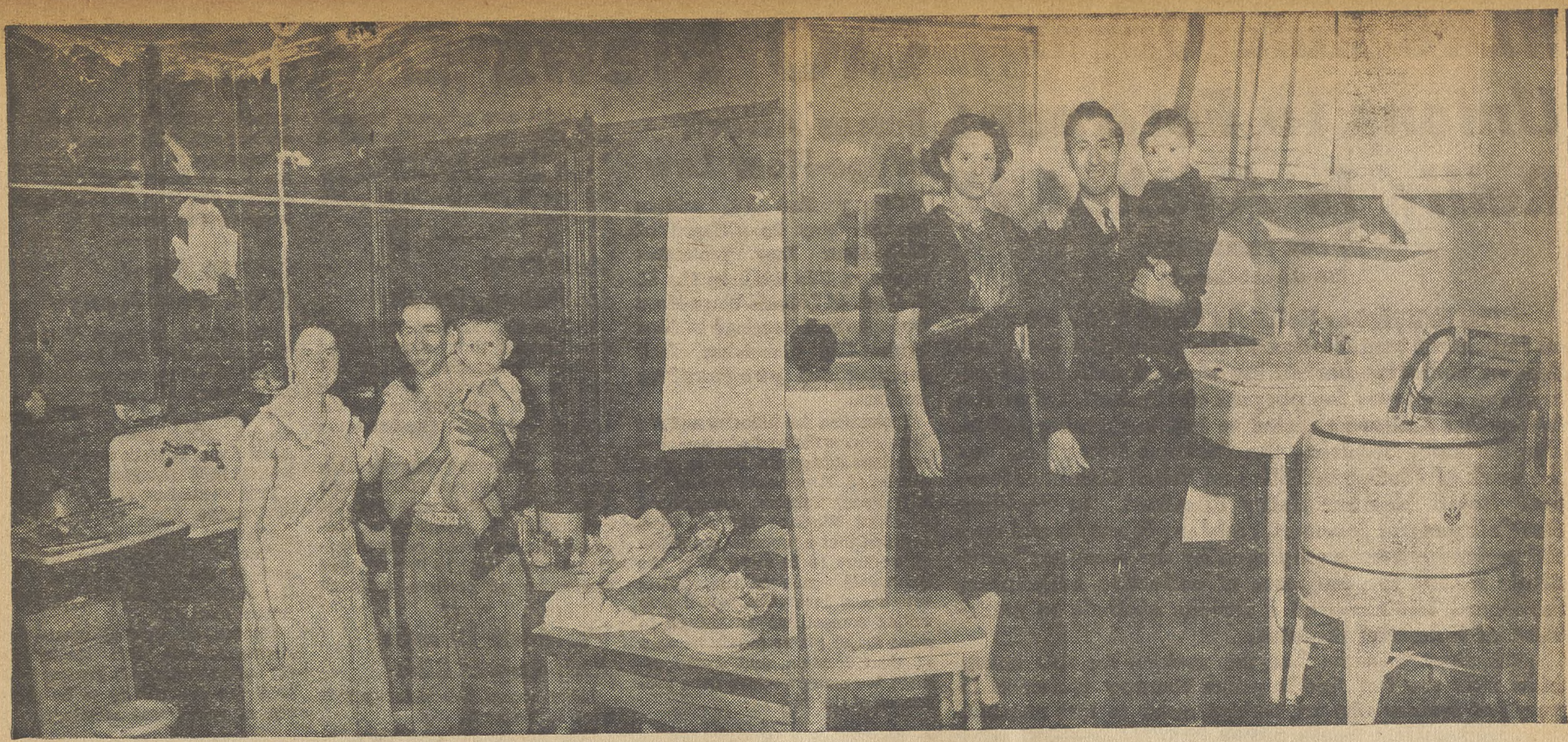
Some 10,000,000 of the dwellings **not** on farms were substandard in the sense that they were in need of major repairs, were without running water, lacked a private toilet or bath. About 6,600,000 of the farm dwellings were also substandard. **Altogether, more than a third of all the housing in the United States was substandard.**

THE National Housing Agency estimates conservatively the need for 16,100,000 units for the next ten years. The CIO Housing Committee looks on this as a minimum figure, and declares that the construction industry will have to provide jobs for two million more workers in the postwar than it did in 1940 in order to achieve this. The minimum job budget should be around six and a half million construction workers—for the new community, schools, roads, etc. About two and one quarter million workers, or roughly one-third, must be engaged specifically in the homebuilding industry, on homes for Americans.

Can the job of attaining this minimum be done, when in 1940 the construction industry produced only 600,000 homes?

Some of the story can be told through wartime housing, where the man-hours required to build a typical war house were only 1,400, compared to 1,800 on-site man-hours required to build the average prewar type five-room house.

Or perhaps you too were intrigued by the story



1. (TOP) CIO's PROGRAM calls for expanded slum clearance with new housing built on the borders of the city. This will mean a real face-lifting job for big cities, where the slums are in the city's heart, and where there is now a constant draining off of populations to the suburbs. The CIO says the cities must organize and direct this migration to the suburbs or they will lose out in taxes and land values. The happy family in these before and after pictures is that of Mr. Gregory Trungadi of Bridgeport, Conn. His slum home made way for a model multiple dwelling unit.

2. (BELOW) THE VETERAN'S BUREAU says 3 million returning servicemen will want new homes for their families. Wartime housing attempted to meet some of this program. The soldier, leading his child on skates, resided in the Newton D. Baker Village in Columbus, Ga., a slum clearance project used for wartime permanent housing. The child in the next picture is also from a wartime permanent housing project in Corpus Christi, Tex. For homes, for jobs, and for an improved environment for America's families—that is the substance of CIO's program. Most workers want single homes; group housing is cheaper.

appearing in a leading picture magazine last week, showing the setting up of a prefabricated home in exactly 34 minutes.

The 34-minute house may not be the answer, but the day they began to build housing units under a shed, they began to search for an answer. The CIO Housing Committee thinks it can be done.

ALREADY on the market are dustless round houses, assembled units, plastics, substitute materials. The prefabricated house is still a shack, and not recommended as adequate permanent housing for American workers. But the home-building industry must gear itself for peace, as the rest of America's industry did for war. New techniques must be sought out. The CIO's Housing Committee proposes that the home building industry, to achieve its rightful place in America's magnificent productive capacity, must adopt more efficient organization of operations, must study greater utilization of men, machines, and material.

One suggested efficiency is that the homebuilding industry end seasonal operations; plan for year-round operations. This would make possible a guaranteed annual wage in the home building industry such as the CIO is attempting to secure for all mass production workers. Also suggested is the more efficient use of prefabrication, better engineering techniques, and more efficient purchasing of materials. Such action can be attained by greater cooperation of labor, management and government.

IN 1942, 35% of American families had incomes of less than $1,500 a year. This group represents the most acute area of our national housing problem. In peacetime only 4% of this group got FHA loans. Another 15% of our American families had incomes of from $1,500 to $2,000. Thus, half of our families in America during war years had annual incomes of less than $2,000. Housing will have to meet their needs. Many of these are living in hand-me-down homes. Decent new living conditions cannot be provided for a large part of this group at a profit to private enterprise. They will have to be housed in publicly subsidized new living quarters. An adequate program of publicly subsidized housing is another part of the CIO's postwar housing objective.

NLRB Rule Opens Unions to Foremen; Reilly Is Against It

By LEE PRESSMAN
CIO General Counsel

The Natl. Labor Relations Board this week made an important contribution to the principles and practices of collective bargaining when it held that foremen are employes for purposs of the Natl. Labor Relations Act and are entitled to full bargaining rights. The decision, involving the Packard Motor Co., was the work of Chairman Mills and Board Member Houston. Board Member Reilly dissented. In deciding that "all general foremen, assistant foremen and special assignment men employed by the company" constitute a unit for purposes of collective bargaining, the Board has removed a serious obstacle to settlement of industrial disputes.

The direct importance of this decision for CIO unions arises from the fact that it grants statutory protection to groups of foremen who are without power to hire and fire, who have been traditionally acceptable to membership in CIO unions. The decision removes any doubt that such individuals are employes within the meaning of the National Labor Relations Act and entitled to full bargaining rights.

SIGNIFICANT POINTS

The history of this issue before the board illustrates the important role of the act in freeing industrial relations of strikes. Initially, in a case known as the Maryland Drydock case, the board (Chairman Millis dissenting) had decided that foremen were not entitled to bargaining rights under the act. Thereafter two things happened which are quite significant:

1. Employers began to smash unions of foremen and to discharge individual foremen who began to organize. Even Board Member Reilly, who was responsible for the original Maryland Drydock decision, was forced to accept the view that the discharge of a foreman for organizing a union was a violation of the Natl. Labor Relations Act and the board unanimously so held. This forced the board into a contradiction. It held on the one hand that foremen were not protected with respect to bargaining and that employers were not required to recognize their unions, but that they were protected from discharge when they organized such unions.

2. The Maryland Drydock case produced a series of strikes. From July 1, 1943, through November, 1944, there were 20 strikes of supervisory employes; 131,000 employes were involved, and 669,156 man-days were lost as a result. Over 96 per cent of the man-days lost occurred in strikes for recognition. The basic industries of the nation were affected; shipbuilding, steel, aluminum, brass, automobile, coal mining, airplane products, railroad cars and public utilities. Thus, the Congressioinal prediction that strikes would occur if employes were denied the right to collective bargaining was borne out with startling accuracy.

The board's present reversal of the Maryland Drydock decision removes a serious obstacle to uninterrupted war production. Moreover, it reflects the fact that in the basic mass-production industries collective bargaining has reached the same maturity which it has attained in foreign countries where foremen have been granted bargaining rights for many years.

AGAINST ISOLATING FOREMEN

The union involved in the Packard case is an unaffiliated union of foremen. At the hearing on the Packard case the CIO took the view that the board should not issue a rule which would prevent a foremen's union from affiliating with the CIO. If the board compelled foremen's unions to organize autonomously, the CIO argued, the board would create a new and separate labor federation which might then affiliate in bulk to one of the two existing large labor bodies. This artificial result, the CIO felt, would be dangerous to stable labor relations. It is much more desirable to permit foremen's organizations to develop freely and not to place a permanent quarantine upon their affiliation with a parent body which admits production workers.

The board refused to accept the contention of the companies that if foremen were granted bargaining rights they must be structurally isolated from production workers. Chairman Millis expressly stated that he would place no obstacle in the path of affiliation of foremen's groups with non-supervisory employe organizations, and Board Member Houston stated that he regarded the question as an open one.

The dissent of Board Member Reilly comes as no surprise. At its convention in November, 1944, the CIO in a resolution expressed the view that Mr. Reilly was "undermining the protection afforded labor by the Natl. Labor Relations Act." Mr. Reilly's dissent amply vindicates that view. It reveals what all fair-minded men have known for a long time—that Mr. Reilly has no use for the act or for labor organizations and has, indeed, used the act as a camouflage for an attack upon labor unions.

THE DISTURBING MR. REILLY

In discussing Mr. Reilly's dissent we pass by his startling view that collective bargaining is the right of only the more needy elements of the population and that the Natl. Relations Act was passed to preserve management from employe aggression.

There are two things which are particularly disturbing in Mr. Reilly's dissent: First, the view that unions which achieve bargaining status under the act will strike; that strikes arise not from a denial of bargaining rights but from a granting of them by the board. Second, his bold demand for legislation to punish "recalcitrant unions."

Mr. Reilly's views with respect to the effect of the act upon industrial relations are directly opposed to the facts and to the premises of Congress in passing the act. His request for legislation seeks to revive issues which Congress has disposed of time and time again.

Mr. Reilly believes collective bargaining leads to strikes. Congress disagrees with Mr. Reilly. Mr. Reilly believes in amending the act in a way which Congress has consistently refused to do. Many experts in industrial relations are wondering why Mr. Reilly does not resign from the board and continue his anti-labor activities in the open instead of using the act as a means of forwarding ideas which are hostile to its effective enforcement.

CIO News Digest

Bosses Attack Wage-Hour Law

Danger that 1¼ million workers may be stripped of Wage-Hour Law protection was seen this week as the U. S. Dept. of Labor's Wage-Hour Division held hearings in New York City involving food handling and processing workers.

Spokesmen for industry and big farm groups claimed wholesale exemptions during the hearing, just concluded. Representatives of the CIO Food, Tobacco, Agricultural & Allied Workers and the AFL testified that a proposed definition of workers to be covered by the law would create economic dislocation and inequities, would give unfair competitive advantage to some major plants purely because of their location, and would exempt too many workers from protection of the law.

Making Hay In Washington

Labor unity pays off! Proof this week was passage by the Washington State Legislature of 21 labor-endorsed bills to wind up the best session on record so far as unions are concerned. Representatives of CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods showed exemplary unity in working through a joint labor lobby.

Among measures approved were:

An industrial insurance bill broadening coverage.

An unemployment compensation and pension measure, part of an integrated war and postwar social security program that is said to be the best state legislation in the nation.

Wage and hour protection and other gains for state and municipal workers.

A $50 million postwar economic development program.

A child care program, progressive education legislation and a survey of health facilities.

Modification of election laws to aid labor's participation in political affairs.

Ask FEPC In Pennsylvania

CIO and AFL have united in Pennsylvania to urge passage of a Fair Employment Practice Bill that would set up a five-man FEPC with authority to enforce laws to end racial discrimination in employment.

In a letter to Pennsylvania's Republican Governor Martin, CIO Pres. Philip Murray said that discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color or national origin must be lifted "above the realm of partisan politics."

Vermont Dumps Anti-Labor Bills

Labor scored two victories this week in Vermont.

1. A bill requiring unions to register and to pay taxes, like corporations, was withdrawn from the state legislature.

2. The senate in a 15-13 vote defeated a bill, passed by the house, which would have imposed punishment ranging up to $5,000 fine and from one to five years in jail for anyone using "coercion" to force a person to join any organization.

For Guaranteed Annual Wage

"A guaranteed annual wage would be one of the greatest things for people who have to work for a living."

This was the opinion expressed this week by William S. Newell, president of the United Seamen's Service and head of the Bath Iron Works, of Bath, Me., before the Natl. Council of the CIO Natl. Maritime Union, in New York City.

"Sooner or later," Newell asserted, "the principle of a guaranteed annual wage will be worked out. With it comes a sense of security; you know where you are at. A guaranteed wage will come if people think about it, and keep working toward it."

CIO to Meet With Vet Groups

The CIO's enlarged Veterans' Committee will meet jointly April 3 and 4 with representatives of three veterans' organizations, and will participate in the American Legion employment conference April 5 and 6. Both meetings will be held in Washington.

Representatives of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, National Conference of Labor Union Legionnaires of the American Legion, and of the American Veterans Committee will attend the committee meeting.

Clinton S. Golden, committee chairman, said that spokesmen for other veterans' groups will have the opportunity to be present at subsequent meetings.

3 Important CIO Meetings

CIO has three meetings coming up in the next 10 days in which it will talk over plans and take action on major domestic and United Nations matters.

April 5 the CIO-PAC meets here in Washington on President Murray's call. This is the first meeting of the full committee since the Chicago convention.

April 10 the administration committee of the London World Labor Conference meets in Washington to work on the draft constitution of the world labor federation.

April 12 the CIO Executive Board meets in Washington to discuss United Nations and CIO issues, also on President Murray's call.

CIO Radio Roundup

CIO's United Nations Month will get a big play on CIO's weekly Blue Network broadcasts. Here's the lineup for the 6:45 p. m. EWT Saturday show:

April 7—Bretton Woods.

April 14—Report on the Washington meeting of the administrative council of the newly formed world labor body.

April 21 and 28—Reports on the San Francisco United Nations Conference.

★ ★ ★

Secretary of State Stettinius will make a nationwide broadcast over Mutual at 9:30 p. m. EWT Wednesday, April 4, on "Our Foreign Economic Policy."

The State Dept's. regular 7 p. m. EWT Saturday show over NBC will feature "It's Your State Dept." Are you listening?

★ ★ ★

On the pan with labor in Los Angeles is radio station KFI, owned by wealthy auto dealer Earl C. Anthony. KFI's new policy is to ban any news commentators outside its own stable. Off the air as a result are friendly-to-labor Sam Baltar, Peter De Lima and Alvin Wiler, according to Federal Press.

Any sponsor wishing to put on a news program must now choose from a lineup that includes such national commentators as Rupert Hughes and H. V. Kaltenborn, not known as terribly progressive.

CIO and AFL in Los Angeles have asked the Federal Communications Commission to investigate the situation.

Labor, Management Agree

It's Industrial Peace For the Postwar Period!

OK POSTWAR PEACE PACT: "You'd better ask Mr. Green that one," says President Eric Johnston (center) of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce to a questioner at the press conference which announced the historic agreement between the C. of C., the CIO and AFL. Right, CIO Pres. Philip Murray; left, AFL Pres. William Green.

It's industrial peace for the postwar period—take it from the CIO, AFL and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. Leaders of the three big organizations got together this week to initial a "new charter for labor and management" which recognizes the right of labor to organize, the right of management to direct operations of industry, and the imperative necessity of both groups working together for top production, full employment and high wages.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, AFL Pres. William Green and Pres. Eric Johnston of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce spoke for their organizations at a press conference that packed more than 200 newsmen into the C. of C. hall in Washington, D. C.

High points of the agreement, which will be taken back to the three organizations for ratification, include:

1. Maintenance of private enterprise as foundation for an expanding economy.

2. Recognition of the "inherent right and responsibility" of management to direct industrial operations.

3. Recognition of the "fundamental rights of labor to organize and to engage in collective bargaining."

4. Understanding that foreign trade will stimulate an expanding economy at home, with assistance urged for devastated or undeveloped nations to encourage the rebuilding and development of sound economic systems.

Appreciation for assistance of Johnston and of shipbuilder Henry J. Kaiser in arriving at agreement was expressed by President Murray in remarks to newsmen.

"All of us," said Murray, "recognize the need for internal unity and understanding to attain the laudable objectives set forth in this code of principles.

"The plan is conceived to help America. Although this is an understanding between the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the AFL and the CIO, it nevertheless constitutes a proposal which, through the medium of this meeting, is being submitted to the people of the United States for their approval.

"We want the people to think about it; we want the people to talk about it, and we naturally invite the people to join with us in the attainment of the aspirations set forth in this declaration."

Comments also came from Johnston and Green. Said the former:

"We feel that there are two roads that we can travel after this war. One will lead to a high degree of industrial peace; the other will lead to industrial chaos.

"One will mean high levels of employment, high levels of wages, high levels of production, the ability to service our national debt—in other words, prosperity.

"The other road will lead to lowered employment, lowered wages, lowered standard of living, inability to service our national debt, and, of course, bankruptcy eventually.

"We recognize that this is not a perfect instrument, by any means. We know that improvements can and must be made on it as we go along. It is not a static thing. It must be a dynamic thing. But it is a beginning, at least, to solving some of our problems between management and labor in the postwar world."

Green said that the AFL subscribes "wholeheartedly" to the code of principles and that through their acceptance "the area of controversy within the field of human relations in industry has been reduced and the field of agreement and understanding has been increased."

Questions about whether the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers would become a party to the pact were met by Johnston, who said that the NAM had participated in one preliminary meeting and had been invited to two others but had not attended. Johnston said that he hoped the NAM would participate.

Named on a committee to implement the agreement — with other members still to be selected—were:

For labor: President Murray, R. J. Thomas and Sidney Hillman of CIO, and President Green, George Meany and Robert Watt of AFL.

For management: President Johnston; Otto Seyferth, president, W. Michigan Steel Foundry Co.; E. J. Thomas, president, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.; Paul Hoffman, president, Studebaker Corp., and David Zellerbach, president, Crown-Zellerbach Paper Corp.

Text of Labor-Management Pact

"We in management and labor firmly believe that the end of this war will bring the unfolding of a new era based upon a vastly expanding economy and unlimited opportunities for every American.

"This peacetime goal can only be attained through the united effort of all our people. Today, we are united in national defense. Tomorrow, we must be united equally in the national interest.

"Management-labor unity, so effective in lifting war production to unprecedented heights, must be continued in the postwar. To this end, we dedicate our join efforts for a practical partnership within the framework of this code of principles:

"1. Increased prosperity for all involves the highest degree of production and employment at wages assuring a steadily advancing standard of living. Improved productive efficiency and technological advancement must, therefore, be constantly encouraged.

"2. The rights of private property and free choice of action, under a system of private competitive capitalism, must continue to be the foundation of our nation's peaceful and prosperous expanding economy. Free competition and free men are the strength of our free society.

"3. The inherent right and responsibility of management to direct the operations of an enterprise shall be recognized and preserved. So that enterprise may develop and expand and earn a reasonable profit, management must be free as well from unnecessary governmental interference or burdensome restrictions.

"4. The fundamental rights of labor to organize and to engage in collective bargaining with management shall be recognized and preserved, free from legislative enactments which would interfere with or discourage these objectives. Through the acceptance of collective bargaining agreements, differences between management and labor can be disposed of between the parties through peaceful means, thereby discouraging avoidable strife through strikes and lockouts.

"5. The independence and dignity of the individual and the enjoyment of his democratic rights are inherent in our free American society. Our purpose is to cooperate in building an economic system for the nation which will protect the individual against the hazards of unemployment, old-age and physical impairments, beyond his control.

"6. An expanding economy at home will be stimulated by a vastly increased foreign trade. Arrangements must therefore be perfected to afford the devastated or undeveloped nations reasonable assistance to encourage the rebuilding and development of sound economic systems. International trade cannot expand through subsidized competition among the nations for diminishing markets but can be achieved only through expanding world markets and the elimination of any arbitrary and unreasonable practices.

"7. An enduring peace must be secured. This calls for the establishment of an international security organization, with full participation by all the United Nations, capable of preventing aggression and assuring lasting peace.

"We in management and labor agree that our primary duty is to win complete victory over Nazism and Japanese militarism. We also agree that we have a common joint duty, in cooperation with other elements of our national life and with government, to prepare and work for a prosperous and sustained peace.

"In this spirit we agree to create a national committee, composed of representatives of business and labor organizations.

"This committee will seek to promote an understanding and sympathetic acceptance of this code of principles and will propose such national policies as will advance the best interests of our nation."

SECRETARY-TREASURERS BUYERS' GUIDE

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

L. J. IMBER COMPANY
Founded by L. J. Imber, Formerly of Green Duck Co.

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS
for ADVERTISING
UNION DUES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS
EMPLOYEES' BADGES
Recognized Union Labels
No Charge for Designs and Sketches
Also Specializing in
Light and Heavy Stamping
Coining and Embossing
Small, Intricate and Special Stampings.
Tools and Dies
N. Y. Representative
HERBERT R. LERMAN
AL. 4-3356
37 E. 14th St.
Detroit Representative
CLARENCE L. HOULE
CAD. 9085
424 Book Bldg.
L. J. IMBER COMPANY BRUnswick 7815
1725-41 W. North Ave.
CHICAGO, 22, ILLINOIS

FLAGS EMBLEMS

TEDDY'S
UNION LABEL STORE
Union Dues Buttons
Lapel Buttons
Campaign Buttons
(Celluloid or Litho-Metal)
Convention Badges
American Flags
Organization Flags
Parade Caps
Emblems
Brief Cases, Secretary Cases
Bill Folds
All Articles Bear the Union Label
231 SO. WELLS ST. CHICAGO
Phone: Webster 4104 ILLINOIS

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

STATIONERY

PAPER WORKERS LOCAL 386 UNION MADE CIO
LET MILPRINT FURNISH YOUR
CIO STATIONERY
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES
MILPRINT, Inc.
431 WEST FLORIDA STREET
MILWAUKEE 1 WISCONSIN
Over 750 CIO Employees

BUY WAR BONDS

Planning For Prosperity

The new charter for labor-management cooperation jointly announced by CIO Pres. Philip Murray, Pres. Eric Johnston of the Chamber of Commerce, and AFL Pres. William Green, represents encouraging progress toward some of the main goals set by the last CIO convention.

At this convention the CIO unanimously declared: "If industry will respect the rights of organized labor, will bargain with the unions in good faith, and will recognize that postwar prosperity must be built upon increasing purchasing power and increased production, our unions will help to preserve industrial peace and will cooperate to the limit to increase the production of goods and services upon which our common prosperity depends."

A substantial section of American industry, as represented by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, has now expressed its wholehearted agreement with such sentiments.

The charter points out, as did the CIO convention, that our postwar prosperity depends upon "the highest degree of production and employment at wages assuring a steadily advancing standard of living." It also pledges the industrialists concerned to recognize and preserve labor's right to organize and bargain collectively.

So Murray could speak with assurance on behalf of the CIO in heartily endorsing the statements in the charter encouraging "improved productive efficiency and technological advancement;" and calling for the peaceful settlement of labor disputes through collective bargaining to "discourage avoidable strife through strikes and lockouts."

For this represents exactly the quid pro quo of labor-management cooperation set forth in the above quoted CIO resolution.

But the charter goes much further in expressing the agreement of progressive employers with CIO's goal of an expanding economy through continuing national unity.

It recognizes the rights of private property, free enterprise and free competition under our existing capitalist system, the claims of capital for a reasonable profit, and the right of management to be free from "unnecessary governmental interference or burdensome restrictions."

But the charter also declares against legislation that would interfere with labor's rights and calls for cooperation to build "an economic system . . . which will protect the individual against the hazards of unemployment, old age and physical impairments, beyond his control."

It agrees emphatically with CIO's position that vastly increased foreign trade, assistance for devastated or undeveloped nations, and an international security organization are necessary for an expanding domestic economy as well as for world peace and prosperity.

Certainly there are many other important points in CIO's postwar program that are not included in the agreement.

It is also true that by no means all of American industry is represented, and that if important interests stand aloof or adopt a hostile position, they may wreck the whole program.

But such a wide area of agreement has been discovered with such a large and representative group of industrialists that there are good grounds for the greatest encouragement.

The joint national committee will work to expand the area of agreement, to devise machinery to effectuate the charter's purposes and to draw into participation all of industry and labor as well as other groups.

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

AT the very moment when organized labor and business were announcing to a Washington press conference their new charter of postwar cooperation, two cooks were knifing each other to death in a hotel kitchen a few blocks away.

Doubtless there was plenty of provocation. Probably one cook was more to blame than the other. A hot day and a hotter kitchen helped to make tempers short.

Who can tell all the reasons for this murderous duel with carving knives? Fears, grudges, jealousies may have played their part. Maybe some long-smoldering sense of injustice suddenly burst into flaming passion.

But whatever the rights or wrongs, whatever the reasons, excuses or explanations, one thing is certain—both men lay dead at the conclusion.

Everyone lost and nobody gained. The two cooks lost their lives. Their bereaved families lost their breadwinners. Society lost two useful citizens.

★ ★ ★

This war has united the American people as never before. But after victory, what? Will employers and labor, for instance, feel free to go after each other with carving knives? It could be.

American employers, as after the last war, might launch a union-busting, wage-cutting open-shop drive and attempt to force through many anti-labor laws.

Labor too might look for a chance to "get even." It might strike constantly at the least provocation, lay down on the job, and embitter conflict by challenging management's prerogatives.

Certainly labor has grievances enough. Certainly it has refrained, for patriotic reasons, from striking against conditions that often seemed unbearable. Certainly anti-union bosses have taken advantage of its no-strike pledge. Certainly there are grave injustices that cry aloud for redress.

So if labor wants to grab a carving knife and go after the employers after the war, it will not lack for reasons and justifications.

Many employers, similarly, claim they have suffered at labor's hands during the war and itch to get even. They can think up more reasons than we could supply for a carving-knife assault on labor.

★ ★ ★

But, as in the case of the two cooks, it matters little how right or wrong each side may be in its contentions if their conflict can only result in the destruction of both and a dead loss to society.

Thoughtful leaders of labor and industry like Philip Murray, William Green, Eric Johnston and Henry Kaiser, are convinced that a general outbreak of social conflict after this war can only harm both capital and labor and result in industrial chaos, depression and other catastrophes.

They have therefore devised the new charter of postwar labor-management cooperation as a means of averting such dangers and devising peaceful means for the solution of differences.

★ ★ ★

But this is only the negative side. On its positive side the agreement holds great promise for an expanding economy with increased prosperity for all.

The forward-looking industrialists involved have agreed with labor that our wartime unity must be extended into the postwar period, just as the United Nations are pledged to continue their international unity.

They have agreed that our postwar prosperity depends upon the highest degree of production and employment at wages assuring a steadily advancing standard of living; and upon the recognition and protection of labor's collective bargaining rights as well as management's rights.

This is a far cry from the attitude of so many employers after the last war, who considered curtailed production, layoffs, wage-cutting and union-busting as necessary and inevitable.

★ ★ ★

Cynics may say that the new charter is "just words" and that such fair promises have often been made and broken in the past.

Certainly the proof of the pudding will be in the eating, and the charter will be just another scrap of paper if industry and labor generally fail to make good on their commitments.

But, despite some violations, it cannot fairly be said that the wartime pledges of labor and industry have been "just words." They led to the national unity and cooperation that made possible our miraculous record of victory production.

The crisis which confronts America after this war is as serious and all-embracing in its way as the war itself. It lends a solemnity and significance to the new charter which might be lacking in similar expressions of good-will in less critical times.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux.....Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C.
Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 April 2, 1945 No. 14

How Peace Plans Work

By C. W. FOWLER

April is "United Nations Month." At the request of CIO President Murray, all CIO members are using the month for discussion and study of plans for peace and world security after the war against Germany and Japan is won.

Together with their friends and neighbors, CIO members are holding meetings to talk over and rally support for Bretton Woods, Dumbarton Oaks, the London World Labor Conference, the coming meeting of the United Nations in San Francisco.

Here's What You Can Do to Help

You can help make a world of peace and security after this war if you start now. Here is the outline of what you can do during the "United Nations Month" set by President Murray for April:

1. See that President Murray's message to all labor papers is carried in full (text in CIO News of March 26).

2. Have your local union, your council and your auxiliary hold at least one meeting during the month on Bretton Woods, Dumbarton Oaks, the London World Labor Conference.

3. Join with your friends and neighbors, especially with church groups, business clubs, women's organizations, other unions in public meetings on the same subjects.

4. As a first step with Congress write to your Congressman and your two Senators asking them to vote for the Bretton Woods agreement without amendments.

Need Understanding To Help Build Peace

This is the second of a series of articles in The CIO NEWS designed to help in this drive for the widest possible understanding and support of United Nations' agreements and plans for a new world without aggression and war.

In the first article, we discussed the Bretton Woods world trade agreement and presented a brief outline of the proposals made at the Dumbarton Oaks conference last summer. This article presents a more detailed discussion of Dumbarton Oaks.

Dumbarton Oaks sets up four main bodies in the "United Nations Organization": 1) the Security Council; 2) the General Assembly; 3) the Economic and Social Council, and 4) the International Court of Justice.

What's new about Dumbarton Oaks? How does it differ from the old League of Nations that failed to stop aggression in the years after World War I? How will it work?

Let's start with the Security Council. It will have five standing members: the U. S., the Soviet Union, Britain, France, China, plus six other members chosen from all the United Nations for a term of two years each.

Quick Action To Settle Disputes

The Security Council has the primary and continuous job of acting quickly to settle disputes that might lead to war. It has the job of calling on countries to submit their disputes by peaceful means. It has the job of deciding when a dispute is a real threat to peace, and the job of taking all necessary steps to prevent such a threat from becoming war.

Finally, if aggression should break out, the Security Council has the job of using every means provided by the United Nations Organization to stop the fighting. These means include economic and diplomatic sanctions and the use of military force as the last resort.

In other words, the Security Council can call on land, air and naval forces of the United Nations to stop aggression and war if all other means fail.

To help in carrying out these tasks of keeping and enforcing peace, the Security Council will have a Military Staff Committee attached to it and on continuous call. Members of the Council will provide the land, air and naval forces for it and the staff to work with.

This is one difference between the Dumbarton Oaks plan and the old League of Nations. Under the League setup, members could use force against an aggressor only after war had broken out. Today, the Security Council can take steps as soon as aggression and war are threatened by a dispute. First steps are an appeal to use peaceful means of settlement; then economic and diplomatic pressure; finally armed force.

The five big powers—U. S., U. S. S. R., Britain, France, China—will be the core of the Security Council because they are now bearing the main burden of the war against the Axis, and because they are and will be the best equipped to prevent or stop another war of aggression. These powers are not only the strongest, they are also the most opposed to aggression, each of them having suffered heavily from aggression at the hands of the Axis in this war.

The old League had no such aids to peace as the new Organization will have. It had no military staff attached to it. It had no armed forces continuously available to it for suppression of war. It had no power to use force before war broke out.

The General Assembly, as the name applies, is the unit of the Organization to which all member nations will belong. If the Security Council can be roughly compared to an Executive Board of a union, the General Assembly could be compared to the union convention, meeting annually and in special sessions and laying down general policy.

How the United Nations Will Vote

The General Assembly gives each member one vote, requiring a two-thirds majority on major questions and a simple majority on others. It also has the primary job of keeping the peace, with this difference—it will not take action on issues being dealt with by the Security Council, though it can freely discuss them at all times.

This leaves the General Assembly free to act as a world forum in which all member nations, on a basis of equality, can get together to improve their friendly relations, to build up mutual prosperity and well-being, working through various commissions and sub-units to "promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms."

The General Assembly also elects the six members of the Security Council other than the five big powers. It admits new members and expels members when necessary, or suspends them on the recommendation of the Security Council when they threaten the peace.

The commissions and sub-units through which the General Assembly will work to promote world prosperity and well being are headed by an Economic and Social Council. This Council will have the job of seing that all the economic and social units now proposed or to be set up work together under the direction of the Assembly.

One such unit already planned is the world trade and economic development agency set up by the Bretton Woods agreement—the Monetary Fund and the Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Another is the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization, which will work on planning food and forestry production, distribution and use. Still another is the Intl. Labor Organization already operating.

Thus the General Assembly has well-defined functions that give it the job of creating the conditions in which world peace and security can be expected to flourish.

In the old League, the assembly and the council both had similar general powers. Under the Dumbarton Oaks plan, the Security Council has the continuous and immediate job of enforcing peace, plus the means to enforce it, and the Assembly has the broader job of creating and sustaining the atmosphere of peace, plus policy-making powers.

To Set Up Intl. Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice will deal with and give decisions on matters referred to it by member nations. It will also give legal advice to the Security Council when needed. The specific powers and the jurisdiction of the court have not yet been worked out; they will be filled in either before or at the San Francisco meeting.

All members will belong to it. Unlike the old Permanent Court of International Justice, which was not a part of the League, the new Court will be a part of the United Nations Organization.

The old League of Nations failed to do the job it was supposed to do. It did not stop aggression in China, Abyssinia, or Spain. It was powerless before the Nazi aggression planned and permitted at Munich. What are the chances that the new world organization outlined at Dumbarton Oaks, to be chartered at San Francisco, may succeed where the League of Nations failed?

The four strongest of the United Nations—the U.S., the U.S.S.R., Britain and China—are not waiting until the end of the war to start building for peace. Dumbarton Oaks was drawn up last summer, will be completed this month. In World War I, the Allies waited until 1919 before setting up the old League.

Will Have Power To Prevent War

The old League lacked the power to enforce peace. The new Organization will have the power to keep peace before war threatens and the armed strength to enforce it if war breaks out.

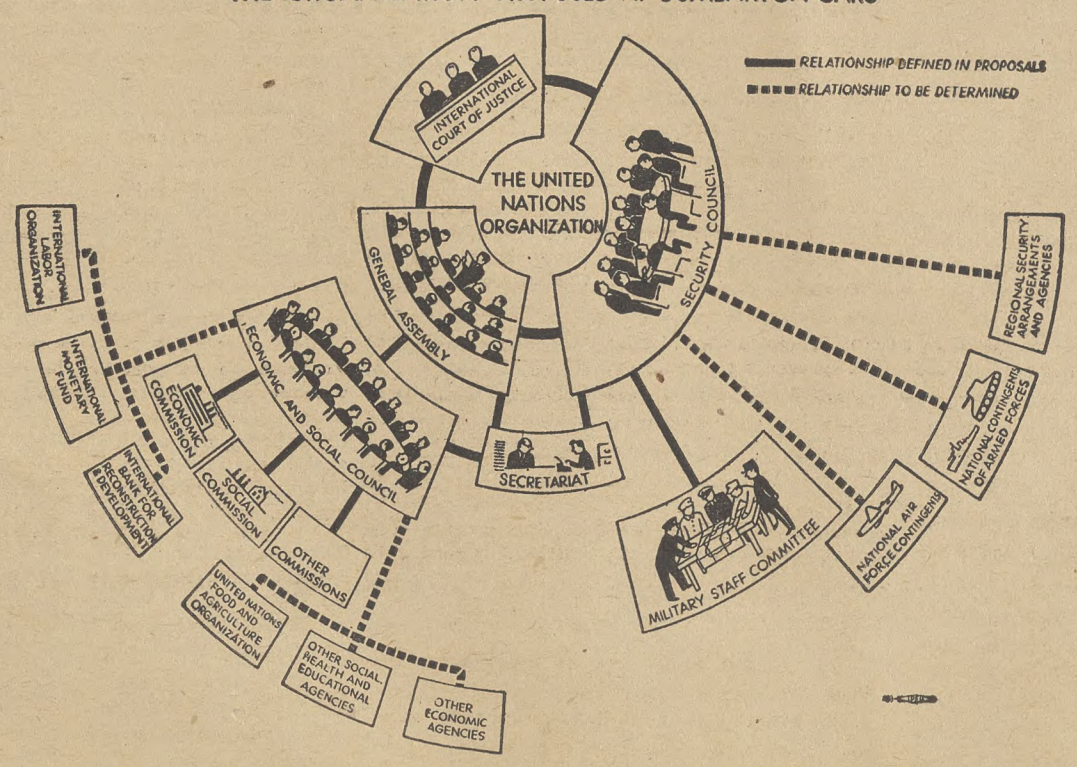
The fact that the new world organization is up for public discussion now means that the common people all over the free world can make their voices heard as they were not heard in 1919.

Overshadowing all this is the fact that 50,000,000 workers from 35 nations are united in the world labor federation whose base was laid at the London trade union conference of February. As the conference said in the "Call To All Peoples" issued at the end of the meeting:

"Organized labor, with so great a part in winning the war, cannot leave to others—however well-intentioned they may be—the sole responsibility of making the peace.

"The peace will be a good peace, an enduring peace, a peace worthy of the sacrifices by which it has been won, only if it reflects the deep resolve of the free peoples, their interests, their desires and their needs."

THE ORGANIZATION PROPOSED AT DUMBARTON OAKS



UNITED NATIONS delegates at the San Francisco conference April 25 will study the Dumbarton Oaks plan for peace and world security charted above, will fill in the details. Center of the plan is the Security Council, consisting of five big powers—U. S., Soviet Union, Britain, France, China. All members of the proposed United Nations Organization will belong to the General Assembly. (Chart copyright by Foreign Policy Assn., via Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON GUIDE

GOP Plans Revealed

Three weeks ago the Washington Guide was the first to reveal plans of Republican leaders in Congress to "take the lid off" on V-E Day. These plans included an all-out drive against such war measures as OPA, the President's Emergency War Powers Act, appropriations for war activities, and the like.

A week later the Guide was the first to reveal that only 46 Senators can be classed as certain on collaboration with the United Nations after the war. Twenty Senators are considered definitely opposed, or whom 14 are Republicans, five Democrats and one Progressive.

Now the GOP has publicly underlined both warnings in official statements.

One: Herbert Brownell, jr., chairman of the Republican National Committee, has announced plans to win the nine Senate and 28 House seats needed for a clear Republican majority in the '46 elections. The campaign is starting now, with $750,000 earmarked for the rest of this year, at least $1,000,000 for the next.

GOP leader in the House is Rep. Joe Martin (Mass.). Martin's discipline over House party men is strict. If he says "take the lid off," it will come off—if there's a GOP majority to do the job.

Two: the test of GOP sincerity on world cooperation will come with the vote on Bretton Woods, Dumbarton Oaks and others to follow. Sixty-four Senate votes are needed to endorse the Oaks, only 46 are classed as certain.

Nine new GOP Senators, unless they're solidly pledged to cooperation, could stop international cooperation dead in its tracks.

Will these new Senators—supposing they're elected—be pledged to cooperation with the United Nations?

The only answer we have to that question so far is in the last sentence of a newspaper story on Brownell's plans for the GOP.

It went this way.

"He said no position had been taken on such matters as the San Francisco conference, Bretton Woods conference, or tariff."

★ ★ ★

Food Price Highjacking

Congress for the past three weeks has been filled with talk of probes into the food situation, particularly on the meat shortage.

Perhaps the probers will look into the fact that there are now about 80,000,000 cattle on the ranges—far above the normal amount.

Perhaps the probers will make the connection between the meat packers' and the cattle raisers' demands for price increases and the fact that the Price Control Act and the OPA that enforces it are up for renewal at the same time.

Perhaps the probers will note the cheerful admission of Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry (R., Neb.) GOP whip and one of those demanding price "relief" that he is in the business of fattening range cattle himself.

★ ★ ★

Coming Up-- Issues to Watch

FOREIGN POLICY: in addition to the Bretton Woods agreement, now before the Congress, and Dumbarton Oaks, which will come up after the San Francisco meeting of the United Nations fills it in April 25, the Congress has or will soon have to deal with other issues of importance to our foreign relations.

1. United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization: this is a purely consultative body whose job is to study world food needs and resources; pool facts, conduct research on nutrition, food production, forestry and fisheries, etc.

Its constitution, which does not bind us or any country to any special agricultural policies, has been submitted by FDR to Congress for approval.

★ ★ ★

2. Reciprocal Trade Agreements: under an act passed first 10 years ago, the U. S. has helped reduce barriers to world trade by offering to reduce its own tariffs in return for reductions abroad.

FDR is asking Congress to renew the act, give power to cut U. S. tariffs still further. **Watch** for CIO statements.

★ ★ ★

3. Mexican Water Treaty: this issue has been in the Senate for weeks; may be voted on by the time you read this.

Briefly, it allows Mexico the use of water from U. S. rivers; has the support of the California CIO and the CIO Latin-American Committee.

★ ★ ★

WAR CRIMINALS: though not a treaty, this issue has an important bearing on foreign relations. Swift and certain punishment of Axis war criminals, from Hitler and Hirohito down to the last hangman, is one way of discouraging future wars.

Every citizen of a Nazi or Japanese terror-ridden country is watching the big powers to see what they will do with war criminals. So is every Nazi, every collaborator, every quisling.

CIO supports the King resolution (H Con Res 30) now before the House Foreign Affairs Committee. The resolution calls for punishment regardless of pleas of "acting under orders," or being "heads of states," etc.

WRITE your Representative to work and vote for the King resolution (H Con Res 30).

★ ★ ★

FRANCO SPAIN: Congress has a resolution (H Res 100) by Rep. Coffee (D., Wash.) calling for a U. S. break with fascist Franco Spain. Purpose is to prevent Nazis from using Spain as a hideout and a base for World War III, which they're preparing now.

H Res 100 is in the House Foreign Relations Committee. CIO convention action in 1944 called for opposition to Franco Spain.

★ ★ ★

JIM CROW TRAVEL: Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.) has a bill (HR 1925) outlawing discrimination in interstate travel—which means most trains, buses, planes, steamers and their terminals. It's waiting hearings in the Interstate Commerce Committee, Rep. Clarence Lea (D., Calif.) chairman.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

A quick tabulation of bills now before Congress.

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Price Control (SJ Res 30)	Renews Price Control Act, enforcement agency.	Reported out of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee (Sen. Wagner, D. N. Y., Chmn.). May reach floor before House Committee hearings.	Write Senators and Representative to renew, with repeal of Bankhead, Taft and Taber riders that now hamper price control and enforcement.
Bretton Woods (HR 2211, S 540)	Promotes world trade; prevents economic aggression; means jobs for U. S. workers, markets for industry and farms.	Hearings going on in House Banking and Currency Committee; next to Senate Banking and Currency.	Write your Representative to support without amendments, which would throw entire agreement open again, take months to be passed on by other nations.
FEPC (S 101, HR 2232)	Makes Fair Employment Practice Committee a permanent U. S. agency with enforcement powers.	HR 2232 is still stalled in House Rules Committee; filibuster shaping up in Senate against S 101.	Wire Rules Committee Chairman Sabath (D. Ill.) for rule to get HR 2232 on House floor; write your two Senators to oppose threatened filibuster.
Polltax repeal (HR 7)	Brings vote to millions in polltax states.	Discharge Petition No. 1 being circulated to get HR 7 out of House Rules Committee; 218 signers needed, 173 in.	Write your Representative to sign DP 1 if he hasn't done so; vote for HR 7 on floor.

(Note: Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Manpower Muddle

As the Washington Guide went to press (March 31), the manpower situation was still SNAFU, with a final Senate vote set for April 2.

By a narrow vote of 167 to 160, the House passed a conference report bill that gives broad powers to War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes.

He can freeze labor on the job; order it to new jobs; impose severe criminal penalties for refusal; can fine employers for illegal use of manpower.

The conference report, if passed by the Senate, defeats the Wagner-Kilgore bill which passed the Senate as a substitute for the House passed May-Bailey bill. The Wagner-Kilgore bill had CIO support as the best means of tightening up existing manpower and production facilities and helping increase war output.

CIO Legislative Director Nathan Cowan, commenting on the forced labor aspects of the conference report on the manpower bill, said:

"Today on the eve of the defeat of the Nazi dictatorship, the conference report proposes that the House and Senate confer on one man, the director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, an outrageously sweeping grant of power. Nowhere is the use of this power properly safeguarded.

"The CIO urges every member of the Senate to vote down the conference report.

"The emphasis throughout this bill is upon freezing the individual worker to the job. Throughout the debates in the House and Senate, the emphasis was upon the need for recruiting to war jobs a limited number of people characterized as 'slackers.'

"This bill strikes at the more than 50 million Americans who have loyally supported the war effort, and especially at the millions who are now in war jobs.

"On these patriotic citizens the full penalties of the law are directed. There is no proper appeal system and no adequate recourse to the courts. The administrator is judge and jury, and as the bill now reads he is capable of finding the individual employer or worker guilty and subject to a year in jail or $10,000 fine."

★ ★ ★

GOP Fights School Kids

The annual appropriation for the school lunch program that gives millions of American kids at least one good meal a day, whether or not they can pay for it, squeaked through GOP opposition in the House this week by one vote, 89 to 88.

The program costs $50,000,000. It feeds about five million children, helps war production by taking a load off working mothers' worries. It makes for stronger and better citizens in the upcoming generation.

Yet GOP Congressmen not only voted against the program, but spoke and fought on the floor to end it.

Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

CIO Reg. Dir. Walter H. Harris, Chicago, reports: Forest City Bit & Tool Co., Rockford, Ill. (production & maintenance employes), UAW-CIO received 29 out of 41 votes cast. W. Shanhouse Sons, Inc., Rockford, Ill., Amalgamated Clothing Workers 127, AFL 23. American Car & Foundry Co., Chicago, UAW-CIO 502, AFL 55, neither 7.

Jos. Walsh, CIO Reg. Dir., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., advises: Plains Throwing Co. plant, Wilkes-Barre, CIO Textile Workers 89, against 41. TWUA Vice-President James Kelly was in charge of this campaign.

E. L. Sandefur, CIO Reg. Dir. for the Carolinas, reports: Cone Mills, Greensboro, N. C., CIO Textile Workers 608, no union 212. Organizer Upchurch was in charge, working out of the Charlotte office.

Geo. Brown, Dir. Org. IWA-CIO, reports that the following operations in British Columbia have been certified: Booth Logging Co., Topaz Harbor Logging Co., and O'Brien Logging Co.

Pres. A. H. Esposito, PJ&NWA, reports: Plymold Corp., Lawrence, Mass., CIO 206, against 56. This firm had previously been under contract but when the agreement expired, the firm insisted on another election. Intl. Rep. John Galluccio was in charge, ably assisted by Local Pres. Sam Piazza, Vice-Pres. John Menery and Chief Shop Steward Fred Privittera. Another election is reported won by this International at American Crucible Co., won by the CIO by a vote of 43 to 10. Intl. Reps. Ed Ferrie and Alfred Sicignano were in charge.

CIO Packinghouse Workers report: Hill Packing plant, Topeka, Kansas, CIO 38, AFL 6, no union 15. UPWA Field Rep. Leslie Orear, assisted by Laurence Barber and Frank Fisher, handled the election.

Wm. Mayo, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., South Bend, Ind., reports: Elkhart Stationery Co., Elkhart, Ind., CIO Paper Workers 13, no union 4. Field Rep. John H. Suttle conducted this campaign.

Fullerton Fulton, CIO Reg. Dir., Minn., reports: Link Belt Co., Minneapolis, UERMWA-CIO 13, no union 0.

United Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employes announce an overwhelming victory at the John Wanamaker store in New York, by a vote of 836 to 382. Veteran organizers John J. Horan and Michael Cavanagh conducted the organizing campaign, assisted by an enthusiastic group of Wanamaker employes. This is one of the most important laurels to be added to the roster of URWDSEA-organized department stores. Congratulations to all participating!

Welch Grape Juice, Lawton, Mich., voted for URWDSEA-CIO six to one.

The Paper Workers Organizing Committee and directors met in Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, March 27, 1945. The splendid progress already made and the opportunities ahead for the organization to streamline itself and bring many members into the fold were reported. Already the union has shown a healthy growth, and plans were laid to have a meeting of all the field staff later to effectuate an educational program. Steps were taken to intensify all organizational campaigns in the industry.

Work with Farmers

The CIO and the farmers are getting together out in Elkhart County, Ind. A rural-urban council was set up last week, with Clement A. Nitka, county CIO president, and George Neff, chairman of the county Farm Bureau, serving as co-chairmen.

Nitka and Neff said the council was formed for educational purposes by individuals who realized that labor and agricultural workers should discuss common legislative problems.

Around the U. S. with CIO

Alcoa Night Shift Pay Boosted

The Aluminum Co. of America (Alcoa) was directed by the War Labor Board this week to pay shift differentials of four and six cents an hour for second and third shift workers in 20 plants where the CIO Steelworkers Union is the collective bargaining representative. Previously Alcoa paid differentials of three and five cents. The union had asked for 10 and 15 cents.

The union's request that the 50,000 employes involved be granted a 15c hourly general wage increase as a cost of living adjustment was denied "as contrary to the existing wage stabilization policy."

As in other cases where demands for increases above the Little Steel formula have been made, the Board stated that the denial is without prejudice to reconsideration of the demand if the national wage stabilization policy is changed.

Also denied was the USA-CIO's request for a guarantee of no less than 40-hours' pay for every week in the year, which the Board stated was outside its authority. Labor members dissented. The Board recommended, however, that the study of guaranteed annual wages to be undertaken by the President's Committee, include the aluminum industry.

The WLB directed the company to check off union dues up to $1.50 a month, and initiation fees of $3. Industry members dissented.

A union request for a joint Natl. Wage Scale Committee empowered to bring about uniform wage structures in the aluminum industry was denied, with labor members dissenting.

Benefits Won For Harvester Workers

A War Labor Board decision ordering 5 and 10-cent wage increases for certain groups of workers in eight plants of the Intl. Harvester Co. and other benefits was hailed as a major victory by Gerald Fielde, director of the United Farm Equipment Workers' Harvester Council.

The directive order in the Consolidated Harvester case also ordered negotiations to eliminate inequities between wage rates of men and women; payment of the plant minimum to women after two weeks' employment, in addition to 5 and 10-cent increases for tool and die, maintenance and experimental employes, and negotiation of a guaranteed rate for piece workers not less than 30 per cent below the highest occupational earning rate. All wage awards are retroactive to June 18, 1943.

3,000 Hawaii Sugar Workers Vote for CIO

A 95 per cent victory was won by the CIO Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union in elections held on 14 sugar plantations on the Island of Hawaii by the Natl. Labor Relations Board. The vote was 3,025 for the ILWU to 6 for the AFL and 139 for no union.

The bargaining unit comprises 3,664 mill, maintenance and transportation workers, store clerks and camp service employes. About a third are Japanese-Americans.

The election was held after the NLRB decided in January that all sugar plantation workers not involved in actual field work or in the transportation of sugar cane to its original transit point en route to the mills are to be classified as "non-agricultural" workers.

Prior to the NLRB ruling, certain plantation owners refused to recognize the ILWU as a bargaining agent, claiming that their workers were agricultural and exempt from provisions of the Wagner Act.

Wages on the sugar plantations are extremely low, $2 a day being considered a good wage, and rates of less than 20 cents an hour being not uncommon. The NLRB decision is regarded as significant not only in respect to Hawaii, but also in Puerto Rico, Louisiana and other industrialized areas.

UE Wins Pay Increase In Chicago

A general wage increase of 9 cents an hour is provided in an agreement signed between the Stewart-Warner Corp., Chicago, and the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and approved by the Natl. War Labor Board, reports Ernest De Maio, UE Dist. president.

The hiring rate was also raised to 64c an hour with an automatic progression to 75c within 90 days. In order to correct inter-plant and intra-plant inequities, an amount equal to an average plant-wide increase of 4 cents an hour was agreed upon, De Maio said.

Terms of the agreement were ratified at a membership meeting of Local 1154 which represents Stewart-Warner employes.

TWU Wins Big Airways Poll At Miami

Maintenance employes of Pan-American Airways at Miami, biggest base of the biggest commercial airline, piled up an overwhelming vote for the CIO Transport Workers Union in a three-cornered election held by the Nat'l. Mediation Board.

The TWU's Transport Division beat the AFL Machinists by 4-1 and the independent association by 5-1, obtaining a clear-cut majority over the combined opposition.

Results of the election as announced by the Nat'l. Mediation Board, labor relations agency in the transportation industry, were 784 for the TWU, 191 for the AFL, 162 for the independent and 1 for no union. There were 1,532 eligible employes, 1138 of whom voted.

Employes in the fleet department of Pan-American at Miami have been represented by the TWU for nearly a year as the result of an earlier election among cleaners and other service employes.

Prospect of another TWU victory in the airlines is forecast with the announcement by the Mediation Board in Washington that sufficient authorization cards from maintenance employes of the second largest airline, American Airlines, have been filed with the Board.

For Citrus Workers

Petitions for two elections in California's citrus packing houses involving more than 5,000 workers have been filed with the Natl. Labor Relations Board by the Citrus Workers Union. Request for elections follows a three-weeks intensive organizing drive.

W. L. Douglas Shoes
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., BROCKTON 15, MASS.
IN WASHINGTON
905 PENN. AVENUE N. W.
(Opposite Department of Justice Building)
Stores in Principal Cities - Good Dealers Everywhere

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

44 Years of Know-how

in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.
20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

What Prepaid Medical Care Would Mean to Us

By ALLISON WHITNEY

(First in a series on Health in America)

When your neighbor, Mrs. Mary Smith, gets pneumonia or a carbuncle on her neck, what does she usually do?

She visits a doctor or calls one to her home. But not until the last minute when she's too sick to go without medical attention any longer. She chooses her doctor (in these war times he may be too busy to serve her) and she pays him directly for his service.

If she had stomach trouble or a hurt back, she would have X-ray or laboratory fees, too. If so, she'll have to pay spot cash for them—and plenty—when her physician sends her outside his office for them. He can't give this service because he can't afford all that expensive equipment and trained operators. She may have hospital expenses, too, unless she carries hospital insurance. Her sickness bills might run from $5 to $500, depending upon how sick she is.

So when Mrs. Smith gets back home, she'll have to scrimp to get those bills paid. She'll do some worrying, too, as she mulls over what the family can do without in order to prune the budget.

This is a picture of Mrs. Smith's relation to medical care today if she's not in a good health insurance plan. She's had no regular physical check-ups nor preventive care. Because she couldn't afford it, she hasn't visited a doctor until she developed an illness serious enough to frighten her.

WHAT PLAN WOULD DO

Now, let's suppose we had a national system of health insurance like the provisions of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill that would cover almost every man, woman and child in America. Under such a system, would Mrs. Mary Smith get a better break? Or would "federal medicine" put her on an assembly line of patients that would move her along until she stands before a strange doctor to whom she's been assigned and to whom she'll be just Number 402,565?

Here is what would really happen. Judge for yourself.

Under such a national prepaid system, Mary Smith would have chosen the doctor she wanted and would have seen him before the cold became pneumonia or the carbuncle called for lengthy surgical attention. She could have diagnostic check-ups at regular intervals at a health center or clinic-hospital. She would make as many visits as both she and the doctor thought necessary, not just those she had money enough to pay for. So would her husband, if he were sick—and her children—and all the neighbors.

She would choose her own doctor at the health center, too, if she could fit her calls to his schedule and if he wanted her as a patient (just as in private practice). There would be no guess work about him being an excellent, well-trained doctor, for he would have supervision exactly as private-practice doctors on good hospital staffs have today. Moreover, he would be associated with specialists in various fields and both she and the doctor would have the advantage of consultation, of pooled experience and equipment—such as X-rays and laboratory findings.

She would receive what doctors call "comprehensive service," which includes everything needed for finding out what the disease is and for treating it, including hospital care.

And when Mrs. Smith emerges from her bout with the pneumonia bugs or with the carbuncle, she will not face months of worry about payment. It will all have been taken care of ahead of time by a small sum deducted regularly from her pay check (or that of her husband, if her work is in the home) plus a matching sum from her employer.

If they're all unemployed and the family is indigent or physically handicapped, tax money will cover the premiums. The insurance principle that she and Bill learned when they first bought fire and life insurance is just as applicable in the health field.

This is what will happen to all the Mary and Bill Smiths of the nation and to their children if a compulsory national health insurance bill is passed by Congress. But why compulsory? Wouldn't a voluntary system do just as well?

(Next in the series: Why Isn't Voluntary Health Insurance Sufficient?

Labor Education

Midwest Conference

First regional conference of a series sponsored by the Nat'l. CIO Dept. of Education & Research will be held in Chicago, May 10-20, Director Kermit Eby announced this week. Educational representatives of CIO unions in the Mid-West will attend. The number of these outside of Chicago will be kept down to 50 to comply with government regulations on wartime travel.

The conference will discuss practical education programs aimed to help organize and educate CIO members; steward and officer training courses, use of films and radio; training for collective bargaining, and the activities of summer schools and institutes. Reports on the educational work of CIO international and state and city councils in the Mid-West will also be given.

Clinton Golden, assistant to the President of the United Steelworkers, will be the main speaker at a dinner Saturday evening. Some dramatic skits by The Chicago Stage for Action group will be given.

Union Studies Peace Plan

In preparation for the San Francisco conference of the United Nations opening April 25, Dist. 38, United Steelworkers has sent each local a copy of the Dumbarton Oaks proposal for a permanent peace organization, reports the California CIO Council's weekly paper, The Labor Herald.

Dist. Director James G. Thimmes asked that time be allowed on the agenda of meetings ror study of the question. Material sent to the public relations and publicity chairman of each local includes questions and answers explaining the Dumbarton Oaks proposals as issued by the Secretary of State.

New School In Northwest

A new labor school has been opened at Gonzaga University, Spokane, Wash., the first of its kind in the Northwest, reports John M. Glenn, CIO field representative. The course will run for ten weeks, three nights a week. Classes are being taught by the regular University staff and include such subjects as industrial problems, history of labor, labor law, public speaking and basic English.

The school which was established through the efforts of the newly established Spokane County CIO Council, has 35 registered students from both the CIO and the AFL.

N. Y. Teachers Conference

Some 2,000 teachers, supervisors, parents and public officials are expected to attend the ninth annual educational conference of the CIO Teachers Union in New York which will be held at the Hotel Commodore, April 21. Theme of the conference will be "Education for a World Family of Democratic Nations."

School Lunch Plan Wins In House By One Vote

By ELEANOR FOWLER
Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Auxiliaries

Continuation of the school lunch program won in the House by one vote last week. The vote was 88 to 89 against an amendment offered by Congressman Tabor (R., N. Y.) to cut all money for federal aid to school lunches out of the Agriculture Appropriations Bill.

I wish every father and mother in the United States could have heard the debate on school lunches on the floor of the House and the discussion last week in the House Agriculture Committee on the Flannagan bill for a permanent school lunch program. The arguments of the opponents of school lunches were almost unbelievable—and yet they evidently carry a lot of weight.

Andersen (R., of Minn.), for instance, told the House Agriculture Committee that he had been brought up on meat, potatoes and gravy and was quite healthy, that he heard that people in some parts of the world ate only rice and he didn't think it was the business of the federal government to change food habits.

Clevenger (R., of Ohio) was afraid that school lunches would weaken the stamina of human parents. Animals feed their young, he reminded us, and he wants animal instincts strong enough in human beings so they will want to feed their young.

HEARTLESS ARGUMENT

The most completely heartless argument was advanced by Gross (R., of Penna.) "Now is the time to discontinue this program," he argued. "We are in a far better position to discontinue it now than at a later time when unemployment stares us in the face, as it is bound to."

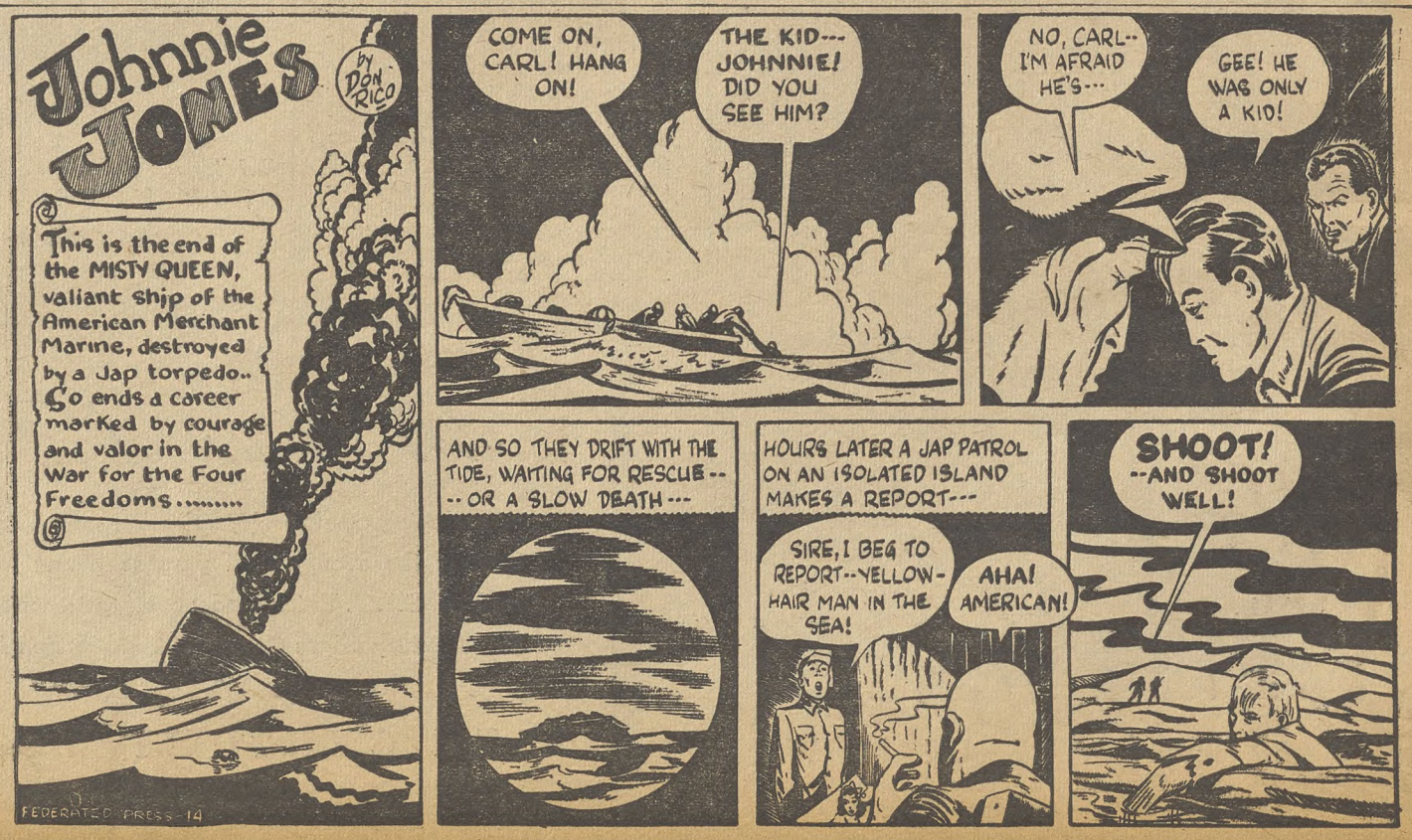
How so many Congressmen could have the nerve to vote against the school lunch provisions of the agriculture bill is really very hard to understand. They had just agreed to appropriate $300,000,000 for the soil conservation program.

Helen Gahagan Douglas (D., Cal.) exposed the argument that wages are so high that all families can afford fine meals for their children when she pointed out that for 1943, 21,600,000 people had only an average of $860 after taxes to live on, and 67,000,000 had an average of $2,000. At the 21 cents a meal allowed in the Heller budget the food alone for a family of four would cost more than $900 a year.

The fact of the matter is that millions of children are seriously undernourished today.

Expansion of the school lunch program would help a great deal to correct this situation. For most children this would mean the difference between robust health, full vigor and mental alertness and the rundown, often sick, dull state in which they now live. At the same time it would train them in proper eating habits, get them used to eating nutritious meals and through them influence their families.

This year about four million children have received school lunches through federal assistance. We need to continue and expand that program. Let your Senators and Congressman know that you want to see the school lunch program made permanent and expanded to assure every American child of a hot noon meal, free, if his family can't afford to pay.



the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY TROUBLE SHOOTER

Art by Mort Meskin
Story by Cole Greene

COPYRIGHT NATL. CIO NEWS

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with acutal persons, living or dead.

Produced for the CIO NEWS by ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, Inc.

Pass The Ammunition ★ ★ ★ Here's the Way To Do It

By FRED d'AVILA

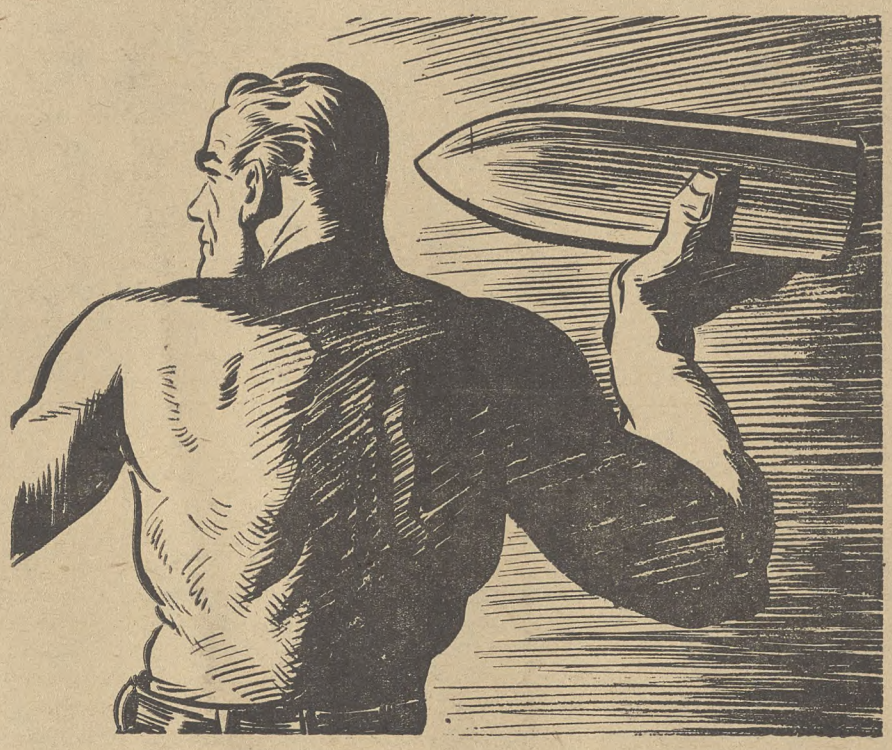
"U. S. Tanks Rip Nazi Lines."
"2 U. S. Armies 40 Miles from Hessian Capital."
"Jet Planes Blast Tokyo."

THIS is the story behind those headlines.

It's a story of tanks and planes and ammunition and bridges, of radio and radar equipment, of fuel lines and condenser tubes, of a lot of big and little items that—taken together—mean the difference between defeat and victory.

It's a story of hard-handed men and women who've sweated out 12-hour shifts and seven-day weeks to help "pass the ammunition" to the guys across the ponds who need it.

It's a story of the most encouraging example of labor-management cooperation that official Washington has heard to date—and the Army and Navy are mighty proud of it.



THE story starts like this:

Last February a group of brass hats and industrialists put their heads together and discovered that one out of every six planes scheduled for production in 1945 would not be manufactured, and a lot of floating bridges would not be produced, unless the output of aluminum was drastically increased.

Last January the big shots found that brass-strip production must be stepped up from 240,000,000 pounds a month to 350,000,000 pounds, and brass-rod production from 94,000,000 pounds to 114,000,000 pounds a month—beyond the capacity of the nation's brass mills!

So what? So this:

Reports this month to the War production Board showed that production of aluminum sheet will exceed by 48,000,000 pounds earlier estimates for the first quarter of 1945!

Brass production last January was 306,000,000 pounds of strip (largest since May, 1943), and 101,000,000 pounds of rod (highest in the history of the industry)! The February production rate for strip was equivalent to 331,000,000 pounds a month for a 31-day month, and rod production was equivalent to 110,000,000 pounds a month!

THE brass story comes first. It started last January, when a "pass the ammunition" program advocated some time back by the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers was actually put into effect in some of the nation's largest brass mills in Connecticut.

Biggest bogey to tackle was the manpower shortage with 3,200 more workers badly needed. The "pass the ammunition" program did just that—and threw the bogey for a 10-yard loss.

The unions (AFL as well as CIO), the companies, and the War Production Board's Office of Labor Advisory Committees cooperated in circulating statements for workers to sign saying that they would try to recruit additional help for essential industries and would—if they could—work overtime themselves to help "pass the ammunition."

Reports to the Brass Mill Labor Advisory Committee of the WPB tell the story:

"Although the workers were told that they might be put on harder jobs than their regular jobs, the response was overwhelming.

"If a worker who volunteered did not report for the overtime work, another was supplied. At first, however, there were more volunteers than hours because of a lack of castings, but this condition is being remedied as more castings become available.

"February production exceeded January output by 6 per cent (at one plant). . . . During the week of February 25, the extra hours volunteered totaled 34,000 according to union records, but actually 38,000 overtime hours were worked according to company records . . . this was the equivalent of having 833 extra men work a 48-hour week."

TWELVE-HOUR shifts—sure! The job had to be done. And plenty of headaches in making the program work . . . like transportation difficulties . . . and scheduling "bugs" . . . and turnover due to low wages . . . and inadequate feeding facilities for a lot of hard working men and women.

The unions and the bosses and the government had to arrange for nursery facilities, for the elimination of accident hazards, for better labor relations, and even for a garage mechanic to fix a worker's car so that he wouldn't have to leave his vital war job.

Workers at one plant reported that they were disturbed because they observed nickel silver spoons and other flatware being put into the furnaces at times, and could not help wondering whether the company was preparing for postwar civilian production. Their morale was obviously lowered. The situation was cleared up when it was revealed that the work was being done for the Navy, which needed nickel silver for eating implements in the tropics.

Altogether the program's so good that a highly placed government official said that he knows of no greater factor in raising production than the type of cooperatioin exemplified in the "pass the ammunition" plan.

THE story in aluminum is just as good, and, like the story in brass, involves the development of increasingly friendly relations between employers and the unions.

A program, involving chiefly the CIO United Steelworkers was suggested to and approved by the WPB's Aluminum Labor Advisory Committee. It called for:

1. A seven-day week to reduce the manpower need.

2. Simplifying and speeding hiring procedure.

3. Better transportation.

4. An improved training and upgrading policy.

5. Payment of wage rates as prescribed for jobs done.

6. Increased labor-management cooperation in stimulating production and necessary overtime work.

The results, as previously noted, were terrific. But besides a huge increase in production, the labor-management - government cooperation also did this at one big plant:

1. A union drive for new workers brought in some 800 applicants who either had been unemployed or were in unessential industry.

2. A union drive provided homes for soldiers who were temporarily furloughed for civilian work.

3. Additional buses licked the transportation problem.

4. As a result of recruitment of additional civilian workers and extra overtime worked, the number of soldiers helping has been reduced from 1,200 to only 500, and it is believed that these will no longer be necessary within two months.

5. And as a result of all these activities, union and management are in the process of resolving wage upgrading difficulties that have been a plague to them both.

Best test of this cooperation is that it works, not only from the standpoint of labor and management, but from the point of view of the guys who fly the planes. Speaking for them were Brigadier General Hopkins of the Army Air Corps and Commander Duane of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics. According to a WPB report, they said:

"Brigadier General Hopkins expressed his great appreciation for the cooperation of labor, and Commander Duane declared it was 'a thrilling experience to see this cooperation between labor, management and the company.'"

A LARGE part of the credit for cooperation must go to WPB's Office for Manpower Requirements and Office for Labor Production, headed respectively by Clinton S. Golden, assistant to the president of the CIO Steelworkers, and Joseph D. Keenan of the AFL, and to David Lasser, director of the WPB's Office of Labor Advisory Committees.

On the WPB's Aluminum Labor Advisory Committee are: Ted Silvey, representing CIO; Nicholas Zonarich, Ben Fischer, Arthur Menozzi, Anthony Mele, M. C. Weston, George Scheppelmen and James B. Gent of the CIO Steelworkers; Virgil Akeson of the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers; Kenneth Cole and George Salmon of the CIO Auto Workers, and several AFL representatives.

On the WPB's Brass Mill Labor Advisory Committee are: Silvey, John J. Mankowski, John Porcu, Robert L. Walkinshaw and Akeson, of Mine, Mill; John Farrell, John Tardee and Cole, of UAW-CIO, and several AFL men.

Their work, with representatives of management and government, proves that a highly individualistic America can unite to sail by the same compass on the shortest possible trip to victory over fascism.

The CIO NEWS

National Edition

Weekly Publication
Of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 15 82 April 9, 1945

FIRST STOP—BERLIN: So rapid has been the Allied advance that troops hop rides to keep up with the action. U. S. 9th Army troops are jammed aboard tank destroyers like commuters on a rush hour train.

1-Man CIO 'Army' Knocks Nazis for Loss

A "one-man Army" named Stephen R. Gregg, who is a member of the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, has been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for risking his life in a gallant assault with a light machinegun to drive off a superior force of Nazis and enable a U.S. aid man to remove wounded American troops.

Gregg, a second lieutenant from Bayonne, N. J., where he was a member of the union's Local 16, rescued seven of his wounded comrades and enabled his platoon to seize an important hill near Montelinar, France.

Hand-to-Hand Struggle

The action took place last August 27, when Gregg was a Technical Sergeant with a weapons platoon composed of light machineguns and 60-mm mortars.

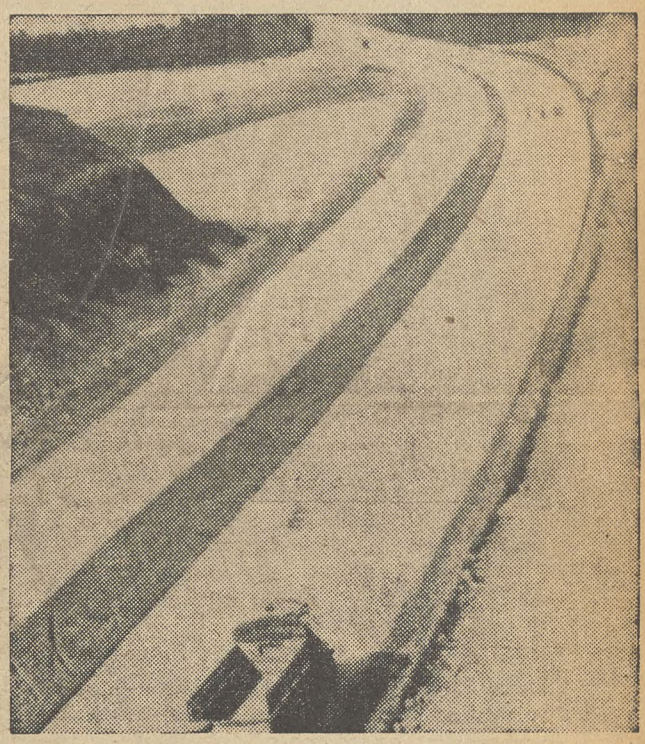
When seven of his men were wounded by German hand grenades and no one could get through to them because of the three enemy machinegun positions, Gregg courageously advanced with a light machinegun at his hip, kept firing at the Germans until an aid man could treat and remove all the wounded. Then, his ammunition exhausted, he had a hand-to-hand struggle with four Germans who closed in on him, took a German automatic pistol from one of the enemy, and successfully escaped back to his machinegun position. By his intense fire and aggressive action, this heroic Infantryman so disorganized the enemy that they retreated from the hill.

Three Other Awards

The following morning, the Germans re-attacked the position behind tanks, and captured his mortar gun and position while he was repairing communication wires. Learning that the Germans were using his mortars against his company, he crawled alone to the position, threw a hand grenade which hit three of the Germans manning his gun, and then captured the other two. Shortly after, he had the mortars back in action.

Lieutenant Gregg, a former arc welder at the Federal Shipbuilding Co. of Kearney, New Jersey, also holds the Silver Star for courageous action in Italy, the Combat Infantryman Badge and the Purple Heart.

Besides belonging to the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, he is the brother of two CIO members and the son of one. His father, Adam Gregg, is a member of UE-CIO Local 439, employed at the Int'l. Nickel Co., Bayonne. His brother Joseph, an employe of Babcock & Wilcox Co., belongs to the same local. Another brother, Edward, now a Corporal with the Third Army in Germany, is a member of the UAW-CIO formerly employed at the General Motors Corp., Linden, New Jersey.



FREEDOM ROADS: Nazi superhighways (right) offer swift passage to Yank armored divisions while (left) other U. S. troops free Russian soldiers who were German prisoners of war.

FAILING FUEHRER: Significant comment on Nazi manpower is this photo radioed from Sweden, showing the most hated man in the world shaking hands with one of his 12-year-old "soldiers."

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Stalling on Bretton Woods

Delays on the bill to ratify the Bretton Woods world trade agreement now in the House Banking and Currency Committee will probably put the final House vote over until May 1.

Following the House vote, the Senate will have to act. Senate Banking and Currency Committee hearings may start soon after the current recess.

Senate hearings will take several weeks, and it is unlikely that we'll have a vote on the 5,000,000-jobs bill before summer.

Meantime, opponents of the bill are using this delay to pile up ammunition against it. Chief opposition comes from the big banks, who want to hang on to their juicy foreign loan racket.

GOP Congressmen on the committee are playing the American Bankers Assn. game. So is the Associated Press, which has been putting out defeatist stories saying that the bill is sure to be killed or amended out of existence.

The CIO, the Independent Bankers Assn., churches, women's groups, farmers and businessmen are for the Bretton Woods agreement and the bill.

Write to your Congressman, urge him to support HR 2211 and S-540 without amendments, to work for an early and favorable report and vote.

Note: *Get your copy of "5,000,000 Jobs in World Trade," CIO's simple pamphlet explaining Bretton Woods. Order from Publicity Dept., CIO, Washington 6, D. C. 100 for $4.00.*

Manpower Bill Killed

By a vote of 46 to 29, the Senate killed the labor draft bill this week in rejecting the conference committee report that came out of the House-Senate meetings.

The conference report drew sharp opposition from CIO on the ground that it would have given drastic powers to one man to freeze labor, draft it, punish workers for failure to comply.

The Senate action officially sends the issue back for another conference. Actually the issue is pretty dead now, but Senate leaders will try to get the House to accept the previous bill (S. 36) passed by the Senate, omitting the labor-freeze provisions.

A Must for Peace Study

CIO this week is bringing out a new pamphlet that will be a must for anybody who wants to know what Bretton Woods, Dumbarton Oaks and other peace plans are all about.

Its title is "Everybody's Business" and it's a handbook explaining in simple terms, with pictures, just how Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks work and what we have to do to see that Congress does its part.

Order now from Publicity Dept., CIO, 718 Jackson Pl NW Washington 6, D. C. Order early because paper is short and we can print only a limited number of copies. Price on application to CIO.

Waddya Read?

For further mud to be thrown at the United Nations, see your favorite newspaper during the San Francisco conference—especially if it happens to be owned by Roy Howard, Hearst, Patterson or McCormick.

Currently they've been busy trying to wreck the San Francisco United Nations meeting by harping on the voting issue.

This is nothing compared to what they plan to do while the conference is actually on.

According to their plans, tipped by friendly newspapermen who've heard them discussed, these papers will treat the conference fairly objectively for about the first 10 days or two weeks. Then they will take the lid off.

The conference will be branded a failure. FDR will be accused of selling out to the Soviet and to Britain. The Soviets will be accused of murdering and then eating small nations. Britain will be accused of picking Uncle Sam's pockets.

Congress Food Probers Busy

Food probers are busy in both Senate and House. Real origin of food shortage, as revealed by Don Montgomery of the CIO Cost of Living Committee, is in the scarcity policies of the War Food Administration, which has held down maximum production to protect high prices.

U. S. Agriculture Dept. Crop goals, in 1944 for example, were 10 per cent below those of 1943. However, it's not too late to urge the Department and the WFA to raise its sights for this year's planting.

CIO is not joining in the current outcry that England and other United Nations are getting too much of U. S.-produced food. The facts don't bear out the charge. War devastated Europe and Asia are in literal danger of mass starvation.

That also means no danger of a food surplus here after V-E Day, which the food profiteers here worry about, and which they persuade innocent farmers to worry about.

Incidentally, the flurry about the meat "famine" can be expected to die down now. The packers will be given more subsidies, prices will be held down.

Fan Mail

It's always good to get letters from our readers, especially when they give us a pat on the back like this one does. Editors also like critical letters, both to help them do a better job and to prove that they have readers.

Here's a note from Wm. W. Stafford, a member of Local 203 of the CIO Federal Workers, who lives in Washington:

"Your new full page Washington Guide feature in The CIO NEWS is swell. It's good to point up the main things, yet give brief reference to several other items. By all means keep it up.

"A non-union friend of mine to whom I gave a CIO NEWS subscription praised the Washington Guide page. This will build you up."

Yes, Brother Stafford, it builds us up. Anybody who wants to build us up some more, or tear us down, is welcome.

Quote of the Week

"Further, it should be made clear to our people that in entering an international organization we are doing so not because of charity or because we love the British, the French, the Chinese or the Russians.

"If there is a reason for doing it, it is because it is for our own national self-interest. We have more to lose from chaos and more to gain from the pursuits of peace than any other people." Sen. J. W. Fulbright, D. Ark., in his first Senate speech.

Coming Up-- Issues to Watch

MISSOURI VALLEY: hearings are set for April 16 in the Senate Commerce Committee. This bill (S-555) will set up a Missouri Valley Authority, like TVA, to build dams, control floods, stop erosion, bring new industries and millions of manhours of jobs to nine Missouri Valley states.

* * *

FEDERAL PAY: CIO's United Federal Workers are supporting S-807 sponsored by Sen. Downey (D. Cal.) to give U. S. government employes a 15 per cent pay raise, time and a half for overtime and a 10 per cent night differential.

This will bring Federal workers' pay into line with established CIO practice. Federal workers haven't even had the Little Steel Formula, inadequate as it is, applied to them.

About 1,500,000 workers are involved. Passage of the bill will be a big help to all white collar workers, organized or not.

S-807 is in the Senate Civil Service Committee, with hearings set for April 16. **Write** your Senators to support.

* * *

PRICE CONTROL: the price control renewal bill (S-J Res 30) is coming out of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

The report is expected to give a new interpretation of the Bankhead amendment that will cut down its inflationary features. It is hoped that the report will disapprove the Taber amendment that now prevents use of government grades in pricing canned goods.

A tough campaign in the House Banking and Currency, where the bill goes next, is expected. **Write** your Senators and Representative to support CIO position on Bankhead, Taber and Taft amendments.

FEPC: a bad stall has developed on the bi-partisan bill in the House Rules Committee. Watch for a drive to get it past the blockade, **write** your Representatives to work for an early report.

* * *

SHIP SALE: CIO is supporting HR 1425, a bill to put a floor on prices of merchant marine ships to be sold after the war.

The bill protects the U. S. merchant marine and the taxpayer, and makes it possible to give our allies a fair deal.

Its up before the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, Rep. Schuyler O. Bland (D. Va.), chairman. All CIO marine unions are affected.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

A quick tabulation of bills now before Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Price Control (SJ Res 30)	Renews Price Control Act, enforcement agency.	Reported out of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee (Sen. Wagner, D., N. Y., Chmn.) May reach floor before House Committee hearings.	Write Senators and Representatives to renew, with repeal of Bankhead, Taft and Taber riders that now hamper price control and enforcement.
Bretton Woods (HR 2211, S 540)	Promotes world trade; prevents economic aggression; means jobs for U. S. workers, markets for industry and farms.	Bogged down by GOP in House Banking and Currency Committee; unfavorable report threatened.	Urge your Representative to support without amendments, which would throw entire agreement open again, take months to be passed on by other nations.
FEPC (S 101, HR 2232)	Makes Fair Employment Practice Committee a permanent U. S. agency with enforcement powers.	HR 2232 is still stalled in House Rules Committee; filibuster shaping up in Senate against S 101.	Wire Rules Committee Chairman Sabath (D., Ill.) for rule to get HR 2232 on House floor; write your two Senators to oppose threatened filibuster.
Polltax repeal (HR 7)	Brings vote to millions in polltax states.	Discharge Petition No. 1 being circulated to get HR 7 out of House Rules Committee; 218 signers needed, 173 in.	Ask your Representative to sign DP 1 if he hasn't done so; vote for HR 7 on floor.

(Note: Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

WASHINGTON GUIDE
Published by CIO Legislative Dept.
PHILIP MURRAY, President
NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary
Editorial Committee
John Edelman **Robert K. Lamb**
C. W. Fowler **Irving Richter**

Foes of Peace Exploit Delay and Voting Fuss

IN THE first two articles, we looked into the mechanics of the two basic peace plans—Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks. We saw how they were planned at United Nations meetings and how their sponsors expect they will work.

One of them, the Bretton Woods world trade agreement, is already before Congress, with bills for ratification in the House and Senate. The other, Dumbarton Oaks, will be presented to the Senate for ratification after it has been completed at the United Nations meeting in San Francisco, April 25.

Third of A Series

What are the chances for ratification of these two basic peace plans? Will the U. S., acting through Congress, join with other nations to create peace and Security? Or will we refuse to work with the rest of the world—isolated and powerless to prevent World War III?

Congress is the key. The 96 Senators who will pass on Dumbarton Oaks and San Francisco have the answer. Under our constitution, two-thirds of them have to vote aye before a treaty is approved and before the signature of the U. S. on a treaty becomes effective. Assuming full attendance, that means 64 Senators have to vote yes before Dumbarton Oaks can become a reality. Bretton Woods, as a trade agreement and not a treaty, requires only a simple majority of both House and Senate.

THE OPPOSITION to both Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks is already hard at work, has been for some time. It has two main wings, each with the same objective. One is the out-in-the-open opposition to the U. S. taking part in any kind of postwar United Nations arrangements. This is represented by such isolationists and pro-fascists as Hearst, McCormick, Patterson, G. L. K. Smith, et al.

The other is more subtle. It says yes, we're all for cooperation, but let's not rush into anything, let's change a few points here and there even though they have been agreed on by everybody else and let's go into this thing with plenty of reservations so we can back out later if we want to.

This is the school led by Sen. Vandenberg (R. Mich.) chief of the GOP masterminds on foreign policy. It is also reflected in th "yes but" school of editorial writers and the columnists who specialize in viewing with alarm.

The opposition to Bretton Woods comes mainly from the American Bankers Association, who profess to see great dangers in the International Fund that will be used to keep world currencies and world buying power stable.

The core of their opposition is a simple one. They want to go back to the "good old days" when international finance was the exclusive property of the big banks. They want to go back to the "good old days" of unrestricted private loans at high interest rates that helped bring on the world collapse of the 20's and 30's and World War II.

ON THE PRO side of Bretton Woods are the CIO, FDR, the Independent Bankers Assn. (small banks), church and women's groups, liberal groups, organized farmers (Natl. Farmers Union, Farm Bureau) and others.

The opposition to Dumbarton Oaks has been vocal.. In recent weeks, it has been more than vocal—it's been almost hysterical on the question of voting in the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization that Dumbarton Oaks sets up.

According to the original announcement, each member country was to have one vote. Then the newspapers discovered that two republics of the Soviet Union would each like a vote, which made three votes for the USSR. The startling discovery was also made that the British Commonwealth consists of six countries, each with a vote. To equalize all this, it was said that the U. S. would ask for three votes for itself.

Immediately the pack was in full cry. Senator Vandenberg, it was reported, went to see Secretary of State Stettinius and talked steadily for two hours, came storming out still sputtering. Serious suggestions were made that the San Francisco meeting would have to be put off. "Secret diplomacy" was taken out of the closet, the moths brushed off and the ancient slogan hung up on 96 point headlines.

The Senator could have saved his breath and the newspapers their rationed paper. As Stettinius explained in answer to a barrage of righteously indignant questions from the newspaper correspondents:

"The basis of the San Francisco conference remains the Dumbarton Oaks proposals. It is for the conference to decide whether any proposal affecting voting in the General Assembly of the proposed United Nations Organization impairs the principle of sovereign equality.

"In other words, the San Francisco conference will doubtless vote on many proposals for the detailed setting up of the United Nations Organization, and there is no way of knowing what the proposals will be.

"The final organization will be passed on by the United Nations in accordance with their customary procedures, and it is hoped and believed that the result will be so clear that this great effort to eliminate future wars will receive practically unanimous approval."

With this gentle rebuke, the Secretary of State asked the newspapers to stop digging the grave of the United Nations Organization before it was organized. He might have added some other even sharper points, but being a diplomat he didn't.

TO BEGIN with, the whole concept of a "balance" of votes one way or the other is a serious misunderstanding of the United Nations setup. So is the concept of "equality" of all nations, great and small.

Great decisions of war or peace are not solved by majority votes. When the U. S. entered this war with a formal declaration, only one Representative in Congress—a pacifist—voted nay. The attack on Pearl Harbor made war a fact, not a subject of debate.

If a new aggression threatens the peace of the United Nations and of the world after this war, that too will be a fact, not a matter to be decided by a show of hands or a rollcall.

The United Nations Organization will deal with it as a fact. In the Security Council proposed at Dumbarton Oaks, the United Nations have the means of preventing the aggression from becoming war by diplomatic, economic and other means. Finally, they have the authority to stop the war by force, and the arms and forces to stop it with.

Votes are not the issue. The issue is whether or not we are to have a United Nations Organization that can stick together after the war and function to keep the peace and promote world well being.

No more is "equality" the issue. The United Nations are not equal in size, population or power. Three of them—the U. S., the U. S. S. R. and Britain—have born the great burden of defeating the Axis. Together with France and China and six nations from the general organization, they will make up the Security Council which will have the main job of keeping and enforcing peace. The fact that the United Nations are not equal in any absolute sense is already recognized.

THE MORE historical editorial writers and the more dismal of the columnists approached the voting question as they would approach a municipal election in some machine-controlled city.

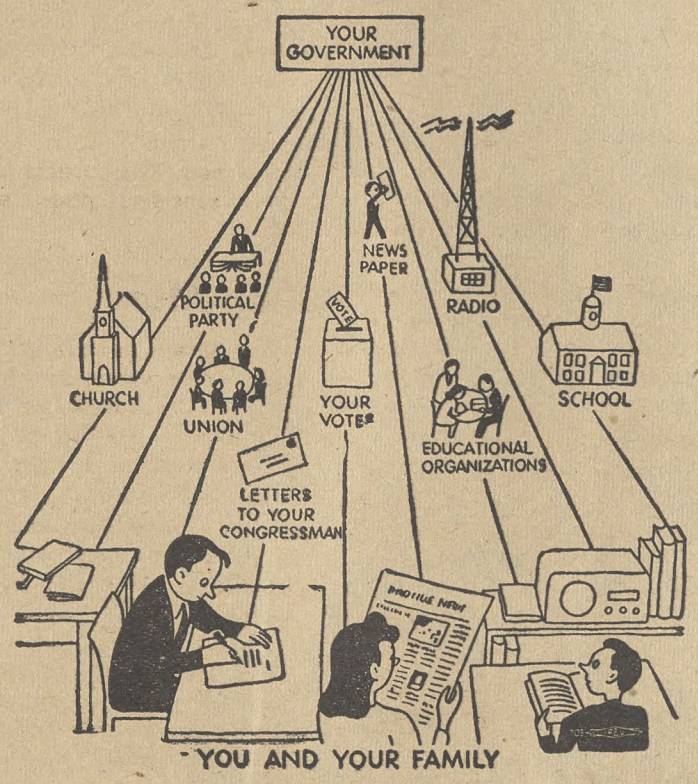
Not all of them went overboard, however. Peter Edson, whose column on the subject in the Scripps-Howard press should be called to Roy Howard's attention, had this to say:

"In all this squabbling about who gets how many votes and who gets invited to the San Francisco conference, it is all too easy to lose sight of the one important objective. That objective is to set up an organization that will end wars.

"To moan that the Dumbarton Oaks proposals are foredoomed to failure is to admit that Nazi propaganda is right and to fall for the Hitler-Goebbels line that peace-loving nations can never be united. Why be such suckers?"

This is the way the workers, the farmers, the housewives, the businessmen of America will look at it.

YOUR PART IN U.S. FOREIGN POLICY



NOW, when international relations for the postwar period are being discussed and decided, it is necessary to know and use every means to make opinions count. This chart, from the booklet, After Victory, in the Headline Series published by Foreign Policy Assn., outlines ways of making them count. (Copyright Foreign Policy Assn. via Federated Pictures.)

To Learn the Score on Peace Plans

There's plenty of reading matter to help you understand and explain the Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks peace and security plans.

The Dept. of Research and Education of the CIO has put out a list, which you can get by writing to 718 Jackson Pl., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

The State Dept. has a good kit of material on Dumbarton Oaks and a list of upcoming radio programs on the subject. Write to the State Dept., Washington 25, D. C.

The CIO's national radio programs on the Blue Network, Saturdays at 6:45 p. m. EWT, are on Bretton Woods, Dumbarton Oaks, the London World Labor conference and San Francisco for the duration of CIO's United Nations month. Listen in.

The CIO Publicity Dept. has a pamphlet on Bretton Woods, called "5,000,000 Jobs In World Trade." Price, 100 for $4, 500 for $14.

This series of three CIO NEWS articles is being made into a pamphlet with the title "Everybody's Business." Ready next week. Order from Publicity Dept., CIO, 718 Jackson Pl., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Saboteurs of World Unity

Editorial support for world cooperation in the American daily press tobogganed to as low as 37 per cent at the end of March, according to the Twohey Analysis of Newspaper Opinion, as compared with an earlier range of from 52 per cent to 75 per cent. Twenty-six per cent of the comment was unfavorable to world cooperation, and 37 per cent non-committal or mixed.

The bearish attitude of most of the press toward world organization was a reflection of all the hullaballoo about voting arrangements at San Francisco, and the accompanying anti-administration and anti-Soviet campaign.

But it was not confined to this by any means. At the same time press support for the Bretton Woods agreement dropped as low as 43 per cent, with another 43 per cent actively opposing and 14 per cent non-committal.

There was also a pronounced press campaign against the Soviet Union on many other issues, with 57 per cent of the press adopting a suspicious or unfriendly attitude, only 28 per cent trying to promote friendlier relations with our Soviet allies, and 15 per cent mixed or non-committal.

While the unity of the United Nations is proving itself in battle so magnificently, and while the American and all other peoples are looking so hopefully to see this unity carried forward for world peace and prosperity, most of the millionaire press can think of nothing better apparently than to exaggerate and promote division and to cast sneering doubts on all efforts at world unity.

Its present attitude is a sharp warning to the American people against all saboteurs of world cooperation.

The claims of the millionaire press to reflect public opinion have been exploded time and again, by election results and in many other ways.

Every fair test will show that the vast majority of the American people are enthusiastic for United Nations unity for victory, peace and postwar progress, and are not disposed to let this unity be disrupted by either Goebbels or Hearst.

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

THE CIO has allegedly been "wrecked," "torn with dissension" and "headed for the rocks" so often in the course of its lusty growth, that current press jitters over the "collapse" of UNCIO make us feel "this is where we came in."

(Yes, bud, UNCIO is another alphabetical New Deal agency—only this time it's a New Deal for the whole blamed world. It stands for the United Nations Conference for International Organization to meet in San Francisco.)

It may also be noted that the United Nations have been so "split" by Goebbels' propaganda that they're fighting in opposite directions—the Americans, British and French eastward, and the Soviet army westward!

★ ★ ★

The current series of synthetic San Francisco earthquakes are caused by the mental rumblings and eruptions of the Nervous Nellies and Jittery Jims who "view with alarm" in so many editorials and columns.

According to them, the victorious unity of the United Nations is to be disrupted, and humanity's hopes of world organization for peace and prosperity destroyed or long deferred, because of some differences over voting procedure and representation.

Acres of newsprint and barrels of printer's ink have been used for alarmist speculation over the choice of one man rather than another to head the Soviet delegation; over conflicting claims for Polish representation; over proposed voting rights for the Ukranian and Byelorussian Soviet Republics; and over the relative representation of great and small powers.

★ ★ ★

Only one letter in CIO and UNCIO stands for the same word. That's O for Organization.

Any good union member could teach the press pundits the simple ABC's of organization.

In the first place, there would hardly be any need for organization if all concerned were exactly of the same mind and would just naturally act in unison.

But since folks are folks, and darned opinionated, unions have worked out long tested democratic procedures for getting them to work together. And there's no reason why UNCIO can't do the same.

★ ★ ★

There's hardly a union that hasn't had its arguments over voting procedures, representation at conventions, challenged credentials, etc. And that goes for the Democratic and Republican parties too.

In fact, differences of opinion normally arise on a wide variety of subjects in the best-regulated of organizations.

But what work would there be for credentials committees, constitution committees and conventions without such problems to adjust?

★ ★ ★

AS FOR complaints of small locals that large locals have too much representation, and vice versa, that's one of the hardiest annuals. Like other problems confronting the UNCIO it's quite common-or-garden to the experienced unionist.

To dire predictions of splits and collapse because of sundry differences, the CIO has always answered, "Nuts," and gone on building new strength and unity with each adjustment.

★ ★ ★

One of the best omens for the success of UNCIO is the London world labor conference.

There were challenged credentials there (including Poland, incidentally), and sharp differences on representation, voting procedure and other subjects.

But because the delegates understood organization, and because they were convinced world labor unity was all-important, they were able to resolve these differences and arrive at unanimous conclusions.

★ ★ ★

One reason for the overplayed dope stories about UNCIO differences is that clashes are considered newsworthy, while harmony isn't.

But there are also more sinister reasons. With or without guidance from Goebbels, quite a few papers and politicians have carried on a consistent campaign to disrupt the unity of the United Nations—and particularly to divide the Big Three with anti-British and anti-Soviet propaganda. Having failed to wreck the war, they are now working overtime to wreck the peace.

One of the main jobs of CIO's United Nations Month is to expose these split-mongers and wreckers, and to give them that classic American answer, "Nuts."

Veterans And Labor

The newly enlarged CIO Veterans Committee, headed by Clinton S. Golden, is launching an active campaign to promote the common interests of veterans and labor, after extended meetings with representatives of the various veterans' organzations.

With a million and a half of its own members in the armed forces, the CIO does not recognize any artificial separation between veterans and labor. It is joining with forward-looking veterans' leaders to forestall all attempts to play off one group against the other, to the disadvantage of both.

The area of agreement and common interest is so large that minor differences shrink into insignificance.

The CIO's program for jobs for all, with decent wages and working conditions, is of first importance to all returning servicemen; and the CIO will throw its full weight behind every measure needed to assure the best treatment for our fighting men that a grateful nation can provide.

All international and local unions can cooperate with the CIO Veterans' Committee by establishing active committees of their own to promote this all-important campaign.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux.....Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C.
Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 April 9, 1945 No. 15

CIO, Vets' Groups Join To Push Job Program

The CIO joined forces this week with old and new veterans' organizations to help assure jobs for returning servicemen.

The recently enlarged CIO Veterans Committee, headed by Clinton S. Golden and including CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, met at Natl. CIO headquarters in Washington, D. C., to speed formation of more national and local union veterans' committees by supplying recommendations and information to CIO affiliates.

The committee also met with representatives of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the National Conference of Labor Legionnaires of the American Legion and the American Veterans committee.

Cooperating with the VFW, the CIO committee expressed willingness to move back from Sept. 1, 1940, to May 1 of the same year the effective beginning date for computation of seniority to veterans without statutory employment rights.

Under an agreement made last July by the CIO, VFW and AFL, veterans returning to their old jobs and veterans taking new jobs are credited with seniority month by month according to the time they served their country.

Carl J. Schoeninger, former national VFW commander and now chairman of the labor relations committee, and Omar B. Ketchum, legislative representative, attended the meeting on behalf of the VFW and offered the suggestion that implied seniority credit be made usable in obtaining employment as well as retaining employment, except that the credit be not permitted to "bump" a man on a job or a man on a layoff of less than 90 days.

The agreement, which the suggestion of the VFW would modify, is a tri-partite affair and all recommendations for altering it are subject to the approval of all three parties.

Approval of the CIO's position on veterans' seniority was voiced at the meeting of the CIO Veterans Committee by George Danfield, Maurice A. Frank and Henry Geisz, national secretary, national publicity director and vice-president in charge of the New York area respectively of the National Conference of Labor Legionnaires, and by Charles G. Bolte, national chairman of the American Veterans Committee.

BULLETIN—Memorandum 190-A, which would lessen job opportunities for veterans despite its super-seniority feature, has no status as a law. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service director, says so himself. Asked point-blank at the American Legion employment conference by Joseph Velosky, director of the CIO Auto Workers Veterans' Bureau, whether the much-disputed memorandum had any status as a law, General Hershey responded with a resounding "NO!"

Meanwhile, the CIO committee hailed the decision of Prof. Herman A. Gray, of the New York University Law School, arbitrator designated to resolve a dispute between the CIO United Steelworkers and the Timken Roller Bearing Co., under their contract.

Professor Gary ruled:

1. A returning veteran is entitled to have his seniority accumulated during the period he serves in the armed forces.

2. No employe can be displaced to make room for the returned veteran if, after crediting the veteran with the seniority so accumulated, such employe still has the greater seniority.

This ruling is contrary to the interpretation placed on the act by General Hershey, administrator of the Selective Service Act, through Local Board Memorandum 10-A, Chairman Golden pointed out.

Golden quoted with approval Professor Gray's statement that General Hershey "'is given no duty to administer the re-employment provisions of the Selective Service Act, no authority to enforce them, no power to issue any ruling interpreting their meaning or any order directing compliance"

Christian American Bills Killed

Anti-labor legislation sponsored by the Christian American Assn. in Kansas and Colorado was defeated this week.

In Kansas, the Christian American right-to-work amendment, which would have outlawed the union shop, and a bill which would have prevented unions from charging more than $1 initiation fees and $1 monthly dues, were both killed in a legislative committee.

A similar fate was dealt out to Colorado's "labor peace" act amendments which were primarily aimed against union shop agreements and which would have forbidden use of union funds for political purposes.

Comment on Byrnes Reconversion Report

By ROBERT K. LAMB
Secretary, CIO Legislative Committee

Probably the most important thing about the Second Quarterly Report of April 1, 1945, of Justice James F. Byrnes as Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, was the fact of his resignation almost immediately afterward. Judge Fred M. Vinson, his successor, has announced that he will carry out the Byrnes policies. The report is too extensive for newspaper reprinting and even the official summary is too long for quotation here.

Highlights of the report are:

Production output in critical items increased 11 per cent in January over December, and 9 per cent in February over January. These continuing production increases were accomplished while labor supply declined. During the last three years the civilian labor force dropped by 1,800,000, despite the addition of 4,400,000 women workers. In 1944 about 45 per cent of U. S. total productive output was for war.

The report declares "it is clear that we do not have a comprehensive, efficient manpower system" and calls for additional manpower legislation, saying "controls are necessary not only for war production but also for production of essential civilian goods, and later to facilitate reconversion." This statement was used last week in the Senate to defeat the Conference Report of the compulsory manpower bill.

For labor, the highlight on wages was Byrne's announcement of a special study to determine possible adjustments in the framework of stabilization policies "to determine those industries in which hourly wage rates have increased substantially less than the cost of living and hence any sharp decline in hours worked per week would lower the standard of living."

If labor's studies on cost of living are accepted, this could provide substantial increases in hourly wage rates; however, the report continues:

"Other than in such instances, we must wait until we know how much of our war productivity has been carried over into peacetime production before wage rates can be increased. Take-home pay in peace equal to take-home pay now being received must have as a foundation a volume of production and consumption of civilian goods equal to our present production and consumption."

The chief shortcoming of the report is its failure to provide a strong affirmative Administration program for maintenance of war production and simultaneous expansion of civilian production after V-E Day. President Murray, through the Advisory Board to Judge Vinson, is urging development of such a comprehensive program.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

44 Years of Know-how

in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee. 20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

SECRETARY-TREASURERS BUYERS' GUIDE

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

L. J. IMBER COMPANY
Founded by L. J. Imber, Formerly of Green Duck Co.

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS
for ADVERTISING
UNION DUES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS
EMPLOYEES' BADGES
Recognized Union Labels
No Charge for Designs and Sketches
Also Specializing in
Light and Heavy Stamping
Coining and Embossing
Small, Intricate and Special Stampings.
Tools and Dies
N. Y. Representative
HERBERT R. LERMAN
AL. 4-3356
37 E. 14th St.
Detroit Representative
CLARENCE L. HOULE
CAD. 9085
424 Book Bldg.
L. J. IMBER COMPANY BRUnswick 7815
1725-41 W. North Ave.
CHICAGO, 22, ILLINOIS

FLAGS EMBLEMS

TEDDY'S
UNION LABEL STORE
Union Dues Buttons
Lapel Buttons
Campaign Buttons
(*Celluloid or Litho-Metal*)
Convention Badges
•
American Flags
Organization Flags
Parade Caps
Emblems
•
Brief Cases, Secretary Cases
Bill Folds
•
All Articles Bear the Union Label
231 SO. WELLS ST. CHICAGO
Phone: Webster 4104 ILLINOIS

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

STATIONERY

PAPER WORKERS LOCAL 350 UNION MADE CIO
LET MILPRINT FURNISH YOUR
CIO STATIONERY
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES
MILPRINT, Inc.
431 WEST FLORIDA STREET
MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN
Over 750 CIO Employees

BUY WAR BONDS

EXCITEMENT AND TENSENESS of battle is shown on the escort carrier U.S.S. Kitkun Bay, which helped hold off a superior Japanese force while the Americans landed at Leyte. August Maniscalco, CIO Longshoreman in the Navy, was in this battle.

DRAMATIC ACTION such as this occurred during the battle which took place while American landing at Leyte during the Second Battle of the Philippine Sea. Here a carr The accompanying story of a CIO Longshoreman turned sailor, describes the sinking of

CIO Blood Helps Write Vi

By FRED ROSS

THE record of America's fighting forces is a running account of personal bravery in heat of battle displayed by men and women who may come from your town and belong to your union.

This is the story of three brave men and one courageous woman —all of them members of the CIO—but it might also be told of your brother, husband, son or daughter, or of many of the million and a half CIO members who are fighting with the U. S. armed forces throughout the world.

LET'S start with August Maniscalco of San Francisco, a member of Local 16, CIO Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union. Maniscalco turned cook for the Navy—except that when the fighting started he helped to man a 5-

inch gun on the U.S.S. Gambier Bay.

The Gambier Bay was one of six baby flattops which, with three destroyers and three destroyer escorts, slugged it out with a powerful Japanese task force of four battleships, seven cruisers and nine destroyers early on an October morning—and made possible the landing of the Americans at Leyte.

"Most of our fleet was battling two other Japanese task forces, and the Nips thought they'd have a field day at Leyte, shooting up our transports and sinking our supply ships," said Maniscalco, who was selected by the Navy to tell his story to U. S. war workers.

"Early in the game, we knew we were out of our class, but our few ships were all that stood in the way as the enemy came steaming toward Leyte Gulf," Maniscalco continued. "So it was up to us to hold up the Nip battlewagons and other big ships until help arrived."

Maniscalco said there wasn't a sailor abroad the Gambier Bay who thought there was a chance that he'd ever come through. All they knew was that they'd make the Japanese pay—and pay plenty—in time, at least.

The first two hours were the worst. Maniscalco helped man one of the 5-inch guns, the heaviest on the carrier, which were miles short of the range of the Nips' 14 and 16-inch guns finding their mark on the Gambier Bay. Until the Japanese got closer, all the Gambier Bay could do was to run and try to duck the gunfire.

Very early in the fight, the Gambier Bay took a hit in its forward engine room that put it out of commission. Later, another hit in the engine room aft left the carrier dead in the water, a sitting duck for enemy gunners.

But the flattop carried on. When the Japanese ships came within range, the Gambier Bay scored hits on a battleship and cruiser, some of them probably from the 5-incher which Maniscalco continued to help fire.

Hours crawled by. The Gambier Bay continued to absorb a lot of punishment; all in all, 29 14 and 16-inch shells struck it.

Finally the order came to abandon ship. Maniscalco, before going over the side, dashed below to find his buddy, a boy who came from the same town, who trained with him and went on liberty with him.

But the buddy was dead—part of his face torn away, his body riddled with shrapnel and plastered against a bulkhead.

An enemy cruiser continued to pound shells into the Gambier Bay. Shrapnel struck Maniscalco in the leg, tore off his clothes and hurled him to the deck. Crawling through the dead and wounded, he made his way over the side.

He seemed to be in the water for eternity, clinging to a life raft. The Japanese continued to kill the survivors, their shells ripping into the rafts. Some of the wounded on Maniscalco's raft, weakened by the loss of blood, were unable to withstand the buffeting sea and dropped into the water. Despite their suffering, there were tears in the eyes of the survivors of the Gambier Bay as it sank.

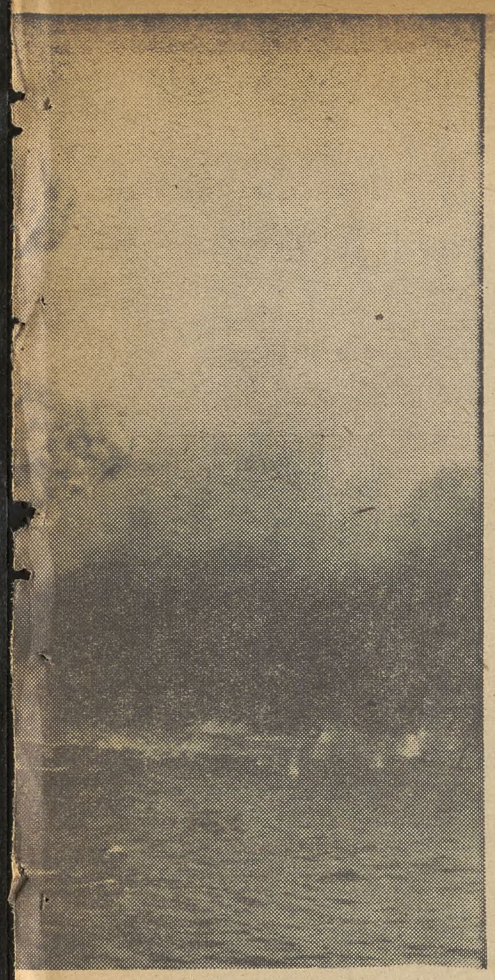
The raft was drifting toward the enemy-held island of Samar, and was only—after 45 hours—a few miles off the coast when a U. S. patrol craft picked up Maniscalco and his mates.

THE lady of this piece has a rather different story — but one of such courage that it brought her a Bronze Star, a decoration awarded to only 27 other WACs.

She's Pfc. Harriet Anderson, a blue-eyed blonde, from Toledo, Ohio, where she was a member of the CIO United Auto Workers at the Champion Spark Plug plant. At Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, she is known as "Andy."

An attack of scarlet fever from which Andy is recovering had nothing to do with the 350-truck convoy which she led from England to Rheims last September, carrying badly needed supplies of food and gasoline to American soldiers battling the Nazis in the Luxembourg area.

Andy was chosen for the job because two years at military posts in the U. S. and England had taught her to drive practically every type of Army vehicle —and she was agreeably surprised to find that most of the trucks in France and England were made by fellow union members.



the Seventh Fleet group guarded the
ier is rent by an explosion before sinking.
the carrier U.S.S. Gambier Bay.

ctory!

The convoy traveled by day and at night the girl drivers slept on the ground. For most of the trip, the convoy moved in the open countryside. There was almost a continuous downpour, but the trucks and the crew functioned perfectly.

Approaching Caen in Normandy, which was held by the British, the girls saw the smoke and heard the roar of battle as Nazi shells crashed into the town.

Andy gripped the steering wheel more firmly and kept pressing on the gas. Shells whistled overhead as the convoy passed through the town, some of them finding their mark in adjoining streets.

Andy and her detail kept their eyes on the road, and their feet on accelerators because they knew that American boys were depending on them for food and gasoline. They also knew that it would take only one piece of shrapnel crashing through a gasoline drum to blow up most of them and their cargo.

"At Rheims," Andy said, "we were greeted by Brig. Gen. Thrasher who told me I'd done a fine job and that the Army was proud of me, and little did I think that I'd get a Bronze Star, too."

UNTIL a few days ago, Pfc. George Dallasen, a member of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers at Speer Carbon plant at St. Mary's, Penna., was also a patient at Walter Reed, recovering from a severe shrapnel wound of the head.

Although he told his story in a quiet, self-effacing manner, his recital of the facts told the important part his infantry outfit of the Second Division played in the invasion of Normandy.

Storming ashore from an LCI on the murky morning of June 8—D plus 2 day — the infantrymen, equipped with Browning automatic rifles, were met by a hail of snipers' bullets. Several of the Americans fell. Some were killed.

For two hours the fight raged, but to Dallasen, dug in on the beach, it seemed like eternity. The Nazis were hard to hit, because they did not frequently expose themselves.

Other GIs at the Germans' rear also went to work on them. Never could Dallasen remember having heard more noise in his life, as the firing continued from both sides.

One by one the German rifles were silenced as bullets made in the U.S.A. tore through Nazi bodies. But this was just a taste of things to come.

SIX days after landing — June 14 — was a day Dallasen will long remember. They were crawling through a forest when seemingly from all directions enemy machineguns opened fire. Many Americans rolled over for the last time, a number of them from Dallasen's home town, Kersey, near St. Mary's.

Time stood still, while the battle raged in the gloom of the forest and while the Americans, creeping silently in Indian fashion, tossed hand grenades into the nests of Germans, eliminating them one by one.

Seven days later the Browning rifle unit was on a hill overlooking St. Lo, expecting a counterattack. The Germans were blasting at them with artillery.

"Zing—that was it," Dallasen said, "I was hit on the back of head by a

piece of shrapnel."

He was taken first to an evacuation hospital in France, and then was flown to another hospital in England, and then was taken to Walter Reed.

"They took a piece out of my leg and grafted it on my head. I'm feeling swell now," he told The CIO NEWS.

ITALY was the background of the story of Pvt. Joseph C. Kimble, another patient at Walter Reed, who before he became a GI was a member of the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers employed at Kearney Shipyards in New Jersey.

Landing with an infantry company of the 85th Division at Naples, Kimble and his comrades had to be constantly on the alert for Nazi planes.

Fighting the Germans north of the city, he was struck in the right shoulder by mortar shrapnel last July. Kimble dismissed the wound as "not serious. Anyway, I was back in action in three weeks." Two of his friends were killed by the murderous fire.

Assigned to a mortar section in the high Apennines, where even in September it was bitter cold, Kimble and his companions moved into a small settlement under fire from a tank in a nearby valley.

Setting up their mortars, Kimble's section directed their fire at the tank. They were elated by the increasing accuracy of their firing as great clouds of earth rose high in the air nearer and nearer the Nazi tank.

Their elation did not last long because the Nazi gunner had their range, and he, too. was steadily improving his aim.

Another danger faced them. A few more rounds and their ammunition would be exhausted. Facing this double problem, Kimble, three of his companions and a first aid man dashed for cover at the rear of a nearby dwelling to await ammunition from a company that was moving up.

Just as they were congratulating themselves that they had eluded the Nazi fire, a shell crashed into a corner of the house. All of them fell wounded by shrapnel.

There was a deep long gash in Kimble's leg. It seemed like hours before the medics arrived, although he learned later that they all received attention within a few minutes after they were struck.

The first aid men gave him a shot in the arm to ease the pain, putting a tourniquet on his leg above the wound to stop the bleeding.

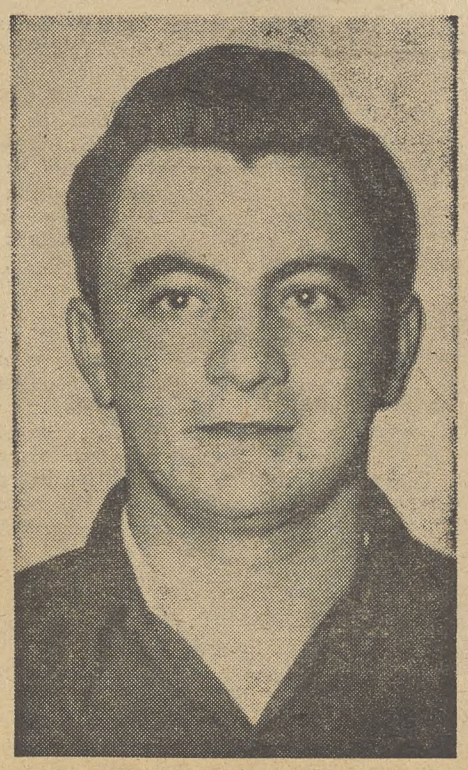
Over rutted mountain roads an ambulance started to take Kimble to an Army hospital in Florence. As the vehicle bounced over the untended roads, Kimble writhed in agony and seemingly Florence was at the other end of the earth. The ride lasted 14 harrowing hours.

He was moved later to Walter Reed, where his leg remained in a brace a month and a half.

MANISCALCO, Andy, Dallasen and Kimble wouldn't consider themselves heroes.

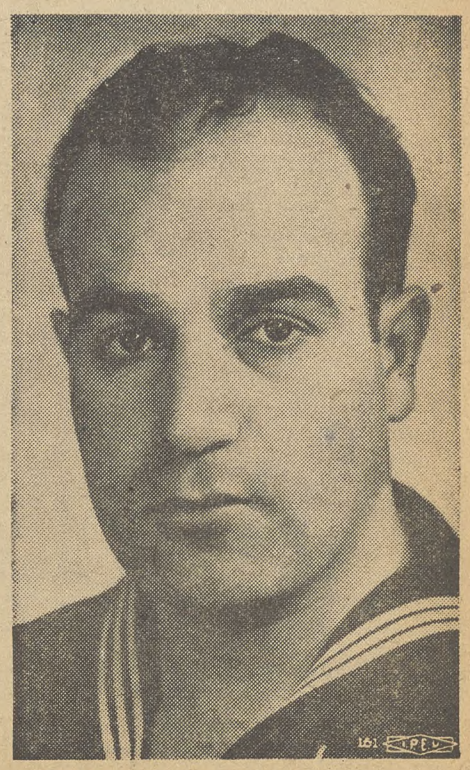
"There's a job to be done—let's do it well and quickly," was the way these four CIO members would put it.

PVT. JOSEPH C. KIMBLE
Swapped Shell for Shell With Nazi Tank



PFC. GEORGE DALLASEN
Pinned Down by Snipers For What Seemed Like Eternity

PFC. HARRIET ANDERSON
Plucky UAW-CIO Member Awarded Bronze Star



COOK AUGUST MANISCALCO
The U. S. Navy Could Use a Lot More Like Him

You Never Can Tell Where You'll Land in the Papers!

Well, you never can tell where you'll land in the papers!

CIO's public relations activities landed smack dab on page one of the Wall St. Journal last week under a top head with a two-column article following, and this week Time Magazine gave the story first place in its Press Dept.

Time-wise explanation for the phenomena was this:

"One of the last places on earth where the CIO expects praise is in Wall St. But last week the Wall St. Journal turned handsprings in ungrudging admiration of The CIO NEWS (circ. 450,000 weekly) one of the biggest U. S. labor papers.

"Understandably, the admiration had a professional rather than an ideological basis," said Time.

Hot stuff so far as the Journal was concerned was The CIO NEWS' full page comic, "Adventures of Jim Barry," the humor and pinups in The CIO NEWS Servicemen's Edition, CIO pamphlets, the network radio programs, movies made and in the making, and the CIO plan for a national book-a-month club.

Outlining the many activities of the CIO's Publicity Dept. and its Dept. of Education & Research, the Journal described the CIO as a "wizard of public relations."

"By smart tactics," the Journal said, "the CIO argues its case from every vantage point in America. One secret of its success is skill in talking the language of each chosen audience."

U. S. High Court Takes Bridges Case

In a high, colonnaded hall, eight men leaned forward from their big padded chairs one day this week and heard about a case that goes to the heart of every American's freedom.

The men were the eight Supreme Court judges sitting on the Bridges case, one having disqualified himself because he was Attorney-General during one of the numerous Bridges trials. The attorneys arguing for Bridges were Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel, and Richard Gladstein, of San Francisco.

In the language of the law, the CIO brief told the Court that the 10-year prosecution of Bridges, and this final effort to deport him, "offends due process of law," and the anti-alien statute of 1940 under which he was convicted "as construed and applied offends the Bill of Rights" of the U. S. Constitution.

The 1940 law, which makes an alien's membership at any time in an organization holding "forbidden beliefs" grounds for deportation, is an "ex-post-facto" law—that is, it makes a crime out of an act that was not a crime at the time it was said to have been performed.

In other words, as Rep. Sam Hobbs (D. Ala.) boasted at the time, the law was passed to "get" Bridges when all other means had failed. Further proof of this aim was revealed in Hobbs' attempt the same year to pass a bill which simply said: "Notwithstanding ony other provision of law" the Attorney-General is ordered to deport Bridges.

But Congress can't pass such laws, Pressman pointed out, because the Bill of Rights protects aliens as well as citizens. Further, if such laws are held legal, not only the rights of millions of aliens are in danger but also the rights of American citizens. Attacks on the liberties of one group never stop with that one group. They move on to others.

Then, too, there's the guarantee in the constitution against "double jeopardy"—that is, against putting a man on trial twice for the same crime, after he has been acquitted once before. This guarantee has been violated by Attorney General Biddle's actions against Bridges.

Bridges has been tried twice, both times for the same "crime," and on the same evidence. In 1938, Dean Landis of Harvard acquitted him. In 1940, Judge Sears found him guilty. A few weeks later, the Appeals Board of the U.S. Justice Dept. reversed Sears. Four days later, Biddle reversed his own Appeals Board.

But, says Biddle in his case presented by Solicitor Charles Fahy, this is not technically a criminal case, and therefore the Bill of Rights and the rest of the Constitution don't apply.

Fahy, who wore a claw-hammer coat for the hearing, spoke in a very low voice. Your reporter, who was somewhat astounded at this doctrine, thought he hadn't heard right—but he had. Apparently, in the light of this theory, you have to be a criminal before the Constitution protects you.

Fahy had another strange point in his oral argument. He freely admitted that Biddle's case was based on hearsay evidence. No one has directly connected Bridges with the Communist Party. Asked by Justice Rutledge if he knew of other cases based solely on hearsay evidence, Fahy replied, still in his low voice: "I can't say."

The case will be close, attornies say. Bridges has to get five of the eight justices on his side, which is harder than getting five of nine. The verdict will probably be handed down some time early in June.

Low Wages Don't Pay, Says Outlook

Low wages for white collar workers cost the U. S. tremendous losses annually, the Economic Outlook, monthly publication of the CIO, said in Section 2 of its current issue released this week.

Two hundred and twenty thousand teachers have left teaching jobs alone between Pearl Harbor and June, 1944, the Outlook points out, citing the 1944 average teaching salary at $1,550 as "simply not enough for the people who teach our boys and girls the fundamentals of democratic living."

After discussing the difficulties of the average white collar worker on low wages and lacking security on the job, the Outlook cites CIO white collar organization to demonstrate the need for union protection. Only 13 per cent of the nation's white collar workers work under union agreements, the Outlook says, compared to 60 per cent of industrial workers.

Postwar Jobs-Peace Pact Hailed by Press, Labor and Industry

CIO Pres. Philip Murray's office has been deluged with telephone calls, wires and letters hailing the charter signed last week by the CIO, AFL and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce to help guarantee full employment and industrial peace in the postwar period. The press, and leaders of industry, labor and government joined in approval.

Comment from F. D. R. was:

"The close cooperation between labor and management during the war has made possible our great and unexcelled achievements in war production. That close cooperation must be continued to make possible the full employment of labor and capital under our system of free competitive enterprise when hostilities cease."

Vice-President Truman cheered the charter as "a heartening document." George W. Taylor, chairman of the Natl. War Labor Board, said that "this outstanding advance of democratic principles in the industrial field inspires confidence in the future well-being of the entire nation."

Among leaders of finance and industry who hailed the peace pact were shipbuilder Henry J. Kaiser, Pres. Charles E. Wilson of General Electric, and Chairman Winthrop Aldrich of the Chase Natl. Bank.

Kaiser called the plan "very heartening and encouraging to the nation at a time when unity is sometimes in question."

Wilson called on management and labor to make every effort to translate the charter into action and predicted that if labor and management observe it in dealing with each other "many of the doubts and suspicions that have plagued their relations in the past will disappear."

Aldrich praised the voluntary aspects of the agreement and said it was a "great step forward."

Sen. Leverett Saltonstall said, in a letter to CIO Pres. Murray, that "such a meeting of minds is a great step forward and augurs well for a happy and early solution of many of our postwar problems."

PRESS COMMENT

Press comment included:

New York Herald-Tribune: "The charter lacks one important signature—that of President Ira Mosher, of the NAM . . . His comment . . . 'What the people of America want to know is what is going to be done about making them (principles of the charter) work . . .' is a feeble reason for his refusal to join the framers."

New York Times: "What is most important about this announcement is that it is made at all. There are few other countries in the world today in which such an announcement would be possible."

Washington Evening Star: "There is hope and there is significance in the fact that top-notch representatives of industry and labor can sit down together and draw up a cooperative program to which they are willing to subscribe their names."

Philadelphia Inquirer: "The spirit shown by those who are entitled to speak for the most influential elements of labor and industry augurs well for the success of their undertaking."

CIO praise came from Sec.-Treas. Julius Emspak, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Pres. Reid Robinson, Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers; Pres. Grant Oakes, Farm Equipment Workers; Pres. O. A. Knight, Oil Workers; Pres. Harry Bridges, Longshoremen & Warehousemen; Pres. Morris Muster, Furniture Workers; the Policy Committee of the Federal Workers; Pres. Joseph Curran and Sec. Saul Mills of the N. Y. City CIO Council, and Pres. Abram Flaxer, State, County & Municipal Workers, who urged that the Conference of Mayors call a meeting to sign a similar charter for public employes.

Praise came, too, in joint statements made by leaders of labor and industry in San Francisco, Portland, Oreg., and Chattanooga, Tenn.

By ELEANOR FOWLER
Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Auxiliaries

CIO President Philip Murray has called upon all of us to observe April as United Nations Month. He has asked every unit of the CIO to have meetings on our foreign policy and every member to study and discuss it.

This is a program which presents a special challenge to women. As Faye Stephenson, president of the CIO Auxiliaries, says in a United Nations Month message to all auxiliaries:

"Women are traditionally leaders in trying to build peace in the world. That means that we have a big responsibility today.

"Beginning April 25 representatives of all the United Nations will meet in San Francisco to draw up the international agreement to establish machinery for a permanent peace.

"After World War I the nations of the world set up a League of Nations. The United States Senate refused to take part. The league failed.

MUSTN'T HAPPEN AGAIN

"We cannot let that happen again. This year it is up to us to see that every woman we can reach understands how important a United Nations organization is to us and raise her voice to demand that the United States play its full part. We ask each CIO auxiliary to start on that job in April.

"There are several ways in which CIO women can work on this program. The activities of the United Federal Workers auxiliary in Washington, D. C., is a good illustration of one of one of them.

"The membership here is divided into neighborhood groups which meet in six or seven areas of the city. Each one of those groups is having a discussion of Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks. Most of them have asked the League of Women Voters to provide a discussion leader. The girls have found it easy to bring their neighbors to those meetings."

There's quite a bit of good simple literature we can distribute in our neighborhoods. The League of Women Voters, 726 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D. C., has issued some excellent one-page flyers on both Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks which sell for 75 cents a 100 and would be effective for door-to-door distribution.

"Some Do's and Don'ts" on Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks, issued by the Women's Division of the Democratic National Committee, Mayflower Hotel, Washington 6, D. C., would be good for the same purpose.

Best of all, are our own CIO pamphlets. The one on Bretton Woods, "5,000,000 Jobs in World Trade," is out. The Dumbarton Oaks one will appear shortly.

Women had just got the vote at the end of the last war when the question of American participation in an international organization for peace came up. They did not know how to use their strength effectively, but have learned a lot since then.

Women were 60% of the voters last November and they elected a man who is determined to see a lasting peace after this war.

Now we must help them to use their political strength to make sure that two-thirds of our Senators (that's what it takes to ratify a treaty), vote for our participation in the United Nations organization which will keep the peace.

UAW Auxiliaries Aid Cancer Fund Drive

The CIO Auto Workers Women's Auxiliaries are preparing to launch a drive this month to assist the American Cancer Society in the solicitation of funds to carry on the society's work, announces Catherine Gelles, secretary-treasurer of the International Women's Auxiliaries.

Funds are needed for research, education and treatment of cancer. It has been pointed out that 30 to 50 per cent of the lives which cancer claims could be saved by early diagnosis and treatment. A campaign of education to induce people to go to their doctor for examination immediately the first symptom of cancer appears, is an important part of the program outlined in the cancer drive and one of the things for which the funds are badly needed.

Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

UAW-CIO Regional Director Paul Miley reports: Acme Aluminum Alloy, Inc., Dayton, Ohio, CIO 359, AFL 170. The AFL had been the bargaining agents for many years. Intl. Rep. George Wilkins of the Aircraft Staff conducted the drive, assisted by Intl. Rep. Ernest Waits. At Boyer Aircraft Plant, Cleveland, Ohio, 76% of the employes voted for the UAW-CIO. This drive was conducted by Intl. Rep. Stanley Kwiat, who was assisted by Clinton Bell, Bus. Rep. for Local 217.

CIO Reg. Dir. Walter Harris, Chicago, reports: Automatic Transportation Co. Div. of the Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., Chicago, (production and maintenance employes), UAW-CIO 330, Federal Labor Union AFL 188, neither 16.

Bertie Selden, Pub. Dir. Food, Tobacco, Agricultural & Allied Workers, advises of the following election victories: Libbey Fruit Co., Phoenix, Ariz., CIO 42, no union 11; D'Arrigo Brohters, Eloy, Cal. CIO 41, no union 8; General Cigar Co., New Brunswick, N. J., CIO 107, no union 33.

CIO Reg. Dir. James Ritchie St. Louis, reports that the UERMWA-CIO was certified as the sole collective bargaining agency of 60 production and maintenance employes of the Northwestern Products Co. Also, sometime ago they were recognized as the bargaining agency for some 150 workers of the Paper Converters Co. The Regional Office conducted the preliminary work of organization at both of these plants and then turned them over to Representative Logsdon of the UERMWA.

The Transport Workers Union's Transport Division beat the AFL Machinists by 4-1 and the Independent association by 5-1, obtaining a clear-out majority over the combined opposition among the maintenance employees of Pan-American Airways at Miami, biggest base of the biggest commercial airline. Results of the election were 784 for the TWU-CIO, 191 for AFL, 162 for the Independent and 1 for no union.

CIO Asst. Reg. Dir. Herbert T. McCreedy, Detroit, advises that after a four-year struggle CIO finally won an important decision over the Mount Clemens Pottery Co. The Court of Appeals recently upheld an NLRB decision that the company had engaged in unfair labor practices, sustained the Board's cease and desist order; and with slight modification employees were reinstated with back pay.

A. M. Strandberg, pres., and E. K. Kluender, chairman, Bargaining Committee, Stockhandlers Local 160 of the UPWA Minn., advises that they have just signed their second contract with the officers of the Stockyards Company. They term it the "best contract of any stockyards in the country." CIO Rep. Roy Franklin of Minneapolis, is due credit for this fine accomplishment. The company has complimented the CIO on its fine representative. Best wishes for continued success to the officers and members of Local 160!

Wm. B. Taylor, Director, Oil Workers Organizing Campaign, reports an election won at Cities Service, Maumelle Ordnance Plant, Little Rock, Ark., CIO 560, against 115.

On Sunday, April 8, a conference of the Railroad Workers Field Representatives and staff, is being held in Pittsburgh to lay plans for an intensified drive among the shop crafts on the PRR. The campaign is rolling along at good speed and the Board will soon set a date for an election. Let's all redouble our efforts in this drive and pitch in to make this drive another CIO victory!

US Appeals Montgomery Ward Case

Latest development in the Government's case against Montgomery Ward for defiance of the War Labor Board took place this week with the filing of an appeal in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals by the Department of Justice against a Federal District Court decision holding that President Roosevelt's order to seize the company's properties was illegal.

Admiral Hails Longshoremen For 'Job Well Done'; Bridges Is Nominated for Fifth Term

By MORRIS WATSON

The Sixth Biennial Convention of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, at San Francisco, held in conjunction with a Pacific Coast longshore wage conference, closed here April 2 after giving unanimous endorsement to the CIO, AFL and C of C charter for postwar industrial peace.

Meeting in the auditorium of the CIO Building, bedecked with the flags of the United Na-

tions and looked over by heroic sized pictures of the Big Three ot Teheran and CIO Pres. Philip Murray and PAC Chairman Sidney Hillman, the delegates to the four-day session unanimously renominated Harry Bridges for a fifth term as president, reaffirmed the no-strike pledge by standnig vote, approved the ILWU Security Preamble for postwar contracts, and joined in the CIO call to make April United Nations Month.

Every action concerning policy was taken by unanimous vote. Complete confidence and support was voted for Murray and Hillman and the same action was accorded the CIO delegates to the World Labor Conference.

Distinguished speakers included Maj. Gen. Clarence Kells, commandant of the San Francisco Port of Embarkation and Rear Admiral C. H. Wright, commandant of the Twelfth Naval District, and Paul Robeson, honorary member of the ILWU, who also sang.

Admiral Wright thanked the union for "a job that has been well done, is being well done and is going to continue to be well done." Gen. Kells was equally high in his praise. Using a large map of the world he dramatized a story of logistics and the union's part in the science of supply.

First Vice-Pres. J. R. Robertson and Sec.-Treas. Louis Goldblatt were unanimously renominated, and like Bridges, will go on a referendum ballot without opposition. Second Vice-Pres. Rosco Craycraft, disqualified because he was not a delegate to the convention, will be succeeded either by Michael Johnson of San Francisco Shipclerks Local 34, or Matt Meehan of Portland Longshore Local 8. Both will be on the ballot.

The convention also took the following actions:

Streamlined the ILMU constitution to bring it up-to-date with world advances.

Approved the Intl. Exec. Board as the ILWU Political Action Committee and approved political action as the chief means of progress for labor.

Endorsed and pledged its energies and resources for the President's program for 60 million jobs.

Pledged intensification of the fight to end the persecution of Pres. Bridges.

Endorsed and called for a unified fight to bring about Congressional approval of Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks before the San Francisco United Nations meeting.

Adopted Pres. Roosevelt's second bill of economic rights as official policy of the union.

Endorsed and adopted a uniform policy for accepting returning veterans into the ranks of the union without payment of initiation and with security rights accorded from the date of entrance in the armed forces or Merchant Marine.

Two Big Independents Join CIO R.R. Unions

Two independent non-operating railroad unions with a total membership of some 10,000 have joined the CIO United Railroad Workers of America, A. B. Martin, the union's national director, announced this week at his headquarters in Altoona, Pa.

The unions are the Assn. of Maintenance of Way & Miscellaneous Employes, Inc., of the Santa Fe Railroad, and the American Federation of Railroad Workers car shop department, of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, subsidiary of the N. Y. Central.

The Santa Fe union's headquarters are in Topeka, Kansas, and the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie organization, in Cleveland. Both unions are system-wide.

Originally the Santa Fe association belonged to the AFL but later withdrew and became independent. Although it has not had any connection with the Santa Fe union for several years, the AFL Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, has petitioned the Natl. Mediation Board, labor agency for the railroads, for an election. Date for the election has not yet been set.

Meanwhile the CIO Railroad Workers has nearly all the members of the Santa Fe union signed up. The union covers workers connected with Santa Fe icing plants from San Francisco to Chicago.

The other union, the Federation of Railroad Workers, has jurisdiction over workers on three small railroads in addition to the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie—Aliquippa Southern, subsidiary of Jones & McLaughlin Steel; Donora Southern, subsidiary of American Steel & Wire, and Youngstown Southern, independent road.

Some weeks ago the AFL Brotherhood of Railway Carmen tried to get control of the P. & E. Federation and petitioned for a Mediation Board election. The Board checked the workers' membership cards and dismissed the petition when it was found that the AFL union did not have enough members to qualify for an election.

State, County Union Sets Up Teachers Division

Establishment of a National Teachers Division within the State, County & Municipal Workers has been announced by Abram Flaxer, the CIO union's president. The Division will have a two-fold task, he said—to organize teachers into the CIO and to further the national CIO program on education.

"The Division was set up to answer the urgent and increasingly recognized need for teachers to join with the rest of organized labor to further both their own interests and the interests of our educational system in general," a union statement said.

"In recent months many requests have come to SCMWA from teachers throughout the country, urging the CIO to start intensive organization within their areas. These requests, coming from the South, the West Coast and the Middle West, have resulted in speeding up the establishment of the new division."

Teachers locals affiliated with the SCMWA have already been chartered in New York, Pennslyvania, New Jersey, West Virginia and Michigan. Other locals comprising various employes under Boards of Education include teachers as well as maintenance and clerical workers.

In launching the organizing drive, Pres. Flaxer asked for the cooperation and support of State and local CIO Councils as well as other SCMWA locals.

John Rackliffe has been named executive secretary of the Division.

Security Fund Proposed for GM Workers

A proposal that the CIO United Auto Workers open negotiations with General Motors for the creation of a Social Security Dept. to be financed by the corporation was made last week by UAW-CIO Vice-Pres. Walter Reuther director of the union's GM Dept.

The plan which he presented to some 200 representatives of 295,000 GM members of the UAW, calls for a contribution from the employers equal to three per cent of the weekly wages of workers in each plant under contract with the union to be paid into a Social Security Fund administered by the union.

The fund would be used to provide hospital and medical care and death benefits to union members in good standing. Accumulation of reserves would be used to build UAW hospitals, rest homes and recreational centers for union members.

NMU Re-elects F. C. Smith

Ferdinand C. Smith, nationally prominent Negro leader who resigned last November as secretary of the Natl. Maritime Union, has been re-elected to that office, the union announced this week.

Results of the special bi-election were endorsed at a membership meeting Thursday evening, following a report by the Honest Ballot Assn. which supervised the counting.

Four candidates ran for the office. Neal Hanley, a natl. director of the union, who had been serving as secretary pro tem, was runner-up in the balloting.

Unionism After Work

Goddard College Workshop

Unions are invited to send representatives to the Workshop Conference on the Resources and Problems of New England to be held at Goddard College, Plainfield, Vt., July 5-Aug. 16. Pres. Royce S. Pitkin of Goddard expresses the hope that at least a hundred unionists will be able to take part in the conference.

The Workshop, which is planned so that a person may attend a week, two weeks or the full six weeks if possible, will study the nature and direction of the change which has taken place in the life of New England "as a result of industrial development, war dislocation, concentrations of people and wealth, and mixtures of races and cultures."

Consultants from important areas of work and a staff chosen to give continuity and meaning to the subjects under discussion will direct the study. Francis Carmichael, CIO regional director in Boston, is helping in the plans for the Workshop.

Further information may be obtained by writing to George Beecher, director of the Workshop, Goddard College, Plainfield, Vermont.

Del. CIO Contacts High School

CIO union education committees concerned with getting material which give an understanding of labor and the CIO's program into the public schools may be interested in a report from Ben Stahl, chairman of the Delaware Joint Labor Committee on Education.

As a result of contacts made by the Committee with the Chairman of Social Studies in the duPont high school in Wilmington, copies of the bibliography, "Book Shelf" compiled by the Natl. CIO Dept. of Education & Research, and other printed material on organized labor, were given to school librarians and teachers whose work deals with labor problems and history.

The material was made available to students, and a list of what the teachers found was helpful to the students was made and sent to Stahl. The Social Studies Chairman wrote that she was planning to give the same material to a teacher in the Wilmington High School to use with a class there to get the pupils' reaction.

N. Y. Housing Conference Apr. 14

A conference on postwar housing and community planning has been called by the Greater New York CIO Council for Saturday, Apr. 14, from 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City.

Main speakers include Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, Philip M. Klutznick, Commissioner of the Federal Public Housing Authority, Louis W. Bennett, director of the Veterans' Service Center, and William Nicholas, secretary of the Natl. CIO Housing Committee.

They will address the luncheon session and the panels on Neighborhood Development and Tenants' Rights.

Delegates will attend from CIO unions, the American Labor Party, the Citizens' Housing Council, the Lawyers' Guild and tenants' and consumers' organizations. A program will be drawn up aimed at launching surveys in New York communities; obtaining labor representation on municipal planning agencies and mobilizing support for legislative measures that will make for effective planning.

CIO Chorus Being Formed

Formation of a CIO Chorus in New York City is now under way, announces the Greater New York CIO Council. The first such cultural project to be undertaken by the N. Y. Council, the Chorus will offer an opportunity for CIO members and their families to participate in this city-wide singing group. Special scholarships will be given to those in the chorus with the greatest voice possibilities.

It is planned to make the chorus available for large union and civic events and also to train smaller units to service small union meetings.

Simon Rady, choral director for "Pins and Needles," for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Canteen Chorus and for a New York Port of Embarkation, will direct the CIO Chorus.

A number of professionals have volunteered to work with the chorus, and the committee for the final auditions includes Mark Warnow of the Lucky Strike Hit Parade; Duke Ellington; Mimi Benzell, young Metropolitan Opera star; Kurt Weill, composer and arranger for "Lady in the Dark" and the new show, "Firebrand"; and Benay Ventura, of radio and revue fame.

CIO Radio Roundup

High spot on the next CIO radio show will be the World Trade Union Congress Administrative Committee meeting, with CIO Pres. Philip Murray welcoming delegates to Washington in preparation for the big San Francisco parley April 25.

You'll hear it on the Blue Network (which incidentally will change its name to the American Broadcasting Co. on June 15) at 6:45 p. m. EWT Saturday, April 14.

* * *

Scheduled for April 12 at 7:45 p. m. EWT is a broadcast by CIO over the Mutual Network on the Missouri Valley Authority, big flood control and power project that it is hoped, will rival the TVA. A dramatic show is planned, with John Brophy, chairman of CIO's MVA committee, pointing up the moral at the end.

Films For Union Showings

United Nations Month

Release this month of a new 16mm sound film, "The Peace Builders," showing memorable meetings and actions of the Allied leaders from the Atlantic Charter meeting up to the forthcoming United Nations Conference at San Francisco, is announced by Brandon Films, Inc. The motion picture was produced by the Nat'l. Film Board of Canada.

"The Peace Builders" summarizes the proceedings and proposals worked out by Allied leaders at Ottawa, Cairo, Teheran, Moscow, Hot Springs, Bretton Woods, Dumbarton Oaks and the Crimea.

Copies of the film will be available for rental at $1.50 a day or for outright sale at $17.50 a copy. Unions desiring to show the film in celebration of CIO United Nations Month may write for further information to: Brandon Films, Inc., 1600 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

★ ★ ★

"The Enemy Strikes," a War Dept. movie produced by Army Pictorial Service, has been released to theaters nationally by the War Activities Committee of the Motion Picture Industry.

The 10-minute film brings to the screen the "Battle of the Bulge" and features some of the most dramatic German film footage to come out of the war. It may be obtained for showings at union meetings by writing Motion Picture Branch, Industrial Service Division, Room 1315, 1501 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

★ ★ ★

The motion picture record of the U. S. Coast Guard's task in moving thousands of troops to the battle zones is shown in a 16mm film, "Story of A Transport," now being distributed by the Treas. Dept. as a feature of the Seventh War Loan drive.

Filmed by Coast Guard photographers, the two-reel film records the colorful career of the transport Wakefield, formerly the luxury liner Manhattan. Highlighting the film are scenes of the Wakefield being bombed at Singapore, burning in the Atlantic and then, refitted, crammed with troops bound for European battlefields.

"REGISTER BLISS, Miss LaTour, misty-eyed bliss! Your happiness is complete. No more endless nights on the swingshift, no more stinting . . . Monsieur Beauchamps has just called you his little CABBAGE!"

CIO Barbers Form Mutual Shop, Inc.

More than 600 barbers in Kings and Queens counties, New York, belong to the Mutual Barber Shops, Inc., a collectively owned enterprise started by Local 2, CIO Barbers & Beauty Culturists Union, Brooklyn. Mutual Shops functions along cooperative lines, but since the New York State laws covering cooperatives exclude barbers the concern had to organize as a mutual.

The Mutual is financed by members of Local 2 who pay a yearly assessment of $12. In addition $1 is deducted monthly from their regular dues which means that $24 a year is directly assigned to the Mutual.

The union acts as its agent in collecting and transferring funds. For this money, the Mutual issues shares of stock to the members of Local, to the amount of $12 a share.

The Mutual aims to create jobs, provide steady employment and pay higher wages and commissions than other shops pay. Members employed by Mutual Barber Shops work 48 hours in a five-day week; receive an annual paid vacation of one week and are covered by $250 life insurance.

John Tartamella, general president of the Barbers Union, says that he hopes the plan started by Local 2 "will be followed by the barbers and beauty culturists of the nation."

Golden to Judge Peace Contest

Clinton S. Golden, assistant to the president of the CIO United Steelworkers of America, has been appointed one of the judges in the National Peace Treaty Contest in New York which will award $10,000 in War Bond prizes for the best practical peace treaties at the end of the war.

A total of 100 prizes will be awarded for the best treaties of 1,000 words or less. The contest closes April 15.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY TROUBLE SHOOTER

Art by Mort Meskin
Story by Cole Greene

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary fictitious, and have no identification with acutal persons, living or dead.

CIO Is Host to World Trade Unionists; to Plan for 'Frisco'

The CIO is host this week to one of the most important international gatherings preparing for the San Francisco United Nations Conference, and indeed looking far beyond it.

Scheduled to assemble in the board room at CIO headquarters in Washington on April 10 are top labor leaders from Great Britain, the Soviet Union, France, China and Latin American and other countries.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray will preside as chairman over this meeting of the 13-member administrative committee of the World Labor Conference, of which Sidney Hillman is the other CIO member, with R. J. Thomas as alternate. The rest of the CIO delegation to the London conference will be in attendance, and CIO Executive Board members meeting in Washington April 12 will also have an opportunity to hear from the visiting labor chiefs.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, secretary of the CIO delegation to the World Labor Conference, is charged with arrangements for this first follow-up meeting and has been working with Murray to secure adequate American labor representation at the San Francisco conference.

In between telephone calls to and from the State Dept. and other Washington authorities, he took time to tell The CIO News about world labor's plans and hopes, and to point up the significance of its growing participation in international affairs.

"The three main purposes of the Administrative Committee meeting," Carey said, "are to plan for the presentation of world labor's views at the San Francisco conference; to take up other international labor matters preparatory to the Paris conference in September, at which the new World Trade Union Federation will be formally launched; and to approve the constitution drafted for the federation, prior to its submission to all the individual national labor movements."

PHILIP MURRAY
Presides Over International Labor Meeting at Washington

Carey pointed out that the Administrative Committee is formally a sub-committee of the larger Continuing Committee established in London. It is an interim committee vested by the London conference with full authority to speak in the name of world labor at the San Francisco meeting and other international gatherings.

In addition, labor in the various United Nations is seeking representation in an advisory and consultative capacity to each national delegation to San Francisco. British labor, as a matter of fact, is directly represented by four members of the United Kingdom delegation.

President Murray and Carey have been seeking advisory status for American labor at San Francisco, along with industry and agriculture, following the pattern already established by the State Dept. at the Chapultepec conference in Mexico City. While the negotiations were not completed at the time of writing, it is reasonably anticipated that this recognition will be forthcoming, according to Carey.

"It is fine for the heads of states to get together," he said, "but the general principles they lay down will be barren of results unless there is a firm basis of popular support for and participation in the instrumentalities which have the day-to-day tasks to perform.

"The labor movement was the first group to recognize the need for getting together in a world conference on an all-inclusive basis. And, incidentally, the CIO can take pride in the fact that Philip Murray was the pioneer and has been the most active promoter of this idea.

"Without the new World Trade Union Federation, labor would be in the position of merely ratifying decisions arrived at by the representatives of government, or opposing their approval.

"What labor seeks is some means to express its views in advance and to participate while decisions are being arrived at—and not to be relegated to a position of minor influence in respect to purely labor questions, as most narrowly defined."

Carey declared that one of his major impressions of the London labor conference was the breadth of the agenda. "It did not confine itself to pure-and-simple trade union questions," he said, "but took up the most far-reaching issues of war and peace before the nations of the world, rising to a full sense of labor's vital interests and responsibilities in community, national and international affairs."

REPORT FROM LONDON to the American people was made via the British Broadcasting Co. and the Blue Network by CIO leaders during the recently concluded World Trade Union Conference. Left to right: CIO Vice-Presidents Joseph Curran, John Green and R. J. Thomas and CIO Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey. They'll meet with delegates from abroad this week in Washington.

Another thing that impressed Carey was the ability of the workers' representatives from all countries to compose differences that often seemed acute, and to arrive at unanimous conclusions.

"I am sure that with sufficient goodwill and assurance of popular support, the United Nations can do as much at San Francisco," he said, "and that labor can help enormously to bring about the unity which should be our first consideration."

Emphasizing the great contribution labor can make, Carey expressed his opinion that "the purely political machinery for dealing with war aggressors is not nearly as important as the machinery to remove the causes of war.

"The chief trouble in Congress may well be with agreements like Bretton Woods that affect economic interests, and American labor will have to use all its influence to see that selfish minorities do not block understandings that are urgently necessary in the general interests of all the people."

Besides Murray and Hillman, the members of the world labor administrative committee expected in Washington include: Sir Walter Citrine and Ebby Edwards, United Kingdom; V. Kuznetsov and M. P. Tarasov, USSR; Louis Saillant and B. Franchon, France; Lombardo Toledano and Angel Cofino, Latin American countries and CTAL; H. T. Liu, China; W. Schevenels, Intl. Federation of Trade Unions, and J. H. Oldenbrook, Intl. Trade Secretariats.

Hot News from Fighting Fronts with a Union Angle

Hot news from the European battlefronts, with a union angle, is dished up by Federated Press' Herbert A. Klein, the only union news agency correspondent attached to the armed forces. Herewith, some of his recent dispatches.

MANNHEIM, Germany—U. S. unionists should approve the important basic protections contained in the official Handbook for Military Government in Gemany, a guide for officers who move in on the heels of combat troops to set up the administration for conquered cities, towns and villages.

One of the first guarantees is that "workers will be given the right to form democratic trade unions and other forms of free economic association." This directive is added: "In view of the years of Nazi indoctrination of workers and suppression of freedom of action and thought, it will be necessary to exercise close supervision over the development of trade unions and collective bargaining to assure that they will not be used for the selection of Nazi officials as laborers enabling the continuation of Nazi organizations under new names."

The administrative officers are also instructed to issue proclamations immediately dissolving all Nazi organizations including the fraudulent Labor Front, the organization which all German workers were forced to join under the leadership of one of Adolf Hitler's closest henchmen, the drunkard, Dr. Robert Ley.

Like brave new music in the hate-ridden Nazi land is a clause abolishing all discrimination based on race, creed or color.

ROTTEN CORE OF FASCISM

The rotten core of German fascism is rapidly falling apart, leaving a smell worse than that of the hundreds of dead horses scattered through the surrounding hills, slain while the retreating Nazis were trying to use them to pull their equipment away. In its death throes, German fascism looks even more horrible than the twisted corpses of the Nazi soldiers I saw lying along the east bank of the Rhine, no longer wondering "What would the Fuehrer say to that." They had found out.

* * *

Heidelberg, Germany — Heidelberg and dueling fit together like peaches and cream, liver and onions, coffee and doughnuts.

There was plenty of dueling along Hitler's superhighway connecting captured Mannheim with Heidelberg—only it was real dueling between Nazi tiger tanks withdrawing toward Heidelberg and American self-propelled artillery riding Detroit-built tank chassis, depending for range information on the indispensable Piper Cub spotter planes weaving overhead.

It was there I encountered a fellow member of the CIO Newspaper Guild doing a bang-up Army job—Lt. Jacob Harris, prewar Associated Press news photographer in New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, now with the oldest Signal Corps photo unit overseas.

HERBERT KLEIN

Amidst whanging artillery fire, Harris went into action with his Graphic, grabbing as many pictures as possible of the boys in the Yank armored column tangling with the formidable Tigers before proceeding deeper into Germany.

CLEANED OUT SNIPERS

Meanwhile, within Friedrichsfeld just below us, firing proceeded as the Yanks bearing "grease gun" automatic rifles sought to clean out stubborn sniper nests. By the time we returned to Mannheim from a point just outside Heidelberg, scores of German prisoners of war were being marched off with their hands over their heads.

They glumly surveyed the endless line of American armored vehicles and trucks stretching back to Mannheim and beyond over the pontoon bridges straddling the Neckar and Rhine rivers.

Early in his dictatorship, Hitler launched a highly ballyhooed construction program of two-lane superhighways known as the Reich's Autobahnen. Ostensibly the program was to make work for the unemployed and facilitate auto travel for the masses, but actually the roads were used for Hitler's military machines speeding across German boundary lines on the ruthless path of conquest.

* * *

Mannheim, Germany—While the 71st infantry regiment completed occupation of this important southern German city, I was reminded forcibly of a slogan emblazoned on U. S. billboards: Free Labor Will Win.

For it's the spirit behind that slogan which is triumphing over the servile Germans and their formerly invincible state, now crumbling under epic blows as the 7th Army and other Allied forces plunge eastward bent less on territorial gain than on destroying the armed strength of the enemy.

Free labor is winning—both home front labor whose products are pouring in an endless steel flood across the Rhine and beyond, and the workers in uniform, which is what most GIs are. They're hard workers day and night, they're heroes too, but first and foremost, they're uniformed civilians anxious to get this over with as soon as possible and get home again.

The CIO NEWS

Weekly Publication
Of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 16 82 April 16, 1945

National Edition

Franklin D. Roosevelt

1882-1945

LABOR has lost a friend.

From the very first in 1932, he was the people's champion. His program meant food and jobs. He faced the greatest economic crisis of our country. Then he faced a troubled world. And Roosevelt's name became a symbol of hope, of freedom to the peoples of the world.

The people of the world have lost a friend. But his program for a victorious peace for "ourselves and our children's children" lives on.

His good wife said to his sons: "He did his job to the end, as he would want you to do." That is a pledge we take.

The Champion Passes, But His Work Goes On

No other American has meant so much to so many as President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

It was his greatness to sense the innermost feelings of ordinary folks, to share their hatred of oppression and misery, and to become the living, fighting expression of their hopes and aspirations.

So he won the personal devotion of millions of Americans who never knew him personally.

He was "The Champ" to them, not only because of his election victories, but more because he was the people's champion.

To the working people, in particular, Roosevelt was "their man," just as he was "that man" to the selfish and reactionary who sought to bar the path of social progress.

The record of his New Deal has been written in greater health, happiness, security and opportunity for the less privileged majority.

It gave the labor movement its chance to grow to its present strength, and included countless measures to advance the economic welfare and democratic rights of the common people.

But Roosevelt became the people's champion in an even broader sense, when the dark clouds of fascist aggression appeared on the horizon. His was among the first voices to warn of their danger to America. He became the builder of national unity for winning the war—the champion of the whole American people.

Roosevelt's greatness also went beyond national limits. Just as he built national unity, he also built the unity of the United Nations.

Along with Churchill and Stalin, he was the outstanding leader of the great coalition of all the freedom-loving peoples. With them he devised its victorious strategy.

As a world leader, Roosevelt looked far ahead. He had the vision and statesmanship to work for the continuing unity of the United Nations after the war, to bring lasting peace and growing prosperity to the world.

He died on the eve of the most far-reaching triumph of his triumphant career, the San Francisco conference to establish a united world organization.

So Roosevelt's death is felt as a deep personal tragedy not only by the working and common people whose cause he championed, but by all Americans; and not only by all Americans, but also by countless millions of people in all countries.

But it seems wrong to speak of Roosevelt in the past tense. For while the man has died, as all men must, his name will live through the ages; and what his name stands for is as alive and growing as it ever was.

In fact, Roosevelt's great work has just begun. It will be carried on by President Harry S. Truman and his administration, by the Congress and armed forces of the United States, by our representatives at San Francisco, and by the United Nations.

But most of all, Roosevelt's work must and will be carried on by the people of the United States, by ourselves and our neighbors, and by folks like us in every country of the world.

The CIO, proud of its long and active support of Roosevelt's ideals and policies, will be in the forefront of those who honor this great champion by carrying on his work.

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

ONCE upon a time there was a bird called the dodo. He was rather plump and clumsy and—well, a bit lazy mentally.

But the dodo did have definite ideas on one subject. He believed a dodo should always behave like a dodo—a pure and simple dodo—and never venture out of his element.

So, while the dodo waddled like a duck, he considered it most undodo-like to swim like a duck.

Another maxim of the dodo was that dodo wings were meant to flap but not to fly with.

Each generation of dodoes was taught that the good dodo should stick to his waddle—and that to try to swim or fly would be to go "beyond the legitimate functions of dodo-dom."

So the dodo never developed web feet to swim with or real wings to fly with.

The beasts of prey who liked dodo meat thought the dodo's ideas were very sound—they made him so much easier to eat.

And now there aren't any more dodoes.

★ ★ ★

But the dodo's ideas did not become extinct with the dodo.

American unions are constantly lectured on the virtues of the dodo's philosophy—particularly by those who'd like to dig their claws into labor.

And there are even some union leaders who preach pure-and-simple dodo unionism.

One of their favorite maxims is that unions should "keep out of politics."

Political activity may be all right for others, they say, but unionists would be "out of their element."

So there was much squawking from dodo-eaters and labor dodoes when the CIO formed a Political Action Committee and learned to swim in the waters of politics.

★ ★ ★

But even more undodo-like behavior was to follow from the CIO.

Not only did it become active in national affairs, it even tried out its wings in the firmament of world affairs.

It promoted a united conference of world labor, which at once sought to make its voice heard in the councils of the United Nations at San Francisco.

More squawking from dodo leaders of the AFL.

They said, in effect, that the American labor dodo should associate only with dodoes exactly like himself or remain isolated, and particularly that he should never mix with birds of a different hue.

They complained that the CIO was "plunging labor's economic objectives into the stormy sea of world politics."

And they added that for world labor to seek a voice at San Francisco was to go "far beyond the legitimate functions of trade unions."

★ ★ ★

Unlike the ancient dodo, the labor movements represented at the Washington world labor meeting have shown a capacity to survive in the most bitter struggle for existence.

The French unions did not let the Nazis eat them up on account of any dodo-ideas of "eschewing politics," or sticking to "economic objectives" and "legitimate union functions."

They went underground, united with every other group that wanted to fight the Nazis, and played the most active political part in national liberation.

The Soviet unions similarly did not have any dodo notions of "limited functions" when the Nazi hordes overran their country.

They became a leading and integral part of a great people's movement of resistance, fighting and producing to the limits of human endurance.

So too with British labor, which went so far beyond pure-and-simpledom into politics and national affairs as to become part of a government of war unity.

★ ★ ★

In the United States, the CIO—and the AFL too, for that matter—did not react like the dodo to our country's (and labor's) struggle for existence.

The unions found they were capable of many new functions in mobilizing their members for every kind of war activity and playing an active part in national affairs.

Now that victory is in sight, and planning for world peace and prosperity is on the agenda, American unionists won't take kindly to the idea that unions should only waddle like a dodo, and not go near the water or spread their wings.

The CIO, at any rate, is determined to play its full part, along with the rest of world labor, in bringing about world conditions in which both labor and our country can survive and prosper.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux..... Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C.
Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 April 16, 1945 No. 16

CIO Board Action

Annual Wage, PAC Drives Get Green Light

The CIO Executive Board this week voted unanimous support for the new labor-management charter, for a new outline of CIO-PAC activities pointing to the 1946 elections, and for an all-out educational drive on the guaranteed annual wage. The Board met in Washington.

Point one of the political action outline, adopted by the Board on recommendation of the PAC top committee, calls for PAC's to be set up in each state and city CIO council.

"These committees shall be the agencies of the CIO to carry out its program of political education and political action both among the membership of the CIO, and, in cooperation with other progressive community groups and organizations, among all the people of their communities," the Board stated.

Action on the annual wage program called for a special CIO research committee, appointed by Pres. Murray, to work with President Roosevelt's special group set up to study the question last month.

"The purpose of this committee will be to assist the several international unions in the preparation of the necessary data for submission to the Presidential Committee, and also to prepare a special CIO study which will clearly set forth the CIO position on annual wages," the Board said.

All CIO affiliates will be called on to supply this special committee with facts and figures on their industry in relation to annual wage possibilities, and will work with the CIO Research Dept.

HAIL NEW CHARTER

In endorsing the labor-management charter signed by the CIO, the AFL and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the Board said:

"The CIO Executive Board wholeheartedly approves this charter and authorizes President Murray and the other CIO representatives to serve on the national committee which is to be established under this charter to participate in its work and seek to accomplish a full implementation of the principles set forth in the charter."

The Board, which met one day before the Administration Committee of the World Labor Conference, met Helen Blanchard, newly hired Director of Organization for the CIO Women's Auxiliaries and adviser to CIO Organization Director Haywood on organization of women in the CIO.

Following the instruction to CIO councils to set up state and community political action committees, the Board endorsed plans to:

1. Appoint at least one person from each international to keep in touch with the top PAC and direct the work of local PAC's within the international.

2. Conduct a drive for liberalization of voting laws and regulations in the 48 states and secure maximum registration, working with other progressive groups.

3. Center immediate activity on such issues as Bretton Woods, Dumbarton Oaks, extension of social security, full employment, 65c wage floor, and others as they come up.

4. Organize a series of regional meetings during May and June to bring these plans and programs up to the attention of all CIO members.

In addition, the Board endorsed plans for a series of pamphlets, to be issued monthly, and distributed for a yearly subscription of 50c. A CIO committee, to be appointed by President Murray, will supervise content and preparation of the pamphlets.

On finances, the Board approved a plan to raise $250,000 from CIO union treasuries, pro-rated among the internationals. A drive for votuntary contributions from CIO members and their friends will also be undertaken.

World Union Heads Honored at Banquet

Washington's swank Statler hotel had a new kind of dinner guest this week when Pres. Murray and the CIO acted as hosts to labor leaders from once occupied enemy countries of Europe, from Britain, from the Soviet Union, and from Latin-America, mixed in with high U. S. government officials and big-wig politicos.

The dinner, which had James B. Carey as master of ceremonies, was the first affair held for the Administration Committee of the London World Labor Conference, meeting now in Washington to work out a draft constitution for the new world labor federation born out of the London meeting.

Present from allied countries were such men as Ebby Edwards, vice-chairman of the British Trades Union Congress; Louis Saillant, secretary of the French Confederation of Labor (CGT); M. P. Tarasov, of the Soviet Council of Trade Unions; Lombardo Toledano, head of the Latin-American Confederation (CTAL), and Walter Schevenels of the Intl. Federation of Trade Unions.

On the U. S. government side were such figures as Secretary of Labor Perkins, Attorney-General Biddle, Supreme Court Justices Rutledge and Reed, Under-Secretary of War Patterson and Under-Secretary of Navy Bard, Postmaster General Walker and various Senators and Representatives.

"The aims of the World Labor Conference are to build a durable peace, to prevent aggression of all kinds, and to help build the brotherhood of man," Murray said in a short speech at the dinner.

"This great world labor movement was created out of the needs of the time. Its aspirations are those of the average citizen. The CIO is fully prepared to devote its full energies to the attainment of those goals."

Carey, who introduced the trade union speakers, spoke of the work of each one in helping to make the London conference a success, and pointed out that the three different languages spoken there were no handicap to full understanding.

One small incident almost occurred at the beginning of the dinner when William Green started for the CIO banquet room under the impression that an AFL dinner was being held there. Murray set him on the right track, over to another hotel.

Get your copy of CIO's newest pamphlet, "Everybody's Business," which tells in simple, graphic form how Bretton Woods, Dumbarton Oaks and San Francisco will work for peace and security. Order from CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Pl., Washington 6, D. C. 5c each; 100 for $4.50, 500 for $17.50; 1,000 for $32.50.

CIO Radio Roundup

Next CIO radio show will deal with Dumbarton Oaks, and the importance of the agreement reached there to the peace of the world. Time: 6:45 p.m. EWT Saturday, April 21, Blue Network stations.

* * *

The CIO Textile Workers believe that labor isn't getting the break it deserves over the air. In announcing an Easter broadcast carried over four New Jersey and one Pennsylvania stations and featuring Vice-Pres. George Baldanzi, TWU Regional Director Sol Stetin said recently:

"In spite of the cost we are going out in a big way for radio programs to counteract the subtle propaganda of anti-labor forces. We shall be able to draw public opinion to the side of the working man and strengthen our democratic faith by continuous and effective radio broadcasts."

* * *

Summer radio courses will be offered by the Universities of Minnesota and California and Western Reserve University. For details, write them, or the Federal Radio Education Committee, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

44 Years of Know-how

in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee. 20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

SECRETARY-TREASURERS BUYERS' GUIDE

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

L. J. IMBER COMPANY
Founded by L. J. Imber, Formerly of Green Duck Co.

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS
for ADVERTISING
UNION DUES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS
EMPLOYEES' BADGES
Recognized Union Labels
No Charge for Designs and Sketches
Also Specializing in
Light and Heavy Stamping
Coining and Embossing
Small, Intricate and Special Stampings.
Tools and Dies
N. Y. Representative
HERBERT R. LERMAN
AL. 4-3356
37 E. 14th St.
Detroit Representative
CLARENCE L. HOULE
CAD. 9085
424 Book Bldg.
L. J. IMBER COMPANY BRUnswick 7815
1725-41 W. North Ave.
CHICAGO, 22, ILLINOIS

FLAGS EMBLEMS

TEDDY'S
UNION LABEL STORE
Union Dues Buttons
Lapel Buttons
Campaign Buttons
(Celluloid or Litho-Metal)
Convention Badges
•
American Flags
Organization Flags
Parade Caps
Emblems
•
Brief Cases, Secretary Cases
Bill Folds
•
All Articles Bear the Union Label
231 SO. WELLS ST. CHICAGO
Phone: Webster 4104 ILLINOIS

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

STATIONERY

PAPER WORKERS LOCAL 566 UNION MADE CIO
LET MILPRINT FURNISH YOUR
CIO STATIONERY
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES
MILPRINT, Inc.
431 WEST FLORIDA STREET
MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN
Over 750 CIO Employees

BUY WAR BONDS

Vets' Seniority—Labor's Position

The CIO and the AFL in their letter to Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines call for a reinterpretation of Section 8 of the Selective Service Act, with these objectives in mind:

1. Restoration of a veteran to his old job with additional seniority equal month for month to the time in service.

2. Granting a veteran who never worked before in the plant seniority equal month for month to the time he spent in the service, after he serves a probationary period.

3. Guarantee that a wounded veteran who loses his statutory re-employment protection should be given another job he can do and should be guaranteed wages paid an able-bodied worker doing similar work.

The Railway Labor Organizations would grant seniority equal month for month for time in service to a veteran returning to his old job, but not to a veteran who never worked on the railroad before.

The rail group opposed unearned seniority, and pointed out that public safety demands experience, and that their half-century-old seniority system has been upheld by the courts in many decisions.

The joint proposals for the interpretation of Section 8 are:

1. A veteran is not to be considered a temporary employe if at the time he entered the service he had acquired seniority rights, or the job he left or similar jobs still exist upon his discharge from service or from hospitalization within one year after his discharge.

2. Satisfactory military service as defined by the interpretation is to exclude only those who were dishonorably discharged, the armed services being asked to discontinue issuance of "intermediate" type discharges, which are neither honorable nor dishonorable.

3. Restoration of a veteran to his old job to include all job rights he would have had if he had remained on the job.

4. In case a veteran's old job or a similar one is not available, he should be eligible to have any other job he can claim in accordance with the seniority system, or—if there is no seniority system—to any job he is qualified to perform to which he in justice has a seniority right.

5. If the employer because of changed circumstances cannot hire the veteran in 90 days, the law is to be understood to protect the veteran's rights for a year to any job he can claim under the seniority system, or—in the absence of a seniority system—to any job he can claim to which he has seniority in justice.

6. A veteran with service-connected disabilities is to be given any job in the plant which he can perform and for which he has seniority under a seniority system or in justice.

7. The 90-day period to reapply for an old job is to be interpreted, in the case of a veteran who was transferred to the Enlisted Reserve Corps to enter an essential job, to mean 90 days after he is released from that job.

8. The veteran's rights are to be subject to his conformity to all reasonable conditions of employment to which he would have been required to conform had he remained continuously on the job.

Name Labor-Vet Job Group

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, U. S. Veterans' Administrator, apparently does not believe all the anti-labor news he reads in the papers.

Following a series of amicable meetings between the CIO Veterans' Committee and veterans' organizations to plan jobs for all, the daily press has been screaming that organized labor and the ex-servicemen's groups aren't speaking anymore.

General Hines apparently takes all these stories with a grain of salt because this week he named a committee to continue the discussions as CIO, AFL and Rail Labor organizations had recommended.

The committee so far consists of Ted F. Silvey, chairman, CIO Reconversion Committee; Robert Watt, AFL; Julius G. Luhrsen, Railway Labor Executives Assn., and Omar B. Ketchum, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

TO NAME OTHERS

General Hines also is expected to name representatives from the Disabled American Veterans, American Legion, Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the railroads and interested government agencies.

The CIO Veterans' Committee, headed by Clinton S. Golden and including CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, had participated in the American Legion employment conference, the first time that the largest U. S. veterans' organization met with labor representatives in public to discuss jobs for all.

The CIO has been working with VFW for more than a year on seniority and other problems.

CIO, AFL and Rail Labor organizations at the Legion conference called for reinterpretation of Selective Service Board Local Board Memorandum No. 190-A after Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service director, attempted to palm off the memorandum as part of the Selective Service Act.

CIO's position as outlined by Golden, is:

"Local Board Memorandum 190-A is incompatible with the intent of Congress, with the efficent protection to the greatest portion of veterans, with the efficient and orderly operation of our economy during the transition from war to peace, and with equity as among veterans and as between veterans and non-veterans."

NMU Men Learn

Soviet Kids Bear Scars of Sevastopol

By LOUIS OGULL

"Long live our American Allies!"

So chanted class after class of Russian children in a renovated school in Sevastopol as visiting CIO merchant seamen were led on a tour of inspection.

The seamen, members of the National Maritime Union, told the story of their trip to the historic Black Sea port in an interview at NMU headquarters in New York last Tuesday. Their ship, the SS William Blount, had delivered a cargo vital to the success of the recent Yalta Conference. It was the first Allied vessel to pass through the Dardanelles and the Bosphorous in more than four years, and it was the first American vessel to anchor in Sevastopol in 22 years.

Military secrecy shrouds the cargo it carried. However, Captain Robert M. Morris, in command of a task unit of the U. S. Eighth Fleet, issued letters of commendation to the entire ship's personnel for having "materially contributed to the success of the U. S. delegation and the entire conference."

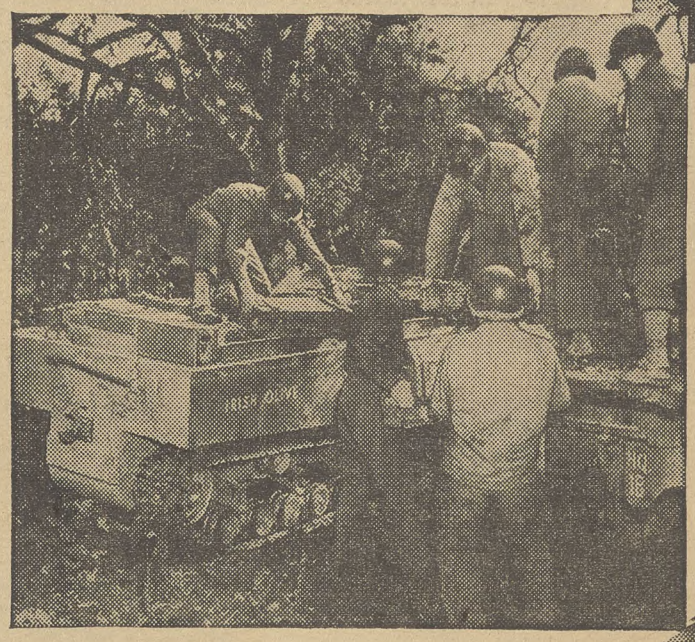
The deep scars of battle were everywhere visible in Sevastopol. They were most poignantly apparent among the nearly 500 school children visited by some of the seamen. Many had but one eye, others carried crutches—most of them had been made orphans by the war. But these youngsters, ranging in age from 4 to 15, smiled and sang happily throughout the visit.

"Please carry our greetings to the school children of America," they urged. The crew members plan to do so through the Teachers Union in New York. They intend to tell also how this Sevastopol school had been turned into a concentration camp during the Nazi occupation and how the present dining hall had been used as a Nazi torture chamber.

AID TO THE YALTA PARLEY was line-of-duty action for these NMU members, some of whom had participated in the D-Day invasion, have been torpedoed, or have taken the dangerous Murmansk run. Left to right: Jerome Marshall, Philadelphia; Pedro Rodriguez, Key West; Fred Hernandez and David Greenberg, New York City.

Action photos from Europe and the Pacific show how U. S. fighting men use the

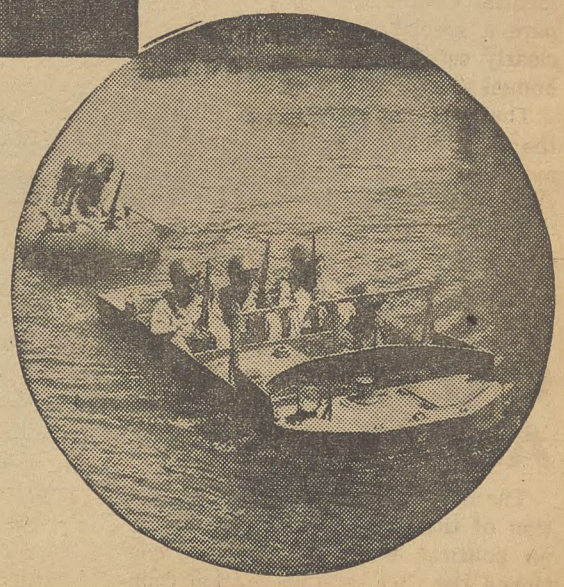
Studebaker Weasel



ABOVE—This Weasel is climbing an embankment somewhere in France, as troops of the U. S. 9th Army pursued the retreating Nazis. The Weasel is geared to negotiate almost impossible grades.

AT LEFT—Mortar shells are being put aboard a Weasel in a western European combat area at a platoon ammunition dump only 800 yards behind the front lines.

BELOW—Here's a Weasel in the water, towing rubber rafts filled with supplies in the Bougainville campaign. This new "Champion" in warfare proved valuable also on Iwo Jima and in the Philippines.



THIS surprise vehicle of the war, the Studebaker Weasel, travels swiftly and stealthily on broad, flexible, rubber-padded tracks. Sure-footed on sand, snow, mud or swamp, where many other vehicles bog down, it also takes to deep water like a boat, when necessary. Thousands of Weasels are now streaming off the Studebaker production lines. Designed by Studebaker engineers, this versatile personnel and cargo carrier is powered by the same 6-cylinder engine that is used in the remarkably economical Studebaker Champion motor car.

Studebaker . . . Peacetime builder of fine cars and trucks

WARTIME BUILDER OF FLYING FORTRESS ENGINES—MILITARY TRUCKS—WEASEL PERSONNEL AND CARGO CARRIERS

News Roundup

Texas House OKs Right-to-Work Bill

Highlighting the need for increased political activity by unions was action this week of Texas and New Jersey legislatures.

In Texas, the House of Representatives jammed through 68-63 Christian American Assn. right - to - work bill, which outlaws the union shop and the checkoff system of collecting dues. The bill now goes to the Senate.

In New Jersey, the Legislature passed a fair employment practice bill that has a good title but makes bad reading. Its chief weakness is that it requires indictment by a grand jury of persons accused of discriminatory employment practices. All strengthening amendments asked by labor, civic and church groups were defeated.

Plea to Stop Coddling Fascists

The U. S. should stop "coddling fascist governments" such as Argentina and Spain and should "open the door" to people on our side, George Baldanzi, secretary of the Free Italy American Labor Council and vice-president of the CIO Textile Workers, told the House Foreign Affairs Committee this week.

Baldanzi, with Council President Joseph Catalanotti, a vice-president of the CIO Clothing Workers, appeared with a large group to ask for early hearings on Rep. Marcantonio's (ALP N. Y.) bill (HJ Res 99) to make Italy a full member of the United Nations rather than a "co-belligerent."

"If we do not permit peoples who have shown their desire to atone for their errors and to contribute to the common cause, to participate fully with us, then we are sending them back into the arms of those from whom we came to liberate them," Baldanzi pointed out.

"Leggo of me and jump, Kelsey! I told you a hundred times that parachute is UNION-MADE!"

Threat to Democracy

State anti-labor laws such as that recently passed in Alabama with Christian American Assn. sponsorship are part of a drive to "sterilize the exercise of rights which we are convinced are vital to the national interest." That was what CIO General Counsel Lee Pressman told the Supreme Court this week in oral argument.

Pointing out that these laws spring up in states that are being newly industralized, and that they come out of inexperience and fear of labor unions, he added:

"The states in which this legislation has emerged have assummed and anticipated evils which have not moved more industralized states to apply similar sanctions."

L. A. Election Victory

A broad coalition of CIO and progressive business forces this week helped re-elect Mayor Fletcher Bowron, Democrat, of Los Angeles. In a 13-candidate race, Bowron polled nearly 140,000 votes; the next highest man received 47,000.

Hits Speculation

Pres. R. J. Thomas, of the CIO Auto Workers, this week wrote Fred M. Vinson, Federal director of War Mobilization and Conversion, urging immediate action to halt speculation and inflated pricing of real estate and lands.

Thomas told Vinson that property owners are selling homes and land "at prices so exorbitant as to constitute a serious threat both to wartime rent regulations and to postwar economic stability."

Backs Urban League

Support for the Natl. Urban League's drive for $350,000 to finance its 1945 service expansion program was voiced this week by CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

Full Text of CIO Board Resolutions

The following resolutions were unanimously passed at the meeting of the CIO Executive Board, April 12.

Study of Annual Wage Program

WHEREAS, (1) The CIO, in pursuance of its demand for guaranteed annual wages, has secured the appointment of a Presidential Committee to study and formulate a program dealing with the establishment of an annual wage for workers, and

(2) It is essential that full information be supplied this Committee to demonstrate the necessity of adopting guaranteed annual wages as an essential means to achieve full employment.

RESOLVED: The Executive Board of the CIO hereby authorizes the President of the CIO to appoint a Special Research Committee on annual wages to consist of research representatives from the several CIO unions covering industries that present the basic issues involved in this problem, and the national CIO Research Dept.

The purpose of this Committee will be to assist the several international unions in the preparation of the necessary data for submission to the Presidential Committee, and also to prepare a special CIO study which will clearly set forth the CIO position on annual wages.

The national office of the CIO, and the constituent unions, should make available to the Committee all necessary assistance to carry on its work.

All material prepared by the Committee shall be submitted to the Executive Officers of the CIO for prior approval.

CIO Political Action

The Seventh Constitutional Convention of the CIO adopted a resolution on political action in which it continued the CIO Political Action Committee in its present form and as then constituted and directed that the Committee "shall be charged with the task of directing the work of political education and political action of CIO and shall service, advise and coordinate the work of the political action committees of state and city bodies which are the instrumentalities of the political activities of CIO in the field.

The CIO Political Action Committee now makes the following recommendations to the Executive Board for the implementation of this convention resolution:

1. Each state and city industrial union council shall establish a political action committee. These committees shall be the agencies of the CIO to carry out its program of political education and political action both among the membership of CIO, and, in cooperation with other progressive community groups and organizations, among all the people of their communities. They shall be serviced by and work under the general supervision of the CIO Political Action Committee.

2. Each international union shall appoint at least one person to be in charge of political action within such international union to maintain liaison with the CIO Political Action Committee and to have general direction of the work of the political action committees established in the local unions of such international.

3. The political action committees of the state and city industrial union councils, under the direction of the CIO Political Action Committee, in conjunction with the national CIO legislative committee and other appropriate CIO committees and departments, shall inaugurate a broad and intensive campaign within their communities in support of:

(a) The Bretton Woods agreement and H.R. 2211 for the ratification thereof;

(b) The Dumbarton Oaks proposals;

(c) The Wagner-Murray-Dingell Social Security Bill;

(d) The Murray-Thomas Full Employment Bill;

(e) Federal legislation to obtain a 65c minimum wage;

(f) Such other issues as may be determined from time to time.

4. The political action committees of state and city industrial union councils, acting under the general direction of the CIO Political Action Committee shall likewise continue and intensify the work of securing the fullest possible exercise of the right of franchise by organization for a maximum registration and vote and shall promote united action in the political field in collaboration with other organizations of labor, progressive groups, and forward-looking leaders of the two major political parties.

5. The CIO Political Action Committee has prepared a project for the publication of a pamphlet a month for distribution among CIO members at a cost of 50 cents for each series of 12 pamphlets. The subject matter and contents of each pamphlet are to be under the supervision of an editorial committee appointed by the president of the CIO including representatives of international unions and the national office of the CIO. In order to assure the success of this project, it is recommended that the international unions guarantee an aggregate minimum purchase of 250,000 pamphlets per month, by agreement among the internationals to assume proportionate shares of this guarantee.

6. In order to provide funds for the next 12 months for the payment of the administrative expenses of the CIO Political Action Committee and to finance its activities in connection with the issues enumerated in paragraph 3, the international unions shall make contributions from their treasuries to the committee in the aggregate amount of $250,000 pro-rated among such internationals.

7. The CIO Political Action Committee shall formulate a program for voluntary contributions to the committee by individuals and for a drive for such contributions among the members of CIO and their friends, the proceeds arising therefrom to be used to finance the activities of the National CIO Political Action Committee and of the state and city committees in connection with local, state and national primary and election campaigns.

8. A series of regional meetings shall be held during the months of May and June, to be followed by city-wide meetings, for the purpose of bringing the foregoing program to the attention of the membership of CIO, stimulating campaigns on the issues enumerated above and intensifying the work of CIO in the field of political action.

Labor, Industry Charter

WHEREAS, President Murray for the CIO, President William Green for the AFL, and President Eric Johnston for the U. S. Chamber of Commerce have agreed upon a charter for labor and management which furnishes the basis for continuing the national unity, that has proven to be so effective in the successful prosecution of the war, for the postwar period and thereby achieve a vastly expanding economy and creation of unlimited opportunities for every American and assure an enduring world peace; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the CIO Executive Board wholeheartedly approves this charter and authorizes President Murray and the other CIO representatives to serve on the national committee which is to be established under this charter to participate in its work and seek to accomplish a full implementation of the principles set forth in the charter.

United for the

The CIO NEWS caught delegates off

1 "THE OBJECTIVES OF men are pretty much the same wherever you go," declared CIO's President Philip Murray, "and so the common objective of a united labor movement. It is for the attainment and the perfection of the peace; the stopping of the world blood bath, and all the miseries of war that come in its wake."

2 VINCENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO represents 4,000,000 workers in 17 countries in the Confederation of Latin American Workers. For them he says: "In Latin America, we have no special point of view. In London we resolved on important matters about the condition of the peace and the postwar problems. Now our purpose is to present to the United Nations meeting in San Francisco our resolutions. This new found unity of the workers of the world is one of the greatest victories of this war. I take great pleasure in saluting the workers of the United States through The CIO NEWS, and my friend, Philip Murray, the President of the CIO."

3 ANGEL COFINO, secretary general of the Electrical Workers Union of Cuba, is among the 13 members of labor's international administrative committee. He represents Cuba's workers, organized into the Confederation of Cuban Workers, with a membership of 600,000. His own electrical union numbers 18,000.

4 SIDNEY HILLMAN TOGETHER with Murray represents the CIO on the administrative committee of thirteen, faced with the task of drafting a constitution. He attended the London conference, declaring: "I am deeply impressed with the oneness of labor's international thinking." Another international labor meeting will be held in Paris.

5 MICHAEL TARASOV REPRES of the Russian trade unions, t Trade Unions of the U.S.S.R. He Russian Brotherhood of Railroad repair of cars, and as a conductor Red Army officer on the "road to ship of the American and the Sovi shed on the battlefield—your soldi Germany. The best and strongest meet in danger and in need. The warmly the workers who sent thei are especially thankful to the sean

A PALL DESCENDED on the spirits of the international d ington this week, as they heard the news of the death full of confidence of victory, concerned with lab or's role and labor's new-found unity, and it was marred only by the pass Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The sessions of the committee of thirteen opened merely passing, and adjourned, honoring his memory.

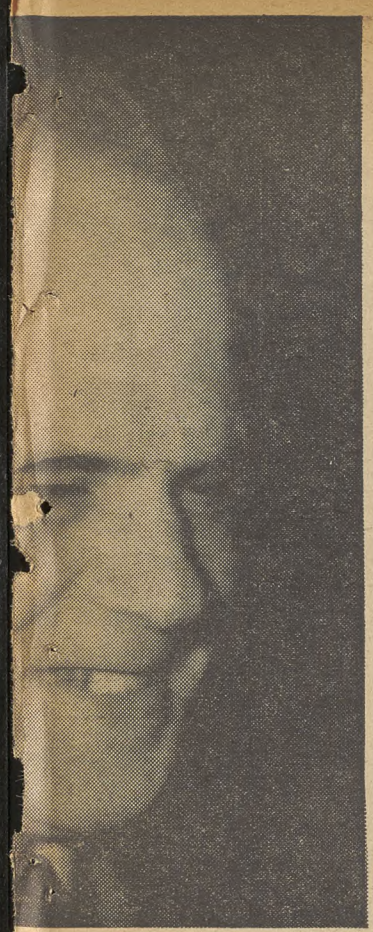
The statement was signed by Philip Murray and Sidney Sir Walter Citrine and Ebby Edwards of the United Kingdom, chon of France, by Michael P. Tarasov of the USSR, by Vince Cofino of Latin America, by W. Schevenels of th e IFTU, and tional Trade Secretariats. The signers, togeth er with V. Ku of China, who had not yet arrived, composed the committee ference representing 245 delegates from 45 nati ons, as an ad constitution for labor's new organization. This group will p to gain for international labor a consultative voice at the Uni

The statement declared:

"The visiting delegations to this administrative committe leagues their sorrow at the grievous blow that has fallen up and of the whole democratic world. They share too with the the United Nations have been led led so far on the road to vic strength of purpose and clearness of vision as Franklin Delan democracy and freedom are principles calling for the fullest

"Franklin Delano Roosevelt fell in battle for the rights of

8 A MEXICAN, AN American, a Britisher, a R ussian, and a the workingmen throughout the world. They are left dano, Philip Murray, Ebby Edwards, a vice pres ident of the secretary treasurer of the British Federation of Miners, Mich Ebby Edwards together with Sir Walter Citri ne represents the British TUC. "I want Americans to know the marvelou able to stand up, especially in the south due to the bombing First, the aircraft, then the V-1 and the V-2 ca me, but the has been one of real confidence that they were pl aying a part themselves but for the people of the world," said Mr. Edwards



Common Needs of Workingmen

guard as they arrived in Washington. Watch for more pictures and interviews next week.

SENTS the 20,000,000 members
e All Union Central Council of
is also chairman of the Central
Trainmen. He worked on the
His oldest son, aged 23, is a
Berlin." He says: "The friend-
et people is cemented by blood-
ers and ours—against Hitlerite
friendships are made when we
Soviet people appreciate very
r products to our country. We
nen and the pilots."

elegates as they arrived in Wash-
of President Roosevelt. They were
stake in the future, happy with
ing of a friend and supporter,

o adopt a statement on Roosevelt's

Hillman from the United States, by
by Louis Saillant and Benoit Fra-
nte Lombardo Toledano and Angel
J. H. Oldenbroek of the Interna-
znetsov of the USSR and T. T. Liu
of 13, elected by the London con-
ministrative committee, to draft a
ceed to San Francisco in an effort
ted Nations conference.

e share with their American col-
the people of the United States,
m the thankfulness and pride that
tory by such men of high courage,
Roosevelt, to whom the ideals of
measure of devotion.

the common man."

Frenchman shake hands uniting
o right: Vincente Lombardo Tole-
British Trade Union Congress and
ael Tarasov and Louis Saillant.
7,600,000 organized members of
s way the British people have been
which never ceased since 1940.
irit of the people through it all
n freedom and peace, not only for

6 BENOIT FRACHON was a turner in the metal industry. His union is the largest in France, 685,000 strong. He lived through five years of illegal existence. He said: "Fascism tried to destroy our unions. In August, 1940, Vichy dissolved the French Confederation of Labor. They permitted unions to continue on a local basis, although under strict police supervision. In effect, they broke off the heads of the union, smashed the center of organization, and attempted to exploit the local organizations for themselves. Labor had to apply for permission to hold a local meeting; had to submit the agenda to the police, and the actual meeting was supervised by the police. We joined the Council of Resistance, and worked underground with revolver in hand."

7 "OUR LIVES WERE full of drama and tragedy. Untold is the story of suffering of France. The French CGT today has 4,680,000 members. I, too, was in France, during the entire occupation by the Nazis.' Louis Saillant was the national leader of the Council of Resistance, a patriotic movement of political parties and trade unions opposed to Naziism. The toll of French labor is heavy. Two million Frenchmen were sent as prisoners of war to Germany—1,000,000 were civilian workers, and 1,000,000 were soldier prisoners. Seven thousand organizers and administrative officers of the French trade-union movement were killed. Eight thousand were deported as political prisoners to concentration camps. Eighty thousand trade unionists from the rank and file were killed.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Peace Plans Shaping Up

Next week (April 25) sees the opening of the United Nations conference in San Francisco.

The meeting will decide how we and our children—and our children's children—shall live in the future.

The question of possible future wars or future peace is not the only issue involved in the San Francisco meeting.

The things that are done there will involve our future jobs, our economic security and our social welfare, as well as the jobs and welfare of the other peoples of the world we live in.

Four members of the U. S. Congress are going to attend—two from each of the major parties. What is the job of the 433 Representatives and the 94 Senators who will stay in Washington? What will they have to do besides wait for the decisions of San Francisco?

And what is the job we as voters have to do while the San Francisco meeting goes on, and after it ends?

The pro-United Nations forces in Congress, and especially in the Senate, where treaties must be ratified, will need all the support they can get from us at home.

The forces in Congress that oppose the United Nations do not conveniently label themselves. Frequently they take refuge behind double-talk of the Vandenberg variety. They usually profess support—with a "yes but," or a string of reservations attached.

The pro-United Nations forces in the Senate do not have the clear two-thirds majority that is required to ratify a treaty in sight. The "yes but" men and the doubtful ones are the key.

Unless a big proportion of these —about 20 out of the total of 96— vote with the 46 pro-United Nations men to ratify the treaty that will come out of San Francisco, the conference will be a failure.

This is our key to action, as President Murray outlined it to us in declaring April "United Nations Month."

Both our Senators and our Representatives should receive letters from every voter while the San Francisco meeting is on—and the volume should increase after its work is over.

The letters should urge active support and votes for the new United Nations Organization that will come out of San Francisco.

They should urge immediate support for the Bretton Woods world trade agreement, now up in the House Banking and Currency Committee and shortly to come up in the Senate.

President Murray summed up the job of every CIO member when he said:

"American labor, because it has always been in the forefront in the fight against fascism, has a great responsibility to see that the fight stays won, to educate itself on the basic principles of our foreign policy and then to join with other patriotic citizens to impress upon Congress the will of the American people."

Congressmen to San Francisco

Two Senators and two Representatives are going to attend the San Francisco United Nations conference, which opens April 25. They will be part of the official U. S. delegation, taking a full part in all discussion and in helping to formulate U. S. policy.

They are: Senator Tom Connally (D. Tex.), chairman if the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R. Mich.), ranking GOP Committee member; Rep. Sol Bloom (D. N. Y.), chairman of the House Foreign Relations Committee, and Rep. Charles A. Eaton (R. N. J.), ranking GOP Committee member.

They'll be leaving with the rest of the U. S. official delegation this week. Letters and messages addressed to them at the United Nations Conference in San Francisco will reach them.

Write to these four men and to your own Senators, urging full support for the new world organization to be worked out at San Francisco.

Jobs In The 'Woods'

Currently the newspapers—especially the Roy Howard chain—are pretending that there's a great mystery about the Bretton Woods world trade agreement that no layman can hope to understand.

Actually Bretton Woods is easy to understand, when we look at it in terms of postwar jobs. Through the operation of this agreement, CIO President Murray estimates, the U. S. can secure about 5,000,000 jobs in export trades. Here's the breakdown that one CIO union, the United Auto Workers, has worked out in its latest Research Report.

According to the UAW, which cites U. S. Treasury Secretary Morgenthau as authority, the Bretton Woods agreement means at least a market for 1,000,000 cars a year, plus other Detroit industrial products.

This means 100,000 jobs for Detroit workers, the UAW Research Report estimates. And that's only a starter —if the Bretton Woods agreement is ratified by Congress.

The Bretton Woods bill (HR 2211), is sitting in the House Banking and Currency Committee. Have you written your Congressman to get it out on the floor and passed?

'Everybody's Business'

"Everybody's Business," CIO's new 20-page pamphlet explaining Dumbarton Oaks and Bretton Woods, is off the press.

It's an illustrated, two color job that sells for five cents a copy, $4.50 per 100, $17.50 for 500.

Paper is scarce, and the first run had to be held down. Order now from Publicity Dept., CIO, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

A quick tabulation of bills now before Congress.

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Missouri Valley (S 555)	Sets up MVA (like TVA) to control floods, bring new industries, jobs and farms to nine states.	Hearings set for April 16 in Senate Commerce Committee. CIO to testify.	Write your Senators to support.
Price Control (SJ Res 30)	Renews Price Control Act, enforcement agency.	Reported out of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee (Sen. Wagner, D., N. Y., Chmm.) May reach floor before House Committee hearings.	Write Senators and Representatives to renew, with repeal of Bankhead, Taft and Taber riders that now hamper price control and enforcement.
Bretton Woods (HR 2211, S 540)	Promotes world trade; prevents economic aggressions; means jobs for U. S. workers, markets for industry and farms.	Bogged down by GOP in House Banking and Currency Committee; unfavorable report threatened.	Urge your Representative to support without amendments, which would throw entire agreement open again, take months to be passed on by other nations.
FEPC (S 101, HR 2232)	Makes Fair Employment Practice Committee a permanent U. S. agency with enforcement powers.	HR 2232 is still stalled in House Rules Committee; filibuster shaping up in Senate against S 101	Wire Rules Committee Chairman Sabath (D., Ill.) for rule to get HR 2232 on House floor; write your two Senators to oppose threatened filibuster.
Polltax repeal (HR 7)	Brings vote to millions in polltax states.	Discharge Petition No. 1 being circulated to get HR 7 out of House Rules Committee; 218 signers needed, 173 in.	Ask your Representative to sign DP 1 if he hasn't done so; vote for HR 7 on floor.

(Note: Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Coming Up— Issues to Watch

MISSOURI VALLEY: Hearings begin April 16 on S 555, the bill to create a Missouri Valley Authority to do the same thing for nine Missouri River states that TVA did for the Tennessee area.

The hearings are set first in the Senate Commerce Committee. After that the bill goes to Senate Irrigation and Reclamation and then to Senate Agriculture.

Getting the bill out on the Senate floor will take a long, tough campaign. At stake are 1,500,000 man-years of work, new industries for nine states, new farm land for thousands of veterans, new life for millions of farmers and good customers for businessmen.

Start writing your Senators now urging support for S 555.

* * *

FEPC: A big push is needed to get the bi-partisan bill (S 101, HR 2232) for a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee out of the House Rules Committee, where its bottled up.

Writing to all CIO affiliates on the need for a new drive for FEPC, Legislative Director Nathan Cowan said this week:

"Full employment and fair employment are inseparable. The right to compete for jobs on an equal footing is a basic one, inherent in our constitution.

"No special privilege is provided the Negro or any other minority group by creating a permanent FEPC . . . Oppression of any minority directly threatens the security of all of us.

"The CIO stands four-square behind the establishment of a permanent FEPC, with power to issue orders enforceable through the courts, as our best guarantees against this threat."

Have you written?

* * *

FULL EMPLOYMENT: Senate Banking and Currency Committee hearings on the Full Employment Bill (S 380) will start in a few weeks, after the Committee is through with the Bretton Woods bill (S 540).

* * *

EMIC: CIO is working to get the Emergency Maternity and Infant Care program that helps GI wives and babies extended and improved to cover veterans families and other GI groups now excluded.

The bill to renew EMIC and to provide funds will be ready April 16. Watch the Guide for further information.

EMIC has helped 600,000 GI families. Its morale value is incalculable.

WASHINGTON GUIDE
Published by CIO Legislative Dept.
PHILIP MURRAY, President
NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary
Editorial Committee
John Edelman **Robert K. Lamb**
C. W. Fowler **Irving Richter**

Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

UAW Reg. Dir. Paul E. Miley, Cleveland, reports: Workers at the American Frog and Switch Co., Hamilton, Ohio, voted for the CIO. Intl. Rep. Bernard Wilberding was in charge of the drive and will start negotiations for a contract immediately.

Thos. J. Gallagher, Org. Dir., IUM&SWA, reports: Beth-Fairfield Yard, Baltimore, Md., employees voted 98% for CIO. Schoell Metal Crafts, Miami, Fla., Machinists & Foundry Workers Division of IUM-& SWA won by 56% over no union. At Wilmington Welding & Boiler Works Repair Yd. & Shops, Wilmington, Calif., CIO won by 64% over AFL and no union. At Florida Shipbuilding Corp., Ojus, Fla., IUM-SWA won by 62% over no union. A card check at Eastern Refrigerator Co., sub-contractors, Jacksonville, Fla., showed 14 out of 14 workers for the CIO.

CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. Wm. Mayo, South Bend, Ind., reports: Michigan Paper Co., Plainwell, Mich., CIO 114, no union 83. PWOC Field Rep. Charles Mitchell and Neil Chesebro conducted this election.

Geo. Craig, CIO Reg. Dir., reports: North Brothers, Philadelphia, UERMWA-CIO 144, Yankee Tool Assn. 60, against 3.

CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. A. R. Hardesty, Dallas, Texas, advises: Southwest Tablet Manufacturing Co., Dallas, CIO 79, against 16. CIO Field Rep. A. M. Carter directed this campaign.

Taxicab drivers employed by the National Transportation Co., (Parmelee Cab System) voted 1102 to 1004 in favor of the CIO Transport Workers to represent them as bargaining agent. The election was ordered by the Board after the union argued successfully for reconsideration of cicumstances of an earlier poll last August, which the union lost by a vote of 1017 to 1001.

Acting CIO Reg. Dir. R. W. Starnes, New Orleans, advises that the United Press Bureau staff members in New Orleans are now members of the CIO Newspaper Guild. They were signed up by CIO Pub. Rela. Rep. Edward Stone. This group will automatically come under a national agreement.

CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Bonacci of Utah, advises: Negotiations of a new wage agreement for the CIO Bartenders of Rock Springs, Wyo., have been completed and the new wage scale has been approved, effective as of April 1, 1945. He also advises that organization has been completed among the employes of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. They have applied for a charter to the CIO Rubber Workers. They are now engaged in negotiations for a new wage agreement.

A. H. Esposito, President, PJ&NWA, reports: Shields Co., Attleboro, Mass., CIO 48, against 30. Intl. Rep. John Galluccio and Alfred Bregnard were in charge.

Wm. B. Taylor, Dir. Oil Workers Campaign, advises: Cities Service, Pettys Island Refinery, CIO 138, against 26. Botckeler Associates, Trenton, Mich., CIO 82, against 57.

Harry E. Jones, CIO Field Rep. reports: Wm. H. Frear Co., Inc., Troy, N. Y., CIO United Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employes, 92, against 61.

CIO Reg. Dir. James Ritchies, St. Louis, reports: C. Nelson Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, UERMWA-CIO has been certified at this plant. Rep. Logedon of the UE was in charge. An election at Robertson Aircraft Corp., St. Louis, gave CIO 19, AFL 0.

WORLD LABOR MEET

Delegates from Latin-America, Great Britain, France, Russia and other countries representing the World Trade Union Conference are now assembled in Washington preparing the proposed constitution which will be submitted to the various trade union movements in the countries for suggestions to be made at the conference which is expected to be held in Paris sometime in September. Delegates will proceed from Washington, D. C., to San Francisco to be on hand at the United Nations meeting.

As Ernest Bevin, Labor Minister of Production, Great Britain, said in his address to the delegates attending the World Trade Union Conference in London, "We have everything to gain from a free Press, free speech and free exchange of all the great cultural developments between the various countries, so that wherever men think and work for the benefit of humanity the results of their efforts are open and free to all . . .

"I know of no other body in the world, diverse as we are in colour race, creed and nationality, where men stick together as the working people have got to do."

Shipyard Union Offers Annual Wage Program

A comprehensive plan for a guaranteed annual wage for shipbuilding and ship repair workers, based upon a $3,000 wage for standard skilled mechanics with other groups paid in proportion, was adopted last week by the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers' general executive board.

Also adopted was a proposal calling for reduction of the workweek from the present 48 hours to 40 and later to 35 hours, as soon as practicable.

The annual wage plan, announced by the union's president, John Green, recommended:

1. Establishment of a subcommittee of the War Production Board's Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee with labor, management and government equally represented, which would meet before midsummer to institute such a plan.

2. A standard annual wage pattern set at $3,000 for first class mechanics on a 35-hour week basis, with rates for other classifications in proportion.

3. Severance pay for all workers permanently laid off, equivalent to 8 per cent of their annual earnnigs up to a maximum of five years' benefits.

4. A planned construction program with allocation of new construction and repairs to maintain a constant level of employment.

5. A guaranteed annual wage insurance plan to provide for furloughed workers, through a fund raised by a 3 per cent payroll tax paid by employers until a reserve fund of $150,000,000 is established. The fund would be used to pay furloughed workers the difference between state unemployment insurance and the guaranteed annual wage.

6. A merit rating system aimed to encourage continuity of employment, under which employers would be freed from further contributions to the wage insurance fund after their reserve is established, for so long as they maintain full employment.

The proposal for establishment of a 35-hour week calls for a study of future needs in naval and merchant ship construction; rescinding of current Navy cutback orders; necessary cutbacks to be made in a way that will preserve a sound and healthy postwar industry and on a basis of ships, not yards; and reduction in weekly working hours from 48 to 40, then to 35, with the same take-home pay as for a 48-hour week, plus any increase permitted by revision of the Little Steel formula.

PWOC Appeals To FDR In Wage Case

The standard of living of some 200,000 workers in the meat packing industry has fallen so low, due to rising prices and curtailment of production that "they are unable to provide themselves and their families with the bare necessities of life," Pres. Lewis J. Clark, of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers, told Pres. Roosevelt last week, in an appeal for immediate consideration of the union's wage case.

Speaking as the president of a union representing 165,000 workers in the slaughtering and meat packing industry, Clark said in his letter to the President that the union's members have broken all previous production records and have not had a major strike since Pearl Harbor.

"I am appealing to you to appoint someone to act for you in considering this emergency and to immediately bring together the members of the War Labor Board, Director of Economic Stabilization and the Administrator of the OPA to work out some adjustment," the letter stated.

A circular sent with the letter states that although profits of the packers during 1941 to 1944 were higher than ever before, the workers in the industry have not shared in these profits by any increases.

Textile Pay Boost Goes Into Effect

Wage adjustments ordered by the War Labor Board in the CIO Textile Workers Union case involving 50,000 workers employed by 54 textile companies are to be put into effect immediately by those companies which have not requested price relief, according to a WLB resolution passed last week.

The Board's order called for a 55-cent hourly minimum rate; a 5-cent hourly increase in all rates above 50 cents an hour; a premium of 5 cents an hour for third-shift work in the southern cases, and one week's paid vacation for one year's service for employes in 11 southern companies where vacations were at issue. Five cents an hour retroactive to Oct 1, 1944, is to be paid to all employes unless the parties agree otherwise.

The companies and the CIO union were also directed to negotiate corrected wage-rate structures, using certain key rates as guide posts. The new wage structure must be submitted to the Board for approval.

Taxi Drivers Vote for CIO

Parmelee taxi drivers in New York City voted 1,102 to 1,004 for the CIO Transport Workers Union in an election conducted last week by the Labor Relations Board. Ballots were cast by 2,196 of the 2,459 drivers eligible to vote.

Make Your Family History A Success Story

Take the steps necessary to make it a tale of "Security and Safety."

A breadwinner's wife and children rightfully look to him for protection against want and hardship should they be deprived of his income. This he can provide for them by insuring his life for *enough* to see them through if he fails to survive them.

He can go even further than that by utilizing this sound protection agency for his own benefit should he live.

Ask the Prudential Man To Suggest a Program

THE PRUDENTIAL HAS THE STRENGTH OF GIBRALTAR

The PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA
A mutual life insurance company
HOME OFFICE NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Annual Wage Is Sound Economics, Says Murray

Labor's case for a guaranteed annual wage was presented to the public in an article by CIO Pres. Philip Murray appearing April 8 in the New York Times Sunday Magazine section.

"In one way or another every postwar plan must direct its main objective toward the main-

tenance of the family life; that is, to make employment available for those able and willing to work," Murray stated. "There can be no dignity as a human person without the right to an opportunity to make a decent living for one's self and one's family.

"When any man willing to work is denied this right, he is no longer treated as the moral equal of his fellows. The individual feels like a social outcast; the unemployed feel they are not wanted.

"Only the work and responsibility that go with a useful job can make people feel that they are a part of their community, and not outcasts beyond its pale."

Taking up the problem of how full employment can be achieved, Murray declared that it "will not come by itself. Hard thinking, bold planning and the unselfish cooperation of all groups are essential to its achievement."

CRUX OF CASE

After outlining the background for the reasoning which prompted his union, the CIO United Steelworkers, to incorporate the guaranteed minimum annual wage in its demands, Murray criticized the social wastefulness of unemployment and the costliness of part-time operations, using the steel industry as an example and then presented the crux of the union's stand.

"Reduced to a simple formula the guaranteed annual wage as requested by the (steel) union, suggests that management be required to give workers 40 hours' work each week for 52 weeks—arriving at a figure of 2,080 hours. That figure of 2,080 hours would be multiplied by whatever is the individual's hourly rate.

"For each week during the life of the contract that the employe, for reasons beyond his control, does not receive a sum equal to this minimum amount, the company shall make up the difference."

STEEL INDUSTRY WRONG

It was not surprising, Murray said, to have the steel industry stamp the guaranteed annual wage as "impractical and illusory." It said the same thing about the 8-hour day, the 40-hour week and workmen's compensation. Steel industry spokesmen were wrong then and are wrong again about the annual wage, he declared.

As an illustration of its sound economic basis, Murray cited the "Minnesota experiment" of George A. Hormel & Co., meat packers of Austin. A contract signed between the company and the CIO Packinghouse workers which guarantees the workers 52 equal pay checks a year has worked effectively since 1940, in spite of the fact that the slaughtering and meat packing industry as a whole leads all the major industries of the country in labor turnover.

On a nationwide basis, idle men competing for the jobs of men who have work is a threat to the economic stability of the nation, Murray said. "It is axiomatic that where workers are assured full employment and economic security they furnish the backbone for the mass purchasing power so essential for the continued turning of the wheels of industry."

In its case before the War Labor Board, Murray explained, the Steelworkers contended "that the steel industry is in a perculiarly fortunate position whereby it can actually plan its operations so that it can produce a substantial percentage of the products for anticipated sales rather than have to wait to produce on the basis of available orders."

Greedy Meat Packers Scream for More Profits

By ELEANOR FOWLER
Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Auxiliaries

It is hard to think of any charges that could come with worse grace from reactionary members of Congress at the present Senate food hearings than their attacks on OPA for failing to end the black market.

They are the very people who, ever since OPA began, have

stood in the way of adequate appropriations. The result is that OPA today has 33,200 enforcement officers, or an average of only one for each county in the country.

Until its enforcement staff is doubled or tripled OPA can't do anything about a lot of violations it knows about.

OPA maintains that there has been terrific exaggeration at the hearings of the extent of the black market in meat, although they know it's a real menace.

HEARINGS PUT-UP JOB

It seems fairly clear to the interested consumer that the hearings are a put-up job. They were engineered by the meat packers, whose purpose is not to get more enforcement, but to get higher ceilings. The meat packers claim that they can't live if they sell at OPA ceilings and that therefore they must go into the black market. Price increases, they say, will increase meat supplies and end illegal sales.

Back in January, OPA asked these same meat packers to submit figures to prove their sad plight, and promised to raise ceilings if present ones proved to be unfair. Only a handful of the packers replied. The rest waited until the price control act was up and came howling to Congress.

It is a well known special interest pressure trick. The textile people did it last year and have netted $100,000,000 more profits from the Bankhead amendment. OPA figures show that present ceilings are giving packers the highest profits they ever made. Since the packers won't produce their own figures it's hard to disprove OPA's.

Mr. Brownlee, head of OPA's price department, gave the Senate food investigating committee pages of facts which showed that OPA price ceilings are not responsible for meat shortages. We have the largest cattle production in our history and they are being fed to normal weights. Moreover cattle slaughter for the last two months is 11% over a year ago. There has been a decline in hog production but that is due to feed shortages and low support prices last winter and not to OPA ceilings.

WORLD MEAT SHORTAGE

The truth is that there is a world meat shortage. Shortages always stimulate profiteering. It is that, and not unfair OPA ceilings, which has brought a black market. Unfortunately there are criminals who take advantage of wartime conditions.

Unnecessary price increases would not help. Vigorous enforcement backed by an aroused public opinion is the only answer.

Start now to organize a campaign in your community to press your Congressmen and Senators to vote for big increases in OPA's budget. And do all you can to rouse the housewives in your area to refuse to deal with black marketeers and report them to their War Price and Rationing Boards.

Labor Education Notes

Eby to Teach At CIO School

How the CIO can help put into effect the 60 million job program is one of the important problems which will be studied at the Southern CIO school, to be held May 7 to June 3 at Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn.

Kermit Eby, director of the Natl. CIO Dept. of Education & Research, will teach a course on Labor Education, and Southern CIO regional directors will discuss CIO policy. The Training Within Industry Service of the War Manpower Commission adapted for teaching shop stewards will be a special part of the program.

Union men and women are already making application to their regional directors to attend, the school announces. Others interested may still contact the CIO directors in their areas. Tuition and board for the month will be $50.

New Feature in "Shipyard Worker"

A series of articles giving "The American Story of Organized Labor" and aimed at interesting new members is being run in the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers weekly paper. Another interesting new feature in "The Shipyard Worker" is a union quiz column called "Mind Sweepers."

The union's educational director, Elwood Peoples, and James Higgins, asst. director at Natl. headquarters in Camden, N. J., are both serving on a new state education committee, set up this month by the State CIO Council.

CIO Radio Chorus Formed in New York

A radio chorus is being organized by the Greater New York CIO Council with a public debut planned for August at Lewisholm Stadium. The chorus director is Simon Rady, music consultant for a number of Army camps in the New York area. Rady has directed choruses for Victor and Columbia recordings and for radio broadcasts on national hook-ups.

Auditions for the CIO radio chorus are scheduled throughout April for CIO members and their relatives, and a final public audition is planned for early May. Further information may be obtained from the council, 1133 Broadway, New York City.

L. A. Council Sponsors School

The Los Angeles CIO Council reports increasing attention being given to workers' education. A Peoples Educational Center, organized with CIO support, is now a thriving institution. Five CIO members were elected to the PEC executive board last year and the council thereafter assisted in recruiting CIO members for enrollment in PEC classes, induced locals to provide scholarships and helped to organize and sponsor courses at various CIO union headquarters.

The council has also worked closely with the Los Angeles City Board of Education and other educational bodies and given active support to progressive policies.

* * *

The Spring 1945 issue of "Labor Education Guide," published by the American Labor Education Service, 437 W. 59th St., New York 19, N. Y., lists current publications dealing with labor and the farmer, the church, management and the community, as well as other material of interest to labor.

Annual subscription to the Guide is 50 cents.

* * *

Mary Lawrence, Tennessee CIO education director, was scheduled to speak this week at the quarterly meeting of the Virginia CIO Council executive board.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY TROUBLE SHOOTER

Art by Mort Meskin
Story by Cole-Greene

COPYRIGHT NATL. CIO NEWS

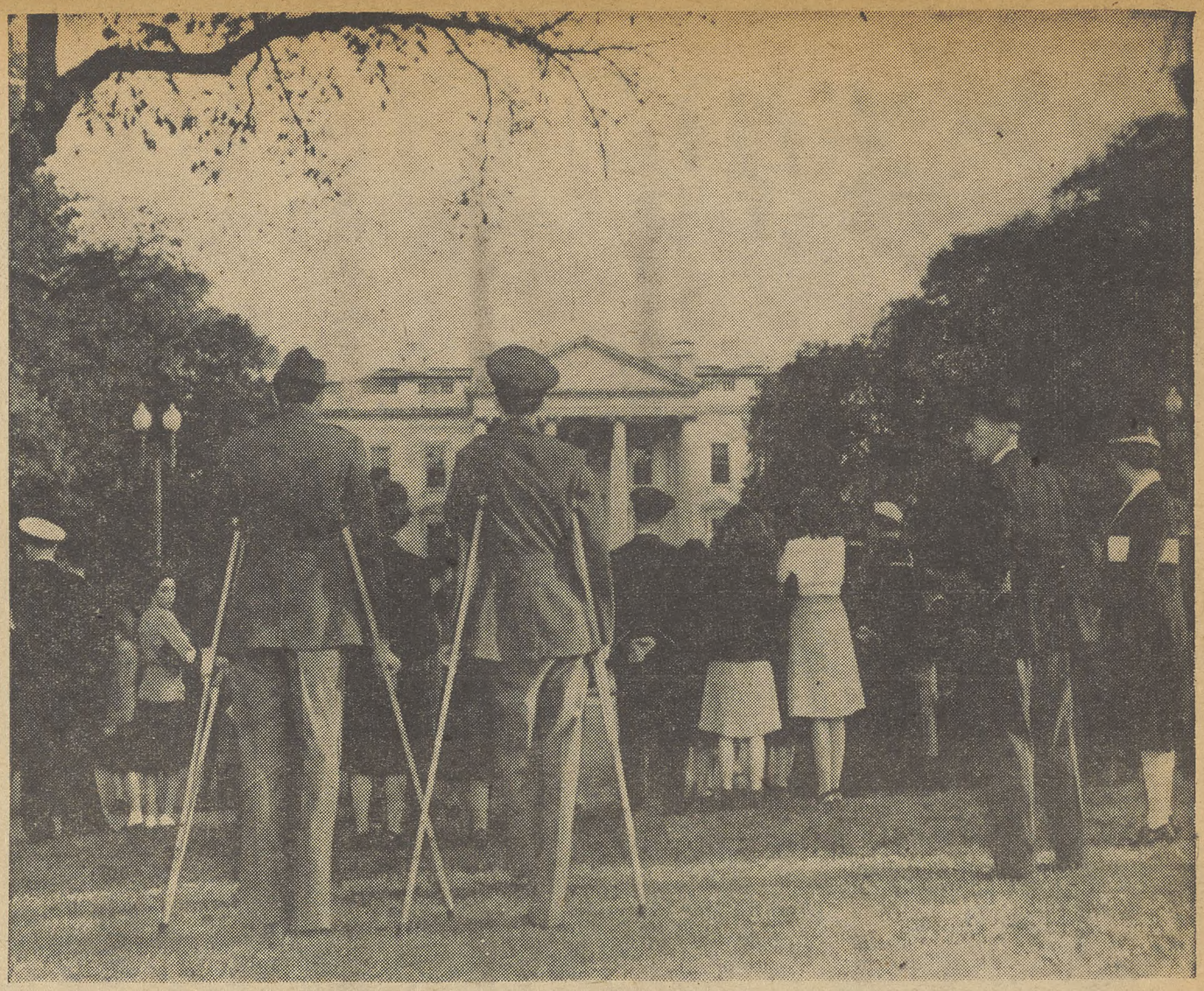
The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with acutal persons, living or dead.

Produced for the CIO Natl. News by ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, Inc.

The Nation Pays Its Last Tribute

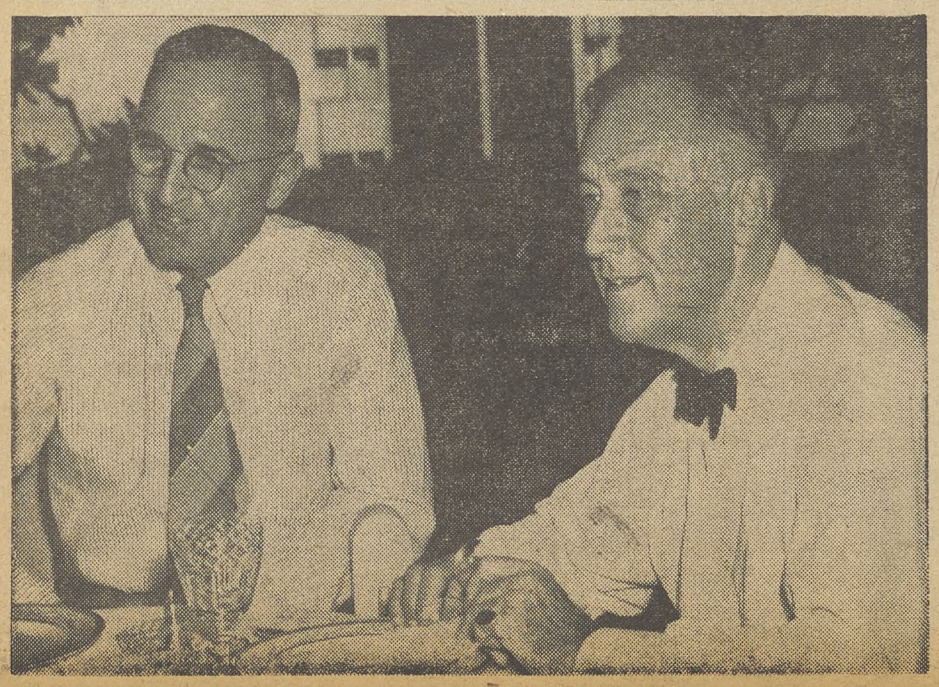
BELOW, LEFT: AT YALTA, the Big Three met for the second time, laid the basis for working together in the postwar. From this meeting, came the plans for the United Nations gathering in San Francisco this month. Left to right are: Prime Minister Winston Churchill, President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin in the patio at the palace in Yalta. In the rear are Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, Admiral Ernest King, Air Marshal Portal and Admiral William D. Leahy, with other high ranking Allied officers, February, 1945.

BOTTOM, LEFT: IN HAPPIER days, President Roosevelt and his running mate, Harry S. Truman. Together they won a fourth term. On learning of Roosevelt's death Truman declared: "The world may be sure that we will prosecute the war on both fronts, east and west, with all the vigor we possess to a successful conclusion. In that faith and with that spirit of courage we must carry on."



ABOVE: CROWDS FILLED Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House when the people heard that Roosevelt was dead.

Murray Pledges Support



Wires sent by CIO's President to Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt and President Harry S. Truman in name of International Executive Board. Full Text Follows:

April 13, 1945

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

In this tragic hour, when responsibilities of historic dimension are thrust upon your shoulders, we, the members of the International Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, extend to you, President Harry S. Truman, our solemn pledge that we will, together with all patriotic citizens of our country, dedicate ourselves to the completion of the domestic and foreign program which our lost leader has so brilliantly and skillfully charted. We know that the fulfillment of this program is your deepest desire and responsibility. Neither domestic nor international division or partisanship must be permitted to jeopardize the monumental task which history now places within your stewardship. The fruits of the late President Roosevelt's brilliant victories are within our grasp. Cooperation and unity alone will see them safely harvested. In the name of the Executive Board of the CIO, I extend to you our pledge that we shall not lag in our determination to work with you so that those tasks may be successfully accomplished.

Philip Murray.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D. C.

The members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations join today with millions of their countrymen to express their grief at the passing of the President. Our sorrow is not only a personal sorrow at having lost a friend and counselor. Our sorrow is more than that. At a time when his courage, wisdom and humanity have made his name a symbol among the peoples of the earth, he has been taken from us. At a time when his spirit was a flaming beacon, leading us to the place of peace and democracy, his light has been put out. At a time when his leadership was a gleaming sword, routing the forces of darkness in the world, that sword has fallen. Only history can do justice to the monumental achievements of this man. From the lips of the common people not only of this country but of South America, Canada, China, and Europe can we learn his gifts to our time. America has been his home, but the world is his sepulchre.

With bowed heads and heavy hearts we renew our pledge to march together with men of good will the world over to the goal which his democratic vision and tremendous courage have chartered for us.

Philip Murray.

The CIO NEWS

National Edition

Weekly Publication
Of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 17 — April 23, 1945

We Remembered His Words

"AND so today, in this year of war, 1945, we have learned lessons—at a fearful cost—and we shall profit by them.

"We have learned that we cannot live alone, at peace; that our own well-being is dependent upon the well-being of other nations far away. We have learned that we must live as men, and not as ostriches, nor as dogs in the manger."

—From the Fourth Inaugural Address of Franklin Roosevelt, Jan. 20, 1945

These words rang in their ears, as the people watched his last journey to the White House. They closed ranks, resolved to take that path he charted toward world security and lasting peace.

"His Devotion Came from an Unfailing Source—The Common Man" Said Murray

Excerpts from an address delivered by CIO's President Philip Murray over the Blue Network on Saturday, April 14, at 6:45 p.m., EWT, on the regular LABOR-USA, program.

ALL nations mourn Franklin Delano Roosevelt; all peoples, great and small, know they have lost a leader and a friend.

Today, while his funeral services were conducted at the White House here in Washington, I thought of the wave of grief that swept around the world at Thursday's tragic news.

In every great city of our country, in the small towns and the villages and the farms, in the mill villages, the coal patches and the steel towns, at sea and on all the world fronts, Americans mourn the loss of their President and their Commander-in-Chief.

It is not they alone who feel his loss. In Europe, on the east and west fronts that are now almost one front, our young men and their allies, the British, the French, the Russians, share the sense of loss that all of us feel. In the most remote villages of China, in the heart of the Philippines, in the most distant islands of the Pacific, and in the Arctic outposts, men and women today know that they have suffered a heavy loss with their American allies and friends.

WE HOLD HIM DEAR

Franklin Delano Roosevelt died in the service of his country and of humanity. He laid down his life as countless soldiers and fighters for freedom have laid down their lives in this greatest of all wars for human liberty. He died no less in the service of freedom than the boys who died on Iwo Jima or on the approaches to Berlin.

Franklin Roosevelt, after a lifetime of service to his people, might on a dozen occasions have chosen honorable retirement from public life, and still have gone down in history as one of America's great. He did not choose to ask for retirement, he chose instead to continue to serve his people and the peoples of the world.

He joins now the great company of Americans who have given their lives for freedom—a great company of men and women whose strength and whose devotion came from an unfailing source, the common man.

Now in the hour of his sacrifice we find ourselves certain of victory and certain of freedom. The oppressed peoples of Europe and Asia find themselves at the dawn of a new life of freedom they have not known before. The oppressors and the torturers of humanity find themselves on the edge of retribution and oblivion.

WE REMEMBER

Those of us who remember the days of the economic depression of only a few years back remember that it was Franklin Roosevelt's interest in and devotion to the common man that pulled us out of the dark valley of unemployment and suffering that we walked in then.

I remember going to him in 1932, when he was Governor of the State of New York. I remember telling him then how the working people of my community—the miners, their wives and their children—were finding their food in garbage cans. I remember telling him of the stunted bodies and the heavy blows to human respect that hunger and privation bring to men and women and above all, to their children.

Governor Roosevelt knew of these conditions. We who visited him then were not bringing him news of another world. His sympathy and his understanding were already on the side of the poor and the unprivileged.

What was new in our meeting was his determination to remedy the conditions of which we spoke. What was new was his conviction that those conditions could be remedied. What was new and hopeful was the confidence he gave to us—and to the nation—when he first took the highest office in our nation in 1933.

That was 12 years ago. In that time, the common man, it is safe to say, has made more progress in terms of economic and social welfare than in any comparable period of our recent history.

WHAT WE GAINED

Before 1933, we had no social security. There was no protection against the hazards of unemployment, of sickness, of old age, of loss of the family wage earner. Today we have a measure of protection, which will grow as we move along the path charted in the past decade.

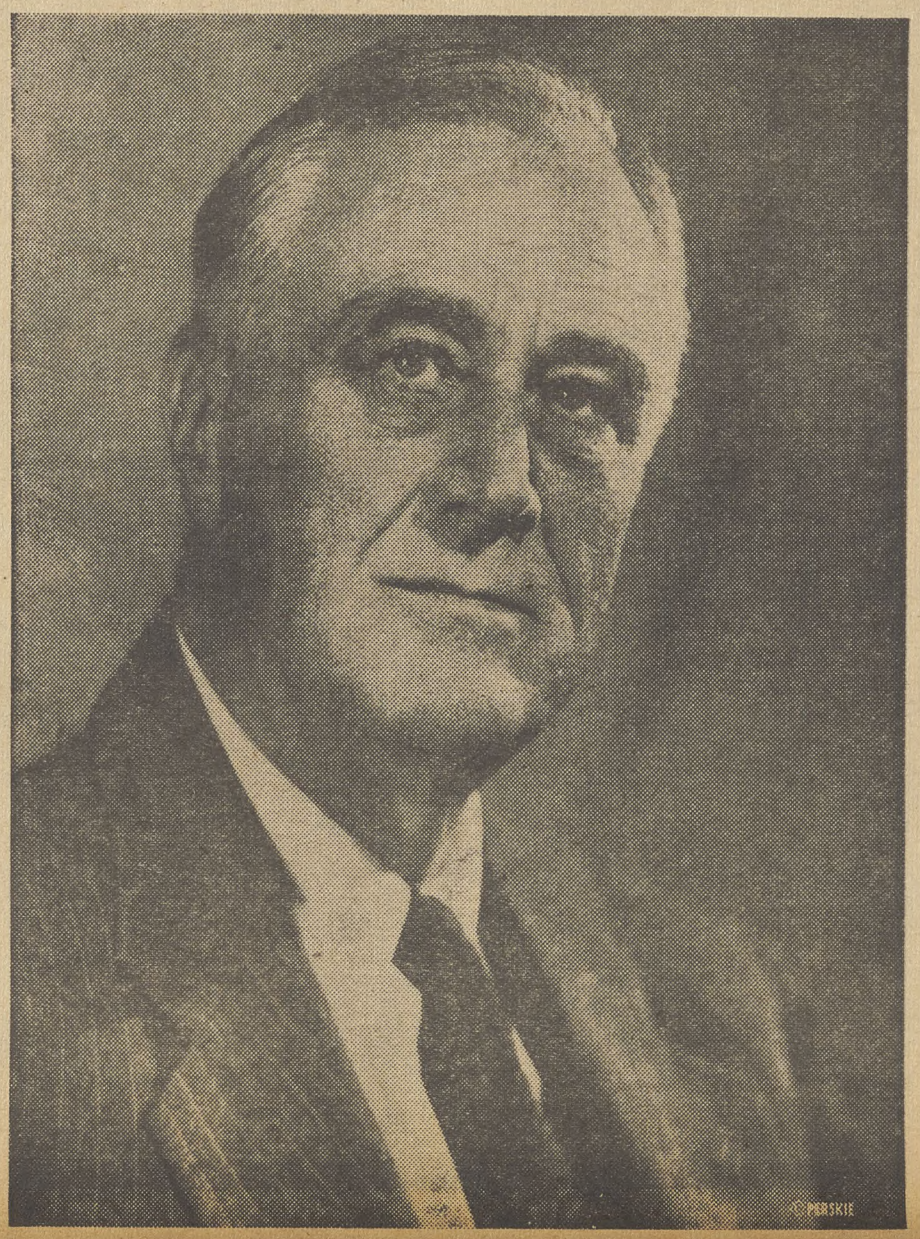
Before 1933, the working man had no guarantee of his right to organize with his fellow workers in unions for mutual protection and mutual benefit. Today we have strong and stable unions, composed of millions of American men and women who work in our factories and mills, in our forests and offices, in our thousands of war production centers all over the nation.

It is well that the working people of America acquired this right to organize in unions backed up by law. It is well that they built their unions for any emergency that might overtake their nation. When the crisis came, the union men and women were ready. Their support of their nation and their Commander-in-Chief was forthcoming instantly, and has been maintained since the treacherous attack at Pearl Harbor.

The miracles of production, which Franklin Roosevelt and high officers of our armed forces have repeatedly praised, were possible because the working men and women were able to organize and perfect their democratic institutions in the period from 1933 until today.

The millions of young men now fighting on the world fronts have equal cause to remember the history of the past 12 years. The boyhood and youth of many hundreds of thousands of them was saved from despair by the measures of aid that President Roosevelt's administration and the Congress undertook.

The Civilian Conservation Corps, the Youth Administration, the projects of WPA and Resettlement, the aid and encouragement given to youth on the farms, are remembered now in the grief of the young soldier and sailor who learns of his Commander-in-Chief's death in action.



WE CALL HIM FRIEND

It is grief not only for a fallen commander who led them to victory, but also for a man who was their friend and their benefactor when they most needed one.

The free nations of the world join with our nation in mourning the death of Franklin Roosevelt.

Again we look to the history of the past 12 years to find the source of this world unity in victory and, at this time, in sorrow. Beginning with the Good Neighbor policy of 1933, which made our sister republics of Latin-America our friends, we find that Franklin Roosevelt was truly the builder of the great alliance that has helped save our country from being overrun by Fascist tyrants. He was, in every sense, the architect of the United Nations.

With the leaders of the United Nations, and in close friendship particularly with the leaders of Britain and the Soviet Union, he built the coalition of power that has overwhelmed Hitler and freed a continent. He has led us, with the oppressed people of Asia and the Pacific, to imminent victory over the imperialist warlords of Japan.

THIS WAS HIS PLAN

Finally, at Teheran and Yalta, at Dumbarton Oaks and Bretton Woods, his leadership has laid the basis for firm continuing friendship among the United Nations and for a just and enduring peace. The Four Freedoms that he enunciated will be the guiding star for future peace and world security.

Death came to him just as he was preparing to cap the structure of the United Nations at San Francisco. What greater obligation can we have than to carry out at San Francisco the aims and objectives for which he gave his work, his devotion and his life?

President Harry S. Truman, his friend and co-worker, has declared that the fight for final victory and the drive for a world of peace and security shall continue.

In making this declaration, President Truman echoes the thoughts that are in every American's heart today. To him, as our Commander-in-Chief, we pledge the same support, the same work, the same devotion that we gave to the great and good man he succeeds.

Speaking on behalf of the six million men and women of the CIO, for their families, and for their sons in the armed forces, I know that I do their bidding when I pledge this:

We will work for victory. We will work for a just and lasting peace. We will work, under your leadership, for the future that has been charted by the beloved man whom Providence in its infinite wisdom has taken from us.

I join with mourning humanity in commending his great soul to God.

Labor Backs You, President Truman

Philip Murray, CIO's President, wires support of CIO. Local, Statewide, and national unions follow with thousands of messages pledging labor backing for victory and security.

Labor closed ranks behind President Harry S. Truman, in the hour of his need, impressed with the simple courage of the man, resolved to carry on the job to the end as Roosevelt did.

CIO's President Philip Murray telegraphed the support of the International Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, promptly upon his taking office, within a few hours of the tragic announcement of President Roosevelt's death.

This telegraphed pledge was followed through by President Murray on the air at 12:30 p. m., on Friday, April 13, 1945, and on Saturday.

"Labor can best honor the memory of its noblest friend by pledging its complete support and loyalty to our new Commander In Chief, President Harry S. Truman. We in the CIO, have the greatest confidence that will most ably fulfill the mandate which the American People gave to Roosevelt and himself in the last elections; that he will lead a united nation to speedy victory, promote all progressive social policies, and carry to a successful conclusion Roosevelt's great work in building a world organization of all the United Nations," President Murray declared.

"But to carry out these tasks, President Truman will need the most active support of all the American people. I know that I can speak on behalf of the whole membership of the CIO, when I say that we shall rally behind President Truman with wholehearted enthusiasm in the cause of labor, our country and all humanity," President Murray concluded.

Immediately following the executive board meeting, President Murray wired all International Presidents of all affiliated to CIO International Unions: "Think it important in interest of war effort that there be no letup in war production out of respect to memory of President Roosevelt. President Truman has expressed the hope that American workers and management will pay their tribute to Franklin Roosevelt by staying on the job and maintaining an unbroken production of war goods. I concur in this and urge that CIO members do likewise."

CIO's national secretary treasurer, James B. Carey, spoke on the radio urging "closed ranks" behind President Truman. He said in part: "America's fighting men can count on labor's loyalty and devotion to back them to the limit, not only through production and every other war activity, but also by strengthening and solidifying our national unity behind President Truman."

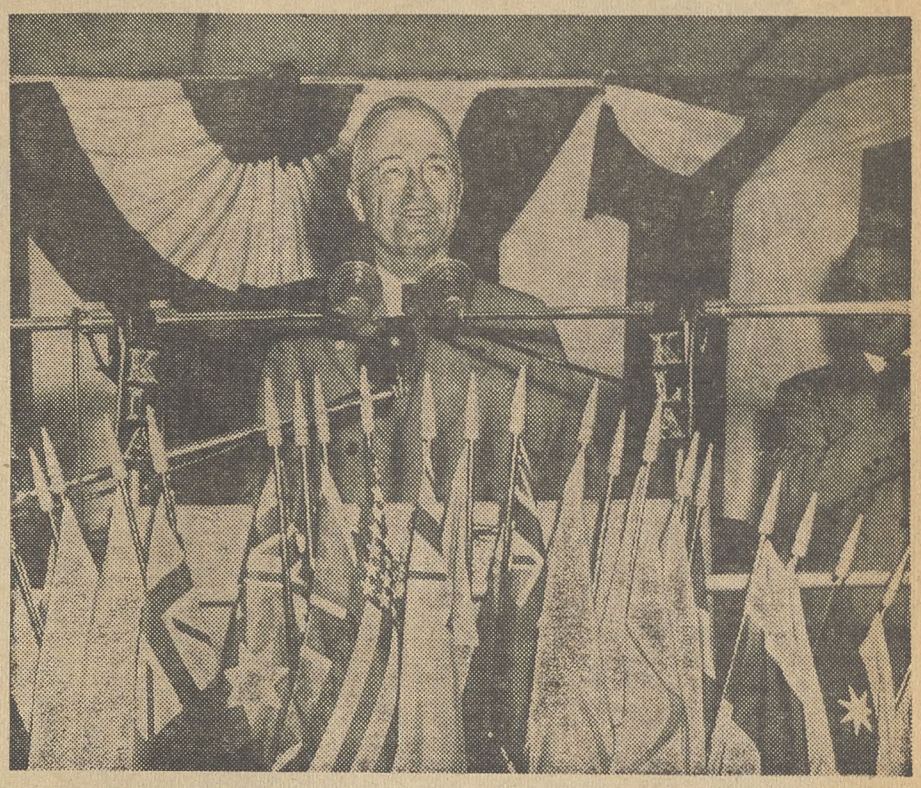
CIO International Unions, and locals telegraphed their deep sorrow, and their strong determination to "close ranks and carry on."

THE UNION, official organ of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers-CIO, put it this way: "We have at hand the tools he helped fashion for the task—the Teheran and Yalta agreements, the Dumbarton Oaks and Bretton Woods plans. The one fitting monument to this great historic figure will be the firm world organization for a lasting democratic peace toward which he led the way."

The officers of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, Albert J. Fitzgerald and Julius Emspak, declared: "The spirit of Franklin D. Roosevelt will continue to inspire people everywhere for victory in war and security in peace. We of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO, join with all others in uniting our nation behind President Harry S. Truman in the great work which lies ahead. Victory and lasting world cooperation must be our tribute to the passing of a great man."

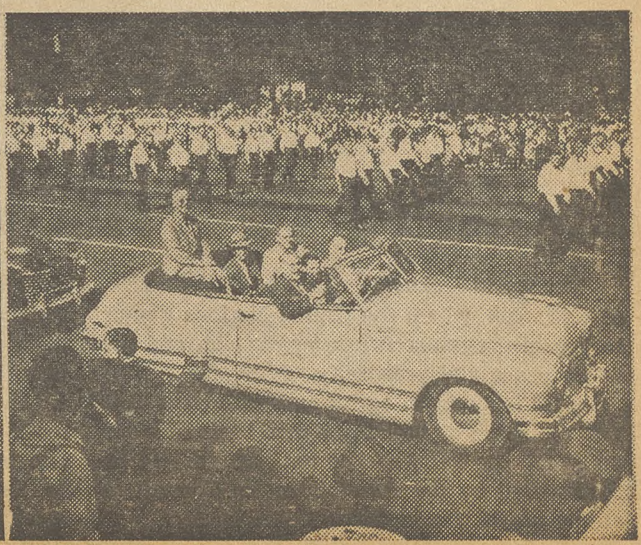
The Oil Workers International Union wired President Truman: "We pledge to you in this dark hour our unfailing support in continuing the program and policies of Franklin D. Roosevelt for winning the war against fascism, building a just and powerful world organization for peace and assuring full employment and prosperity in postwar America," signed by E. Carl Mattern, first Vice President.

Thus began the vast outpouring of wires from locals, executive boards, international unions, city wide, state wide, industrial councils with one unfailing determination: "Closed ranks for victory in the war and the peace."



THE THIRTY-SECOND President of the U. S., Harry S. Truman, was born on a farm near Lamarre, Ohio, May 8, 1884. He lacked funds to attend college, and worked his way through school by taking a porter's job in a Kansas City drug store. Later, he worked in the mail room of the Kansas City Star, then moved to a job in a bank. Discouraged by his slow progress, Truman returned to his father's farm. When World War 1 broke out, he sailed to France as lieutenant and was promoted to captain soon afterward. With the Armistice, he returned home and put his war savings into a Kansas City men's clothing store which failed. Later, he became a highway overseer, then a county judge. He studied law and won the nomination to the U. S. Senate in 1934. Once in the national picture, Truman's hard work attracted attention and he was named head of the Senate committee investigating war contracts, where he demonstrated a capacity for leadership and a thoroughness that won him national recognition. Truman's investigations brought direct and indirect benefits through exposure of shortages in aluminum, rubber, steel, zinc, lead and manpower. The Truman Committee was widely credited with having stopped looseness and corruption in the execution of war contracts. As President, the new chief executive is expected to lean heavily on the people . . . to absorb from them his strength and to look to them for guidance. Loyal in his affiliations, a man of and for the people, President Truman has asked for the support of all Americans, and the help of Almighty God.

MOST DETROITERS HAD their first good look at President Harry S. Truman last Labor Day when he was the featured speaker at the CIO mass meeting in Cadillac Square. Truman spoke then emphasizing that human rights are prior to property rights, and that jobs are more important than profits. Pictures below, left to right: Welcoming committee of rank and file Auto workers with Truman, R. J. Thomas with Truman, and Truman in the Parade's lead car.



A Leader We Can Trust

President Truman's first message to Congress rang true and fine. He said what the American people expected and wanted him to say.

He expressed our national determination to carry through to complete victory and the unconditional surrender of the Axis.

He left no doubt of America's purpose to help build a strong and lasting United Nations organization.

He spoke of our labors to achieve a "social order worthy of our great heritage" and "a really democratic way of life." He promised there will be "no relaxation in our efforts to improve the lot of the common people."

In general, he pledged himself to carry on the great work so well begun by Franklin Delano Roosevelt and to be faithful to his ideals.

The CIO has been among the first to proclaim, in the words of President Murray, "its complete support and loyalty to our new Commander-in-Chief," and its determination to rally behind him "with wholehearted enthusiasm in the cause of labor, our country and all humanity."

In closing ranks behind President Truman, along with all other good Americans, the CIO and its members express their patriotic spirit of national unity, their victory purpose, their desire for United Nations unity and their support for the man upon whom Roosevelt's mantle has fallen.

But, more than this, the working people of America have confidence in President Truman as a man who, in his own right and on his own record, is splendidly qualified to give our country and the world the progressive leadership it needs.

As Roosevelt's running mate, Truman was given the same mandate as he was by the American people in the last elections. As Vice-President he worked closely, ably and loyally with Roosevelt to fulfill it.

In the Senate, Truman distinguished himself with a consistently liberal, progressive and pro-labor record. He was as consistent in his support of Roosevelt's foreign policies. And through the committee he headed he made noteworthy personal contributions to the success of our war effort.

The heavy responsibilities which now fall on President Truman's shoulders are not his alone. They are also the responsibilities of the whole American people, and he can only perform them with our united support.

Labor must, and will, do its full share, and more than its share, in backing up President Truman. It will do this with all the better heart because of the great confidence it has in our new leader.

Looking to 'Frisco

The world looks with hope to San Francisco this week, where the United Nations gather to organize against future aggression and for world peace and prosperity.

World labor is doing its part to further this great purpose by building a firm basis of labor unity for the unity of the nations. It will be represented by the Administrative Committee of the World Trade Union Conference.

The CIO will also be helping through Philip Murray, its consultant to our government's delegation, and through its other officers.

Every one of us can do our part by promoting popular understanding and support, and by urging Congress to approve the Bretton Woods agreement and all other steps necessary for effective world unity.

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

EVER since her first introduction to politics in the last elections, Shirley has been a rooter for Roosevelt. She still is.

The first time she saw his picture, she said, "I like that man." She wore a Roosevelt button long after the elections, because she likes buttons.

Because all around her spoke well of Roosevelt, Shirley chimed in with all the extravagance of four to five years old.

She would look for Roosevelt's picture in the papers. She would call him her "boy friend" or "a nice daddy," and say she wanted to hug him.

It wasn't easy to explain to Shirley what people meant when they said that Roosevelt was dead.

We told her he had gone to sleep and wouldn't wake up again. But she could not accept or understand it.

"Wouldn't he wake up if I went and kissed him?" she asked. "Couldn't we wake him up by putting some candy in his mouth?"

When the voice of Jo Davidson, the sculptor, came over the radio in tribute to his living spirit, saying, "Roosevelt is not dead," Shirley jumped up with excitement.

"Roosevelt isn't dead," she cried, "the radio said so."

★ ★ ★

Of course, Shirley's Roosevelt is not dead. The familiar picture of a kindly, smiling man, the name on so many lips—which was all the Roosevelt Shirley knew—is as alive today in her mind as it ever was.

It will continue to live and have meaning in the minds of her whole generation and of generations of Americans to come.

To millions of Shirley's elders, Roosevelt was a voice over the radio, a moving picture on the screen, a character in the newspaper-book of modern history—not someone they knew in the flesh.

Yet many wept unashamedly when he died, as at the death of a close friend.

Of course, the radio, the press and the movies can make us know a public character as intimately as our own neighbors—and feel a personal loss when he passes out of our lives.

But the Roosevelt whom most of the people mourned was more than this. He was (and still is) part of themselves.

★ ★ ★

The worker who won the right to join a union, without being fired, associated his new-found independence with Roosevelt.

To the youngster of the depression, given useful activity and opportunity by the New Deal, Roosevelt meant a new chance in life.

The aged, the unemployed, the poor and ailing thought of Roosevelt as the conscience of a society beginning to take thought for them.

To the soldier, Roosevelt was the wise and victorious Commander upon whose leadership his life and his hope of early return depended.

To all Americans, Roosevelt was the symbol of their patriotism, their national unity and their determination to destroy the Fascist foes of freedom.

To all who yearn for peace and a happier world, Roosevelt was a big part of their vision, their hope and their striving for the unity and cooperation of all peoples.

This Roosevelt is not dead. How could he be? He is part of ourselves—part of the thinking, the hope and the effort that is passed on from one generation to another.

★ ★ ★

After Roosevelt died, it became a school-kids' gag to say, "The President is not dead"—and then explain that the President is Truman.

A President may die, but the President of the United States is always alive.

The national unity, the victorious purpose, the hatred of Fascism, the striving for a better lot for the common people, the hopes for world peace and prosperity associated with Roosevelt, live on undying in the American people and now find their personal symbol and national expression in President Truman.

★ ★ ★

Roosevelt was among the world's greatest. But the chief source of his strength was in the American people.

As victory approaches, the unity imposed by a common foe becomes weakened. Forces of disunity and reaction come into play which would have tested all of Roosevelt's statesmanship, and to combat which Truman will need all of our help.

If we are to keep alive and growing all that we associate with Roosevelt's name, labor must organize and be active as never before, and all the democratic forces must rally and work for their own salvation.

For what we have idealized in Roosevelt is part of ourselves and will live on only through our efforts.

The CIO News
Congress of Industrial Organizations
Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer
Vice-Presidents
Joseph Curran John Green Reid Robinson
S. H. Dalrymple Allan S. Haywood Frank Rosenblum
Albert Fitzgerald Emil Rieve R. J. Thomas
Len De Caux..... Editor and Publicity Director
Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C.
Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925
Vol. 8 April 23, 1945 No. 17

CIO Auxiliaries Launch Organizing Drive

The CIO Women's Auxiliaries this week launched a campaign to strengthen existing organizations and to step up additional units. The campaign is being directed by Miss Helen Blanchard, elected by the auxiliaries' executive board. She also will work closely with CIO Organization Director Allan S. Haywood in the organization of women in the CIO.

"The wives, sisters and daughters of CIO members organized in auxiliaries constitute a vast reservoir of additional strength for the CIO," Haywood said.

Haywood cited the good work of the women in aiding their husbands, fathers and brothers —on the picket line and in union kitchens — during the early days of the CIO, and in campaigning last year for the election of Roosevelt, Truman and progressve members of Congress.

Miss Blanchard is particularly well equipped for her job. Not only has she served on three New York State minimum wage boards for the hotel and restaurant industry, but also she has served as legislative representative of the Women's Trade Union League in New York State and in the Working Conditions Bureau of the U. S. Labor Dept.

"The long range aim of the CIO Auxiliaries," Miss Blanchard said, "is to improve the social, economic and cultural life of their communities, the nation and the world.

IMMEDIATE AIMS

"The auxiliaries right now are helping in observance of United Nations Month, proclaimed by CIO Pres. Philip Murray. They are participating in the United National Clothing, the Red Cross and the Community and War Fund campaigns, and in the blood donor drives.

"We are naturally interested in continuance and strengthening of the OPA, and are working for the permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee and the Bretton Woods bills.

"As women we are opposed to discrimination in employment practices and do not want to see a third World War."

Left to Right: Miss Helen Blanchard, Philip Murray and Allan S. Haywood

Returning from a swing through Indiana and Illinois, Miss Blanchard reported she met with hearty support.

Not only was she enthusiastically received when she addressed the Indiana State Council of CIO Women's Auxiliaries at Kokomo, but she also was welcomed by Powers Hapgood, Indiana CIO regional director, and Walter Frisbie, secretary of the Indiana Industrial Union Council. The Indiana Council makes an annual contribution for auxiliary work.

At Chicago she met Walter Harris, Illinois CIO Regional director, and Mike Mann, secretary of the Chicago Industrial Union Council.

$5,000 FOR AUXILIARIES

When Miss Blanchard visited the executive board meeting of the CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers in Chicago with Mrs. Mary Orlich and Mrs. Kay Carlin of the MMSW auxiliaries, MMSW President Robinson greeted her with the news that the board had just voted $5,000 for auxiliary work.

Continuing her visits, she will meet G. George DeNucci, secretary of the Ohio Industrial Union Council and CIO sub-regional director, at Columbus on April 26, and will make arrangements there with sub-regional directors to visit Cincinnati, Dayton, Akron, Cleveland and Youngstown.

CIO Urges Action on MVA Bill

CIO's plea for a Missouri Valley Authority to do the same job for nine midwestern states that TVA has done in its area was presented to the Senate Commerce Committee by John Brophy, chairman of the CIO MVA Committee, and James A. Davis, committee secretary and president of the Missouri CIO Council.

The CIO testimony came in the opening days of a long series of hearings that the MVA bill (S 555) will have to go through before it reaches the Senate floor. After the Commerce Committee, the bill goes to the Irrigation and Reclamation Committee and then to the Agriculture Committee. A vote is not expected before summer.

After pointing to the need for an MVA setup that would be responsible to the President, as TVA is, Brophy discussed the project in terms of benefits to the people of nine Missouri River states and its role in the full employment program.

Also discussing the jobs end of the program, Davis said that there are more than 200,000 CIO members in the Valley area who were vitally interested in the MVA, together with the rest of the workers, farmers and business men of the nine states.

"The members of the CIO in the Missouri Valley know how badly their region needs a sound, unified plan of development," he said. "They are concerned about their future and the future of the members of their families in the services. They are concerned about the future of their Valley and their country."

Warning of cutbacks—which are already taking place on a large and increasing scale—Brophy urged quick action on the bill to provide essential employment, not only in the Valley but throughout the U. S.

"If production in this country is to be maintained at war-time levels, and if the people who are likely to want work after the war are to find jobs, and thus maintain national purchasing power, tremendous investment projects must be planned and carried through by both private industry and government.

"It will be necessary for construction alone to aggregate $20 billion a year or more. A tremendous portion of this total construction program must be in housing and city re-development. Another very great portion must be in regional development of the kind we are talking about here."

Brophy emphasized the need for regional control of the MVA project, as is done in the TVA area, rather than control through Washington.

"There must be one agency; its seat must be in the valley where the people can get at it; and it must have the necessary authority to make decisions within the field of its responsibility," he said.

He also stressed the need for proper collective bargaining safeguards in the bill to protect the workers who will be employed on MVA jobs. This should be done as it is being done by TVA, he pointed out.

Textile Union Proposes World Labor Charter

Adoption of a World Labor Charter prescribing minimum labor standards for all countries which become signatories to agreements reached at the United Nations Conference in San Francisco was proposed this week by Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers Union, as a means of wiping out poverty, disparity of living standards, and economic inequality as causes of war.

Rieve's proposal is set forth in a pamphlet, "International Labor Standards, a Key to World Security." The pamphlet will be sent to all American delegates to the San Francisco conference and distributed widely among diplomatic representatives, trade union leaders, public officials, educational and other groups.

The pamphlet proposes that the United Nations Conference adopt a World Labor Charter consisting of a Code of Intl. Fair Labor Practices, which would become immediately binding upon every nation seeking international trade, and a Program of Intl. Fair Labor Practices, which would be a longer range goal to be attained with the more gradual ability of the world family of nations to bring its peoples up to such standards.

Both the Code and the Program are designed to protect workers in countries in which industrial development is taking place and to safeguard higher living standards where they already exist by preventing international trade competition based upon substandard working conditions.

As background for the proposals Rieve traces the relation of substandard living conditions, poverty and life expectancy to low productivity and low national income.

Before the war, Rieve said, the average real per capita income of the civilized nations ranged between $1,381 a year in the United States and $100 to $120 in China. Eighty per cent of the world population receive a per capita income well below one-fourth of that of the United States.

The longer-range objectives, incorporated in the proposed Program of Intl. Fair Labor Practices, would include: Full employment for all persons willing and able to work, at wage rates insuring a decent standard of living; abolition of servitude and compulsory labor in colonial and dependent areas; full development of all industrial resources; an 8-hour day and a 40-hour week; abolition of repressive measures against labor and full protection of the right to organize; broad social security, and participation of trade unions in the administration of all labor and welfare laws.

"These proposals," Rieve said, "are offered in a spirit of deep conviction of the need for increasingly higher international labor standards. Unless our newest instruction in the need for enforceable international cooperation to banish want from the earth is learned, this time forever, there may never be another chance to learn it."

Hillman Gets Award

Mr. Sidney Hillman, chairman of CIO-PAC, will receive the annual Teachers Union award for **"Outstanding Service in the Cause of Education for Democracy"** at a luncheon ceremony of the ninth annual education conference of the Teachers Union, Local 555, SCMWA-CIO, to be held on Saturday, April 21, at the Hotel Commodore.

Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard College Observatory, who will present the award to Mr. Hillman, will make the keynote address at the luncheon. Mr. Hillman, a recent delegate to the World Trade Union Conference in London, will be a participant at the San Francisco Conference.

Mr. Charles J. Hendley in announcing the award today said that the Teachers Union selection of Mr. Hillman to receive the citation is based on his leadership of CIO-PAC in its "education of the entire American people to the issues of the war and the peace."

CIO Asks End to AFL Jim Crow

The Natl. Labor Relations Board has a chance to strike a blow against Negro discrimination that will be a test case for in the fight against Jim Crow everywhere, the CIO Executive Board said in its meeting in Washington April 12.

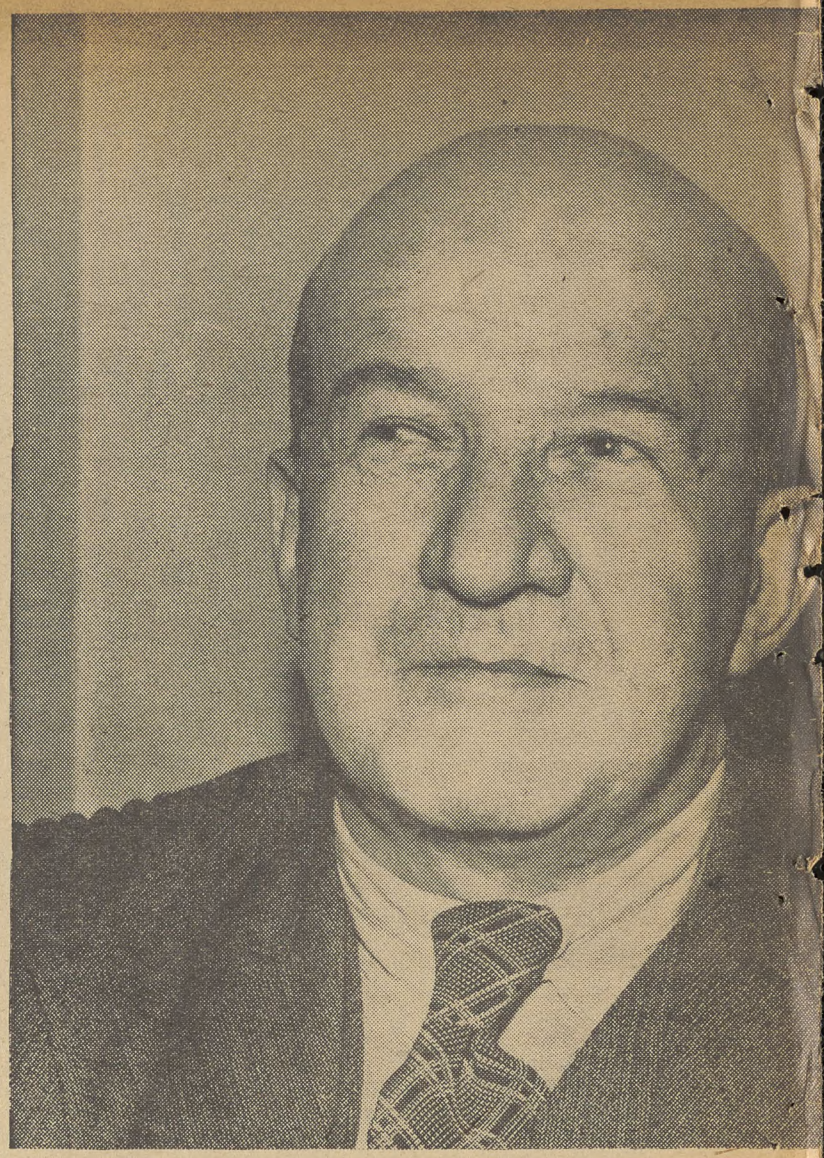
The case involves an AFL local of 550 at the Larus tobacco plant in Richmond, Va., which put its 200 Negro members in a Jim Crow local and denied them contract benefits after it had been certified by the NLRB.

On complaint of the CIO Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers, an NLRB Trial Examiner recommended that the full Board revoke the certification unless the AFL local stopped segregating its Negro members.

Supporting the Trial Examiner's findings, the CIO Executive Board said in its unanimous resolution: (Resolved).

"That the CIO go on record in support of the FTA-CIO in this case and advise the NLRB that its action in this case will represent a vital test of the Wagner Act at a time when this country is engaged in a bitter struggle for democracy and against racial discrimination."

SIR WALTER CITRINE said: "We have reached at these meetings in Washington another milestone on the road marked out for us by the World Trade Union Conference in London, last February. The work upon which the administrative committee of the Conference has been engaged here has been to draft a constitution for the World Federation of Trade Unions and we have been trying to lay wider and firmer foundations for international labor unity than any that have existed before. The task is not easy. Many complicated problems emerge in the course of such discussions, involving the relationships of trade union movements in so many countries, each of them with its own traditions and methods of organization, in different stages of development, and with widely different industrial, social and political conditions. In the circumstances, I think we have made good progress with our immediate task, although we have not yet come to see eye to eye on all the details of our draft constitution. We are all of one mind about the objective and are resolved to work together for the establishment of an all-inclusive and democratically operated and controlled Trade Union International capable of prosecuting with energy and vigor a policy for the realization of the aims and ideals we have in common. We are united upon this single purpose and I think that all the delegations realize that successful attainment of this purpose depends upon our readiness to minimize the points on which we may differ, and to make concessions on matters of detail in the interests of our common cause. I am indeed very hopeful that before the visiting delegations leave the United States, we shall have framed a constitution that will be found generally acceptable by the national trade union organizations which participated in the world conference. We want the federation to be wide enough for all to join." He also said: "We must be able to welcome all bona fide trade union bodies into the international trade union family and give them all the opportunity to live and work together in friendship and good will. I want to express the cordial thanks of the visiting delegates to President Murray and his CIO colleagues for their generous hospitality. All the foreign delegates appreciated the excellent arrangements their CIO comrades had made for their comfort and convenience during their stay in Washington." Sir Walter KBE PC (a member of His Majesty's Privy Council) has been General Secretary of the British Trade Union Congress for 20 years. For 16 years he was President of the International Federation of Trade Unions. He was an electrician by trade. He was knighted by King George V at the Silver Jubilee in 1935. King George expressed a wish to recognize the trade union movement in the person of its secretary. Citrine accepted the title on that basis.

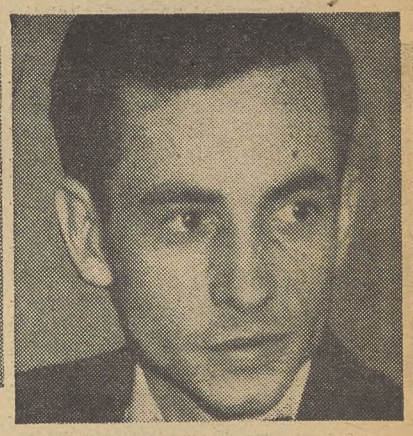


EBBY EDWARDS is the general secretary of the National Union of
gether with Sir Walter Citrine, compose the British delegates to the
tee of Thirteen which has the task of drafting a constitution for
Conference, which plans to meet again in Paris in September. Ebby
lishman, speaks with a thick Scottish burr. He explains it thusly: "
England, is on the borders of Scotland. I expect that many genera
came down to Northumbria from Scotland to steal sheep, and they

ERNEST BELL is secretary of the British Trade Union Congress international department. He is in effect the foreign office of Transport House, handling relations of the British TUC with other countries.

JOHN ABT IS Chief counsel for PAC and for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. He is also an adviser to the administrative committee. He declared that "There has been unanimous agreement on all decisions."

OLGA VALLER speaks many languages. She accompanies the Russian delegate, Michael Tarasov, as interpreter. Jim Carey said: "Olga doesn't only translate the meaning, but she puts the accent where it belongs."



JAMES CAREY, CIO's national secretary treasurer, saw to the comfort of the delegates. He urged all CIO locals to order copies of the new pamphlet on the London conference, titled: "Report of the CIO Delegates," just off the press.

Paris Will Be Next Host to World Labor Meeting

The Washington meetings of the World Labor's Administrative Committee adjourned temporarily to reconvene next week in San Francisco. The thirteen delegates had been hard at work on a constitution for the World Labor Federation. Full agreement was reached on all points decided. The CIO NEWS continued to interview the visiting delegates.

By HELEN KAY

THE MOST dramatic story came from the French. Louis Saillant, Benoit Franchon and their administrative assistant, Robert Chamberon, had lived through four years of Nazi occupation; had carried on against them in the Conseil de Resistance de France.

"Our lives were full of drama and tragedy," said Louis Saillant, president of the French Council of Resistance, and representative from the French Confederation of Labor. "We worked with a revolver at our side. One bullet was for the Nazi, or Vichy representative who might come to arrest us, and the other was for ourselves."

Louis Saillant, having lived through the nightmare that was France, is concerned with its future. "We are free now, but it is as though our hands were merely unbound so that we could take up the cudgels once more for democracy. The French must recapture their democracy, even as we had it before."

Louis Saillant is youthful, vigorous. He was labor's representative, to the Council of National Resistance, and was its national leader. He explained its organization: "The Permanent Bureau of the Council of National Resistance had five members. CGT of France was represented with two members. This body was made up not only of trade unions but national patriotic organizations which were determined that Nazism would be driven from the soil of France. From this top committee, there flowed the Council of National Resistance, of which there were 17 members. Here also there were two members from the CGT. Under this was another committee of five, in charge of fighting the deportation of civilian workers to Germany. From this committee of 17, there was an Active Military Commission of three, directing the FFI. From this flowed the Maquis units, with half a million fighting Frenchmen. Such was our organization to combat Nazism."

The Maquis, comes from the Corsican word, underbrush. The Maquis of France were the underground soldiers of France. They derailed thousands of German trains; destroyed hundreds of French war machines and plants; killed thousands of Germans and their weapons came exclusively from the Germans.

Benoit Frachon explained how Vichy tried to destroy unionism in France. "Today French labor has over four million members. In August, 1940, Vichy dissolved the French Confederation of Labor. On a local basis they continued, although closely supervised by the government. In effect they broke off the heads of the union, smashed the center of organization and attempted to exploit the local organizations for themselves. Labor had to apply for permission to hold a local meeting; had to submit its agenda to the police; while the actual meeting was conducted under police supervision. Our answer was to go underground, to keep the real organization going."

Benoit Frachon is portly, genial. He wears heavy, hornrimmed glasses, and was amused when we insisted that he take them off. He heads the largest union in France, over half a million strong, the Metal Workers Union. He himself had been a turner in a metal factory.

"I must tell you about the things we lived through. American labor must know this. One of my friends and fellow workers in the center was discovered by the French police. He was tortured for three days by being stretched on a table; hit with clubs. But he would not give information. They turned him over to the Germans. They added finer torture to what had already been used. They hung him by his feet, and submerged his head in a bucket of soapy water until he fainted. Then they took him out, and repeated this. They tore off all his nails on his hands and feet by sticking steel pins into them. Then they shot an electric current through him, until he shook with shock. He ended in a concentration camp in Germany." Benoit Frachon's eyes blazed. When he spoke he had to get up from his chair, and walk about the room, his gestures were indignant, fierce. So great was the humiliation of France, of Frenchmen, of workingmen. His whole soul revolted against it.

"Of young Frenchmen who sang the Marseillaise when they were executed, there are thousands. 80,000 rank and file trade unionists of France were killed. 7,000 officials of trade unions were killed; 8,000 were deported to Germany. Another worker in our organization was put before the firing squad. A German officer urged him to talk. Instead the young man grabbed the Nazi's dagger from his belt, and killed him. He was crucified in revenge."

Saillant's pleasant, smiling face became grim. His face is very mobile. One moment it can be gay and jovial, the next moment hard, embittered. "I want to tell you about a woman, a brave gallant Frenchwoman. She was pregnant. The Nazis wanted information from her. She wouldn't talk. They took care of her until her day of labor. Then they sent her to the hospital. When her moment for delivery came, they bound her legs, so that her child could not be born. She and her unborn child died. The Nazis got no information.

"My confidential secretary was arrested," continued Louis Saillant. The Nazis held her prisoner. They wanted to know where I was. She knew, but she wouldn't tell. The Germans tortured her but she wouldn't speak. She was a woman in her forties, not beautiful at all, and they ridiculed her. They sent her to Germany; she has never been heard from again.

"But despite the daily drama and tragedy that was our constant companion, we are men with a sense of humor too. In our resistance movement, we had a Catholic curé. He was a fine marksman, and before aiming at a Nazi, he would make the sign of the cross."

The Frenchmen laughed. Even now from afar they could see the Catholic curé. But then they hastened to tell us about France today. Benoit Frachon continued: "We Frenchmen cannot look from the past into the future. There is a logical link between the past, the present and the future. During the occupation, we fought the Nazis. When we were freed, the first thing French labor was interested in doing was to produce for the war, in the open fight against Germany, because we knew that the future of France hinged on the efforts we could expend to defeat the Germans. Our second purpose was the total destruction of Vichyism, as well as any other form of fascism.

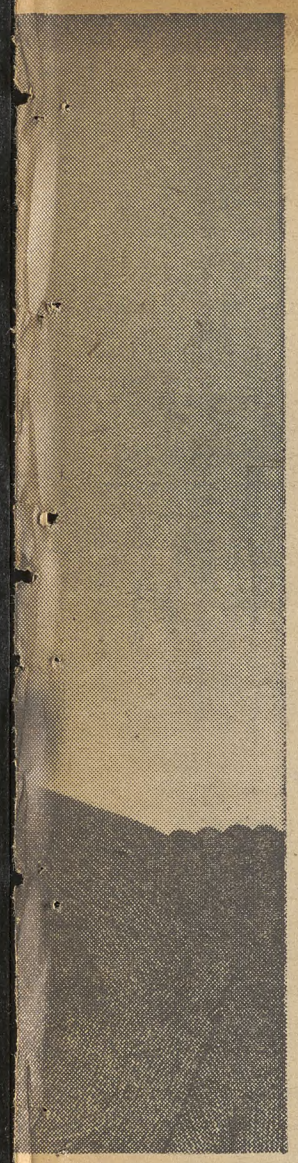
"Fascism is not yet completely destroyed in France. French labor still must see to that. The present French government has shown great weakness and mildness in regard to Vichy. The present regime, is not yet fully democratic. We have not yet regained freedom of the press in France. Our democratic papers have only a circulation of 300,000. They could have millions. This is not due to the paper shortage, for both the governments of Britain and Switzerland offered France paper. It is an indirect weapon to curtail our freedom of expression. So, too, with the campaign material for the local elections. On the other hand new, small, fascist groupings are given the same paper quota as large, popular movements.

"Further, the Provisional Consultative Assembly votes, and the government ignores their opinion. We must still fight up hill for democracy in France."

These men had lived through and fought Nazism for four years, under the very noses of Nazis, collaborationists and traitors, and doing so, had kept their labor unions intact. They would win out in their fight for democracy in France, too.

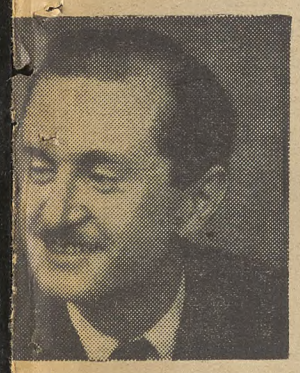
BENOIT FRACHON WAS one of the committee of five on the Council of Resistance. He, too, lived through four long years of Nazi occupation.

LOUIS SAILLANT WAS President of the French Council of Resistance. He was in France during the whole of Nazi occupation.



Mine Workers. He, to- Administrative Commit- the World Trade Union Edwards, though an Eng- Northumbria, in northern tions ago, my ancestors never did get back."

RBERT TRACEY has dled the press relations he British TUC for the 24 years. For 35 years, has been a member of the ional Union of Journal- which has nearly 10,000 nbers.



ERT CHAMBERON IS France. He interprets Louis Saillant and Benoit hon. He was formerly a rment worker in the fi- department of France. lived through four of Nazi occupation.

Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

A Tribute to FDR

The death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt brought sorrow to millions of human beings not only in our Nation but among the common people everywhere.

He became President of the United States in 1933, at a time when the Nation was in the throes of its most devastating depression; when millions of men, women and children were hungry and despair prevailed throughout the land.

He immediately accepted the challenge of the times and announced boldly that "there is nothing to fear but fear itself." What banks were left open throughout the nation, he closed down, and opened them after instituting security for the depositors. He tackled the unemployment situation by creating the WPA and our youth problem by establishing the NYA.

He immediately led the way in the field of social security, to give some protection to the unemployed and the aged. He had profound faith in the working men and women of the nation. He met the farmers' problem squarely and effectively and effectuated labor's bill of rights.

The labor movement at the time was limited in its jurisdiction; mass-production industries, in the main, were all unorganized. He brought a great degree of stability to the coal industry and enabled the miners' union to grow to its present strength, entering fields it had spent years trying to organize without success. Today the American labor movement in all industries has multiplied its membership approximately five times since 1932.

President Roosevelt championed the cause of the underprivileged and had an unshakable faith in the common man. In international affairs he saw the danger of the growth of Nazi and Fascist brutality and warned the nation of dark clouds that were appearing on the horizon.

He gave hope to the people of the occupied countries in their dark days of oppression and those resisting this oppression in his declaration of the four freedoms. He contributed greatly to the understandings arrived at between the United Nations and hoped to build a structure of guaranteed international peace and brotherhood.

He told his countrymen he would like nothing better than to retire to private life and to his home on the Hudson but he died in the service of his country; in the service of humanity everywhere—like Lincoln, without his work being completed, but his soul and the things he stood for will live on!

It is up to everyone of us to see that the things attained under his wise leadership shall be secured and what he strove for, attained. In this the labor movement can play a mighty role.

President Harry S. Truman in his first speech has declared for upholding Roosevelt's policies both in war and in the peace to come. The CIO will support the President in these efforts and prays they will be continued.

UAW Reg. Dir. Paul Miley reports: CIO won another NLRB election when 67% of the guards at the Intl. Harvester Co., Springfield, Ohio, voted for the UAW-CIO. Intl. Rep. Austin Patton was in charge of the drive.

CIO Reg. Dir. Carey Haigler, Alabama, reports: Lamson-Sessions Co., Birmingham, USA-CIO 135, Agl 97, no union 1. R. E. Farr, USA district director, was in charge.

G. Geo. DeNucci, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Columbus, advises: Hocking Valley Implement Co., Lancaster, Ohio, card check, resulted in 78 out of 92 for USA-CIO. Reps. Hill and Parrish were in charge under the direction of Dist. Dir. Howard N. Porter.

Sub-Reg. Dir. G. Geo. DeNucci, reports another victory at Shelby Shoe Co., Portsmouth, Ohio, CIO Shoe Workers 1538, AFL 510. USWA Dir. George Martin and Rep. Emerson Pence were in charge.

Pres. Martin Wagner, Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, advises that UGCCWA Reg. Dir. Chas. A. Doyle, Niagara Falls, reports: General Abrasive Co., CIO 81, no union 71.

Sub-Reg. Dir. A. R. Hardesty, Dallas, Texas, reports: Lone Star Cement Corp., CIO 69, AFL 37.

Geo. Brown, Dir. Org. IWA-CIO, reports: Booth-Kelly Lumber Co., Springfield, Ore., CIO 97, AFL 57, no union 3. DeSoto Hardwood Co., Memphis, Tenn., firemen voted three to nothing in favor of CIO. Leahy Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo., CIO 29, no union 4.

Jas. P. Sweeney, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Trenton, N. J., reports: CIO Food, Tobacco and Allied Workers won election at Henry Bock Cigar Co., Trenton, by a vote of 415 for CIO, 93 for no union. Charles Kovacs, and Fred Clarici, USA reps., assisted the vice president of cigar workers union in drive, as well as the CIO office staff.

By ELEANOR FOWLER

Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Auxiliaries

Women all over the world are sad at the passing of Franklin D. Roosevelt. His determination to build an international organization that would ensure peace among the nations expressed the dearest wish of women everywhere.

American women had a great stake, too, in Franklin Roosevelt's domestic policies. The Economic Bill of Rights which he originated held out the promise of a better America for our children to grow up in.

Trade union women felt particularly close to President Roosevelt because Eleanor Roosevelt is one of them. Her membership in the Newspaper Guild, and her long association with the National Women's Trade Union League, assured her sympathetic understanding of the problems of working women.

It is probably because of this association that President Roosevelt took such a keen interest in those problems. In February, 1944, when he submitted to Congress the request for a new appropriation of $150,000,000 for the Federal Works Agency, he said:

"I desire particularly to call your attention to the facilities made necessary by the need to employ more women in war industries and to keep them on the job with a minimum of absenteeism and turn-over. A part of the funds herein requested are to provide child-care centers and other facilities—so-called outplant facilities—to make the jobs of these war workers easier . . ."

Fortunately for us the ideas of Franklin D. Roosevelt on international cooperation and on domestic policy are now widely accepted.

NEW PRESIDENT'S PLEDGE

Harry S. Truman's first act as President was to order the San Francisco Conference to continue on schedule. In his first speech to Congress he said:

"I call upon all Americans to help me keep our nation united in defense of those ideals which have been so eloquently proclaimed by Franklin Roosevelt."

It is our responsibility to respond wholeheartedly to the appeal of our new President and to work harder than ever before to see that our Congress ratifies the Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks agreements, extends the reciprocal trade agreements act, passes bills to assure full employment and extend social security.

Connecticut Bargaining

Despite a last minute blitzkrieg by the Connecticut Mfg. Assn. to amend it to death, a little Wagner Act this month became law in Connecticut. The measure had the support of the CIO and other labor organizations.

A board of three to be appointed by the governor will administer the act, which prohibits discrimination against employes for union activity and interference with the workers in the right to organize and bargain collectively.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

SECRETARY-TREASURERS BUYERS' GUIDE

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

L. J. IMBER COMPANY
Founded by L. J. Imber, Formerly of Green Duck Co.

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS
for ADVERTISING
UNION DUES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS
EMPLOYEES' BADGES
Recognized Union Labels
No Charge for Designs and Sketches
Also Specializing in
Light and Heavy Stamping
Coining and Embossing
Small, Intricate and Special Stampings.
Tools and Dies
N. Y. Representative
HERBERT R. LERMAN
AL. 4-3356
37 E. 14th St.
Detroit Representative
CLARENCE L. HOULE
CAD. 9085
424 Book Bldg.
L. J. IMBER COMPANY BRUnswick 7815
1725-41 W. North Ave.
CHICAGO, 22, ILLINOIS

FLAGS EMBLEMS

TEDDY'S
UNION LABEL STORE
Union Dues Buttons
Lapel Buttons
Campaign Buttons
(Celluloid or Litho-Metal)
Convention Badges
•
American Flags
Organization Flags
Parade Caps
Emblems
•
Brief Cases, Secretary Cases
Bill Folds
•
All Articles Bear the Union Label
231 SO. WELLS ST. CHICAGO
Phone: Webster 4104 ILLINOIS

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

STATIONERY

PAPER WORKERS LOCAL 388 UNION MADE CIO
LET MILPRINT FURNISH YOUR
CIO STATIONERY
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES
MILPRINT, Inc.
431 WEST FLORIDA STREET
MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN
Over 750 CIO Employees

BUY WAR BONDS

44 Years of Know-how

in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.
20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Price Control In Danger

A bold drive to crack ceilings on meat, engineered by big meat packers, is threatening to crack the whole of price control, now up in the Senate for renewal.

The drive is on in the Senate Agriculture Committee, where a supposed probe of meat shortages is being turned into an all out offensive on the consumer and the wage-earner.

The play is to use the outcry that OPA ceilings are responsible for the meat shortage (which they're not) as a lever for an amendment guaranteeing a profit on every meat operation.

This looks innocent (as the Bankhead textile amendment looked innocent) but its dynamite. It would be the opener for a whole series of similar moves to jack prices on other things.

While technically the Senate Agriculture food probers have nothing to do with renewal of price control, they act as though they did. Danger is that the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, which does handle price control, will take their proposed amendment and put it in their report.

Wire your own Senators, and Banking Chairman Sen. Wagner (D. N. Y.), to close their ears to price jacking plans from meat packers or any other sources.

And remember that higher prices won't cure meat shortages. Cracking down on black marketeers, plus real funds for OPA enforcement, will help. OPA now has only 250 men for all the meat industry.

Truman Backs World Trade

President Truman has announced that he's for the bill (HR 2211, S 540) to ratify the Bretton Woods world trade agreement without reservations.

This should be a big help in getting the bill out of the House Banking and Currency Committee where its been limping for weeks now. Stories have been put out that an unfavorable report is brewing, with GOP Congressmen as the chief cooks.

Three GOP Committee members and two Democrats are pretty much key men on the report issue. They are Reps. Brumbaugh (R. Pa.); Sundstrom (R. N. J.); Gamble (R. N. Y.); Barry (D. N. Y.), and Baldwin (D. Md.). These men can be urged to vote for world trade, will read your letters.

Many Congressmen report that they're not getting much mail on Bretton Woods, except from the big bankers who oppose it.

There's five million postwar jobs in those Woods, according to CIO President Murray's estimate. Have you written?

And have you read CIO's pamphlet "Five Million Jobs In World Trade—the Promise of Bretton Woods?" Order now from CIO Publicity Dept., Washington 6, D. C., $4.00 per 100.

Our Job—Help President Truman

President Truman has plainly said that he intends to carry on the domestic and foreign policies of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Asked at his first press conference about his attitude on such questions as the FEPC and the polltax, and he answered by recommending a look at his record in the Senate.

The record shows that Truman voted to end a filibuster on the polltax repeal bill in 1944. It shows that he voted for the Kilgore reconversion bill of 1944 that would have helped workers as well as industry.

He voted against the move to eliminate FEPC from an appropriation bill. He voted to uphold FDR's veto of the Smith-Connally Act; for the Federal soldier's vote bill; for adequate price control; for food subsidies; for farm security; for a wage raise for railway workers; for TVA.

On foreign policy, Truman voted with FDR. He voted for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. His vote as Vice-President broke a tie that would have hamstrung lend-lease just before Roosevelt's death.

Five days after he took office, he announced that he is for Bretton Woods without reservations, and for renewing the reciprocal trade agreements.

Speaking to Congress and to the people, he asked for help in carrying out these basic policies. CIO President Murray has pledged that help.

Our job on the legislative front is to work harder than ever to see that President Truman has a Congress that will back him up in this program.

Long, Long Trail to MVA

(See story, Page 5)

The long, long Congressional trail to the Missouri Valley Authority project started in the Senate Commerce Committee this week with testimony by John Brophy and James A Davis, chairman and secretary of the CIO MVA Committee.

MVA, which means hundreds of thousands of jobs for workers, farms for veterans, new industries and a better life for a nine state area, faced a hostile committee in the first hearings. Later, it has to go through two other committees — Irrigation and Agriculture.

All in all the process will take at least until summer. Meanwhile, you can help by writing your Senators now to support the bill (S 555) during this process and when it hits the floor.

MVA means prosperity not only for the Missouri River states, but a big boost for the 60,000,000 jobs program —as Pres. Murray pointed out when he made it one of the keystones of his Re-employment Plan for the postwar.

Are You Listening?

CIO will have national radio programs coming out of the San Francisco United Nations Conference that begins April 25.

Programs will be on the regular CIO Blue Network Saturday spot at 6:45 p. m., EWT.

Watch also for a Mutual network show on MVA, tentatively set for this week, with a dramatization and with John Brophy as featured speaker.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

A quick tabulation of bills now before Congress.

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Price Control (SJ Res 30)	Renews Price Control Act.	Danger from Senate Agriculture Committee's food probe, which is being used as mask for proposal to crack meat ceilings in move to break all control.	Wire Sen. Wagner (D N. Y.), chairman of Senate Banking Committee and your two Senators to hold firm against meat packers' hi-jacking.
Missouri Valley (S 555)	Sets up MVA (like TVA) to control floods, erosion, bring new industries, jobs, farms to nine Missouri River states.	CIO has testified for in Senate Commerce Committee, which is very hostile. Bill next to Senate Irrigation, finally to Senate Agriculture.	Write your Senators to support through the committee process: vote expected by late summer.
Bretton Woods (HR 2211, S 540)	Promotes world trade; means jobs for five million in U. S., markets for farmers and industry.	Danger of unfavorable report from House Banking Committee through GOP votes and influence. Pres. Truman; CIO; independent bankers, etc., for.	Wire Rep. Spence (D Ky) chairman of Banking Committee and your own Representative to support as key to postwar jobs.
Polltax repeal (HR 7)	Brings vote to millions in polltax states.	174 signatures on Discharge Petition No. 1, 44 needed to get it on floor.	Ask your Representative to sign DP 1 if he hasn't yet done so.
FEPC (S 101, HR 2232)	Bi-partisan bill making FEPC permanent.	Still stalled in House Rules Committee; filibuster may come on Senate floor.	Urge your Representatives to press for a rule to put HR 2232 on House floor.

(Note: Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Coming Up-- Issues to Watch

SOCIAL SECURITY: at long last, the Wagner-Murray-Dingell proposals to broaden and extend social security are going to get a hearing in Congress.

* * *

FOOD ORGANIZATION: a bill (HJ Res. 145), to put the U. S. in the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organizations has been reported favorably for House action.

This organization (FAO for short) was worked out at the United Nations Food Conference in Hot Springs, Ark., and is a consultative body to exchange information on food needs, usage, and crop conditions.

One of FDR's last messages to Congress urged that it be endorsed. It does not bind the U. S. to any set policy on food production or consumption.

* * *

WAR CRIMINALS: Rep. King's (D. Cal.), bill (H Con Res. 30), to punish Axis war criminals has been endorsed by the State Dept. The House Committee on Foreign Relations is expected to give it a favorable report this week.

The bill is designed to get around legalistic red tape that Hitler's friends in this country and Britain will try to use to save him and his pals from the gallows. It also applies to Hirohito and other sons of heaven.

CIO has testified for the bill. Write your Congressman to support.

* * *

WORLD TRADE: Congress is fighting out the reciprocal trade act renewal now, with Pres. Truman, Cordell Hull and other leaders urging renewal, GOP opposing it.

The act allows the government to reduce U. S. tariffs in return for reductions of tariffs that shut out our goods in foreign countries. CIO will testify for renewal.

The Senate Small Business Committee is holding hearings on world trade as it affects small business. Sen. Pepper (D. Fla.), is chairman.

* * *

'EQUAL' RIGHTS: this ancient phony that would rob men and women workers of all social and protective laws under the guise of equality will be coming up again soon.

President Truman was induced to endorse it by leaders of the Natl. Women's Party, who have persuaded other political figures, including Henry Wallace, to support their basically anti-labor proposition.

* * *

For School Lunches

Rep. Gordon L. McDonough (R. Cal.), writes the Guide to ask that he be recorded as having voted for the school lunch program, which squeaked through the House by one vote (without a roll call) three weeks ago.

Rep. McDonough points out that the Guide story on the vote, which was headed "GOP Fights Schoolkids," was by inference unfair to him. The Guide is glad to learn that he voted for the program.

BRITISH DELEGATES: These four English women will tour America to see how our people live and work. Left to right: Edith Maycock, Barbara Bates, Mary Jane Brodie and Margaret Jennings.

AMERICAN DELEGATION: The four trade unionists who have just returned from an eight weeks' trip to England, are, left to right, Grace Blackett, Anne Murcovich, Julia Parker and Maida Springer.

Labor Education

Midwest Meet

The tentative program for the Midwest Education Conference to be held at the Hotel Stevens, Chicago, May 19-20 under the sponsorship of the Natl. CIO Dept. of Education & Research, was announced this week by Kermit Eby, director.

Discussions rather than long speeches will be the method followed at the conference. At the Saturday morning session beginning at 10 o'clock, Director Eby will give a 20-minute opening speech followed by three ten-minute talks on the educational job of helping get new members, assimilating them, and helping them solve their problems.

The Saturday afternoon session from 2 to 5:30 will be devoted to (1) Techniques for Stewards' Training; (2) Training for Collective Bargaining, during which the United Auto Workers' slide film, "Svenson's Seniority," will be shown; (3) Education of New Members and the Rank and File.

At a dinner meeting Saturday evening arranged by the Chicago CIO Council, Clinton Golden, asst. to the president of the United Steelworkers, will speak on returning veterans and education. The Amalgamated Chorus and the Stage for Action will entertain and films will be shown.

Sunday morning will be devoted to a closed session for conferences between education people and Director Eby. At a luncheon at 12:30, Arthur Moore, editor, the Pantagraph, Bloomington, Ill., will discuss the relationship of farmers and workers.

The afternoon session will consist of round-table discussions on veterans, radio, summer schools and institutes and counselling.

Because of the ODT ruling, it has been necessary to limit attendance at the conference to 50, by invitation only. For information, write to George T. Guernsey, chairman of the Program Committee, at National CIO.

* * *

Labor's Viewpoint

Schools, churches and other groups are becoming increasingly interested in forming friendly relations with organized labor and learning the point of view of American trade unionists. Two incidents indicating this trend turned up at Natl. CIO headquarters this week.

Kermit Eby, director of the Dept. of Education and Research, was elected a member of the Federal Council of Churches' Industrial Division, and was invited to become a member of a group of 14 laymen selected by the American Assn. of School Administrators' 1947 Yearbook Commission to discuss with the Commission "some of the serious inadequacies of present day public school education."

PICTURE CREDITS: p. 1 Goodwin, Washington Post; p. 2 Dem. Comm., p. 3 Marston Pierce, p. 4 Saul Levin, p. 5 Sidney R. Bayne, p 6 and 7 Norman Driscoll and Sidney R. Bayne, p. 12, Black Star.

Goodwill Tour is Working Women's Dream Come True

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

Many a working woman tending her machine through long weary hours might let her thoughts float away in day dreams, imagining herself traveling in far away strange lands, being feted by well-known people, with photographers dogging her steps, shooting pictures when she talks or smiles, just as though she were a movie star.

Such a day dream has come true for eight working women newly arrived in this country from Great Britain. Four of them are English workers chosen by their trade unions to become labor ambassadors of good will to America, and four are Americans returning from an eight-weeks' trip to Great Britain where they saw the people at work in their grim struggle to help win the war.

The exchange visits were arranged by agencies of the British and American governments.

This week the eight trade union women were in Washington, being entertained by labor and government leaders and telling their stories at press conferences, banquets, luncheons, government hearings, and being questioned by reporters and shot by photographers.

All eight of the women agree earnestly that American and British workers have many common problems that must be met through understanding and unity between the labor movements of England and America. All are active trade unionists.

The four British women are Barbara Bates, member of the Natl. Union of General & Municipal Workers and a shop steward at an engineering plant in Manchester; Jane Brodie of the Edinburgh Electrical Trades Union, senior shop steward at Bruce, Peebles & Co., Edinburgh; Margaret Jennings, vice-president of the Nottingham and District Hosiery Workers; and Edith Maycock, member of the Tailors and Garment Workers Union and executive chairwoman at a clothing concern in Kettering.

The American women comprise two from the CIO and two from the AFL. They are Anne Murkovich, of Reading, Pa., organizer for the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, a division of the CIO Textile Workers Union; Mrs. Grace Blackett, intl. representative, CIO United Automobile Workers at Chicago; Mrs. Maida Springer, Brooklyn, New York, Negro member of the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers, and educational director for Local 132; Mrs. Julia Parker, of Boston, organizer for the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL.

Anne Murcovich was deeply impressed by the trip of the four Americans to England and was all for more and bigger exchange visits. "Rank and file people like us can find out more in a week than officials can in a month," she said.

Mrs. Blackett said she was surprised to find the children so healthy and happy and praised the British for the way they had organized wartime living. "The British people's attitude toward the war is that it is a job that has got to be done, and they do it," she said.

Mrs. Parker was impressed with the courage the British women displayed. "Three million women were brought into war industry and moved about where they were needed," she said. "A truly remarkable job was done."

Mrs. Springer told how the money contributed by American trade unions was spent to help establish rest-break homes, seamen's clubs and other places to relieve the stress of wartime living.

The British women agreed that they found America even more remarkable than they had expected, particularly the quantity of food. Miss Brodie described the tiny weekly ration in Britain by contrast and Miss Bates passed her wooden-soled shoe around to show what was being worn in England.

Miss Jennings, who said she worked a 54-hour week in a hosiery factory, declared that she had "expected a lot of America," but did not expect as much as she saw.

Miss Maycock spoke at length on the problem of the British woman working after the war. "Women have played their part in winning the war and have a right to play their part in the postwar period," she said.

Following their week in Washington, each of the British women will accompany one of the American women to her home city to visit war plants and discuss labor problems with union officials and others. Then each will make an extensive tour of different parts of the country, similar to the trips made by the American women in England.

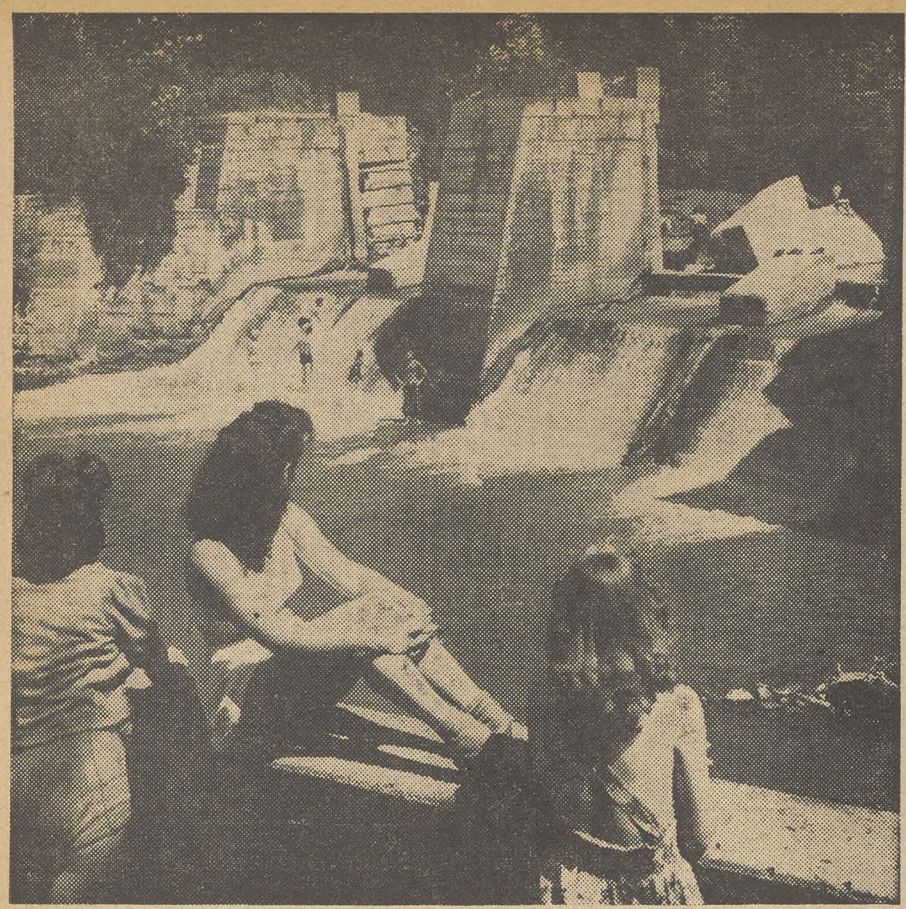
the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY TROUBLE SHOOTER

ART by MORT MESKIN
STORY by COLE GREENE

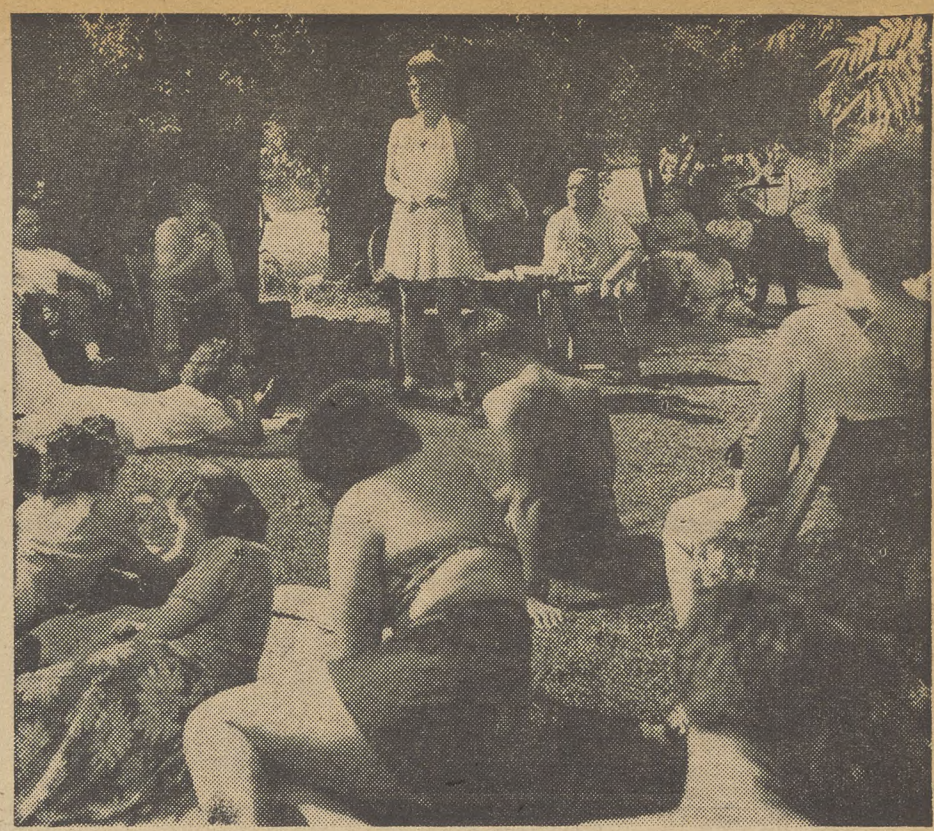
COPYRIGHT NATL. CIO NEWS

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with acutal persons, living or dead.

Produced for the CIO NEWS by ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, Inc.



IT'S NOT all work at Port Hope Labor College, Ontario, Canada.



OUTDOOR FORUM Features Miss Ruth Young, N. Y. UE-CIO Leader

Learning and Laughter

VACATIONS WITH pay are pretty much accepted practice these days. Clauses providing for them have become a standard feature of union contracts in most major industries. Unions are constantly liberalizing these features. At present 85% of all workers under agreement enjoy paid vacations. This means 11,500,000 workers. Compare this with 1940, when only 25% of American workers covered by agreements could consider a paid vacation as their right.

The vacation period itself has been liberalized. A year ago the most common type of vacation clause was one week's vacation with pay after one year's service. At present 56%—or 4,500,000 workers—get two weeks of paid vacation.

Unions fought for these paid vacations, and there are many unions which use the time for both rest and education. Such an experiment was conducted by the Canadian Workers' Educational Assn. in an old mill at Port Hope, Ontario, which was turned into a combination labor college and summer camp. A week's stay included room and board and tuition, which cost $13. Vacationists at this particular camp were war workers, most of them members of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. An hour in the morning and an hour in the evening were devoted to classes, quizzes, movies, debates, symposia and discussion groups—the rest of the time to boating, swimming, picnicking and sunning.

This years Summer School will be held at Ocean Park, British Columbia, from June 16 to 26.

The value of a vacation for war workers was pointed out by Dr. Morris Raskin, director of the Auto Workers Health Institute. He declared that health is impaired, while production suffers when war workers do not take their vacations. He declares this is also a major cause of absenteeism.

SETTING UP exercises are a part of the curricula—for some!

RAPT attention is shown by Hugo Blum and Miss Betty Rubin

KP DUTY is made lighter by cooperative efforts of the students.

The CIO NEWS

Weekly Publication
Of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

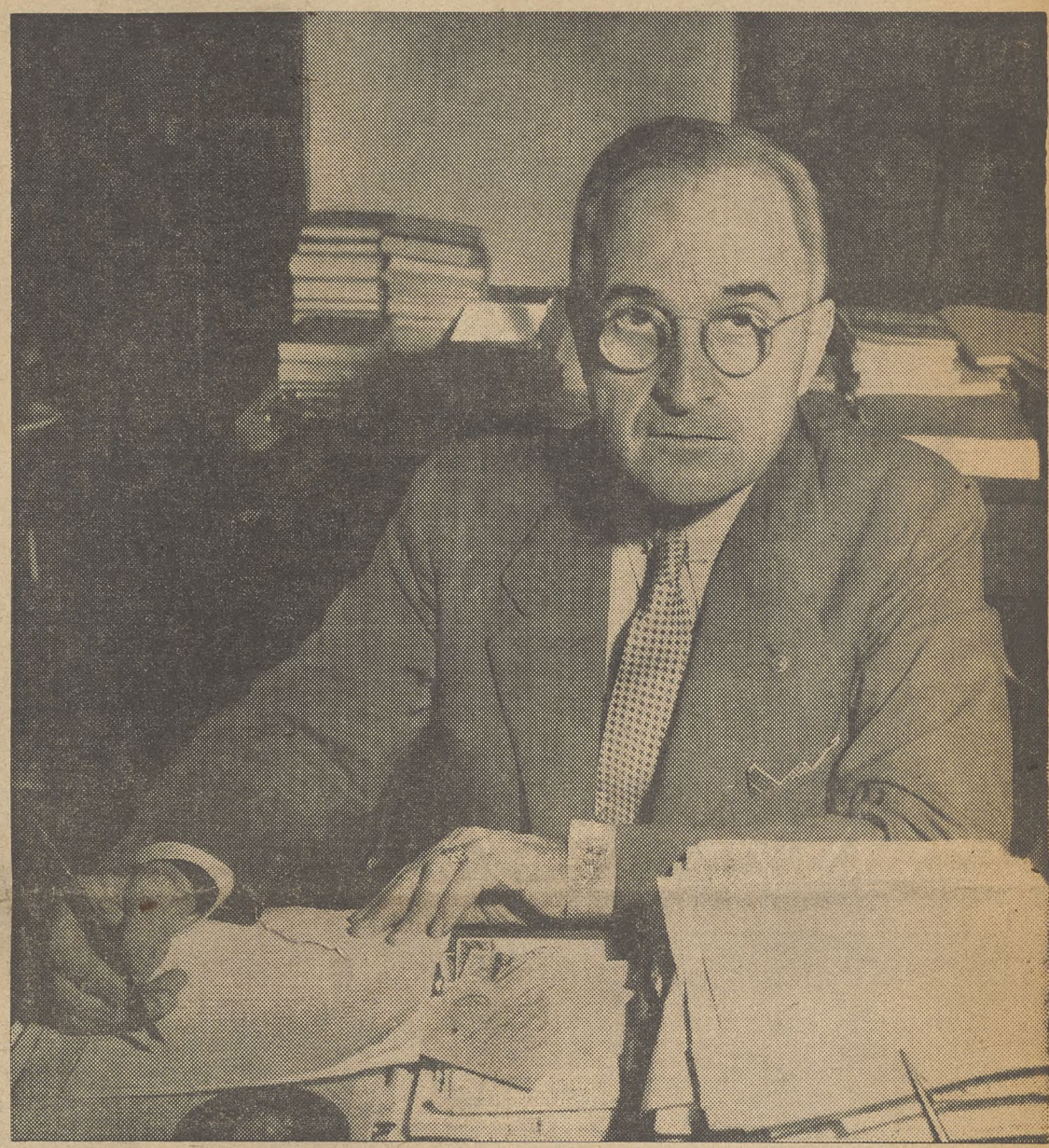
$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 18 — 82 — April 30, 1945

National Edition

President Truman—The Record

(See Page 3)



AS HARDWORKING SENATOR, Chairman of Senate War Investigating Committee. AS PRESIDENT, SENDING off our delegation to the United Nations Conference with the message "we must learn to live together in peace". Left to right are: Virginia Gildersleeve, Senator Tom Connally of Texas, and Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.

San Francisco

"Man On The Street" Is a Delegate Here

By LEN DE CAUX

THIS IS THE story of the Man in the Street who crashed the San Francisco United Nations Conference. Goodness knows how he did it. The whole area was "restricted" for blocks. You had to show a pass to get anywhere near the opera house where the big show opened. As for actually getting in, that took two or three more passes and all sorts of priorities and the atmosphere was sultry for miles around with the sulking of countless big-shots who couldn't get seats.

But anyhow there he was, watching history being made.

Frankly it wasn't much of a show. Metro - Goldwyn - Mayer would have staged things much more impressively. Even that ham, Hitler, in his hey-day would have made a big event like this much more exciting.

There wasn't any fanfare or pageantry. Just a band playing non - controversial tunes like **"Stout-Hearted Men"** and **"Sweetheart, Come Back to Me,"** until the affair started.

There wasn't even any gold braid, brass hats or flashy uniforms. Just the work-a-day GI uniforms of a line-up of non-coms at the back of the stage. Soldiers and sailors who might just have walked in off the street.

In front of the stage were four gents in business suits. Secretary Stettinius was pretty slick to look at, with his silvery hair and his Arrow-Collar features. But not too impressive in the flesh, unless you were one to be overawed by superior clothing salesmen or bankers who prided themselves on that executive look.

As for the other three—a governor, a mayor and the secretary of the Conference—they weren't any great shakes to look at, no "hunks of heartbreak," as his kid sister would have put it.

So the Man cast his optics over the crowd in the orchestra seats, the folks he'd been rubbing shoulders with as he came in—Britishers, Russians, French, Chinese, Latin American, colored folks from a number of countries—46 varieties of nationalities in all.

Aside from the Saudi Arabians, who were costumed A La-Rudolph Valentino in the Sheik of Araby, the rest of the crowd were just like the **Men in the Street** you'd run into any time while strolling in New York or San Francisco.

The British were just as stringy and rosy-cheeked. The French as vivacious; the Russians as husky and healthy-looking; the Negroes as dark; the Chinese as small and dapper; the Latins as dusky and smoldering; the Norwegians as tall and fair, as any cross-section of their Americanized compatriots.

The **Man** suddenly remembered that his wife would be asking him how he it felt to be rubbing shoulders with the great, and what they looked like and how they behaved — these high and mighty rulers of nations, these Machiavellian diplomats, these chess-players with the destinies of millions. He knew she wouldn't be satisfied with his customary crack: "Just take their clothes off and they all look and act alike."

So he looked around for some of the guys with headline names. But it was funny how much smaller and more ordinary they looked in the flesh than on the newsreels struttin' their stuff from one historic scene to another, or talkin' at you with faces spread all over the screen.

There was Anthony Eden, pink-faced (you missed that on the screen), gangling and boyish. Over there was Molotov, chubby and friendly-looking—rather like his corner grocer, the Man thought—talking to a big fellow like a steelworker in Sunday clothes, Kuznetsov, in fact, who used to work in Pittsburgh mills.

And there—but shucks, he'd just have to tell his wife they all looked and acted like ordinary folks, like any other **Man in the Street**, in fact.

The Man cocked his ear for the speaking. First, it was just a voice by radio from Washington.

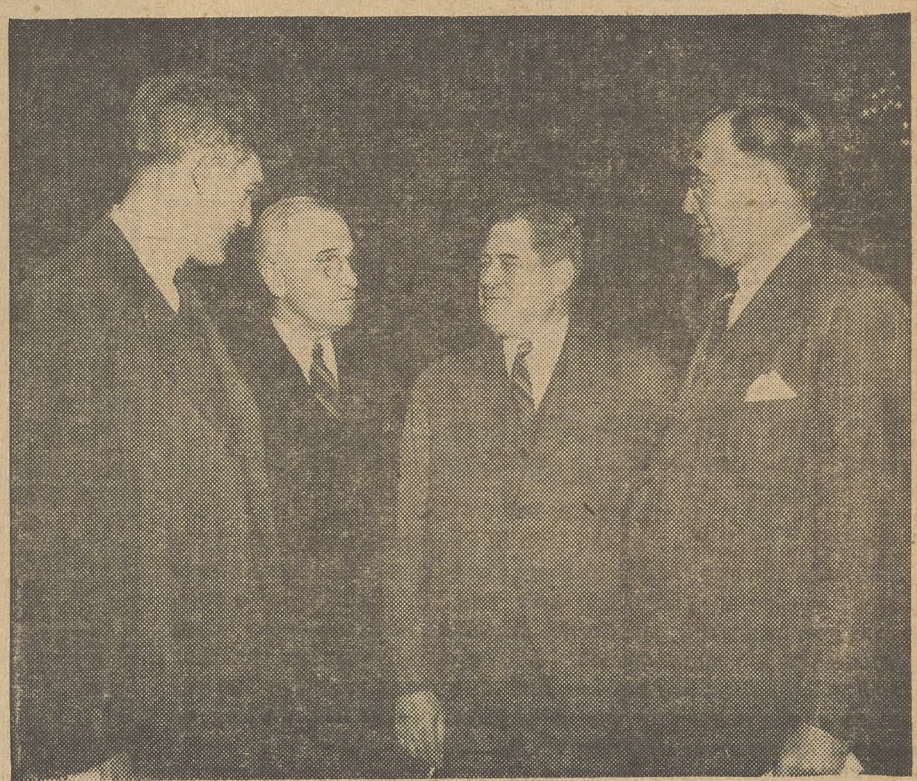
(Continued on Page 5)

AS SENATOR FROM Missouri, Truman opposed the rail wage cut, 1938.

HE HEADED THE Senate War Investigating Committee, known by his name.

HE URGED THE excess profits tax, and was known as a supporter of FDR.

THE TRUMAN COMMITTEE looked into everything, even the soup at Camp Meade, Md. The War Investigating Committee with the Camp Meade cook, shown above are: Wallgren of Washington, Joseph Ball of Minnesota, Tom Connally of Texas, and Ralph Brewster of Maine.



THEY ALSO INVESTIGATED shortages in aluminum, steel, zinc, and manpower. Here Senator Truman is shown with Charles E. Wilson, and K. T. Keller of the Chrysler Corporation, testifying on peacetime conversion. Left to right are: Joseph H. Ball, Truman, Mr Keller and Charles E. Wilson.

HE CAMPAIGNED WITH R. J. Thomas of the Auto Workers and spoke on jobs and security at Detroit's Labor Day Rally.

CIO DELEGATES FROM his home state gave Vice President Truman facts on labor's plea for revision of the Little Steel Formula.

WITH HIS WIFE looking on, Vice President Harry S. Truman took the oath as President of the U. S. at the White House shortly after the announcement of Roosevelt's death. He pledged to follow in FDR's path.

President Harry S. Truman— The Record And the Tasks Ahead

Part I—As Senator

Speculation about President Truman began the day he took office on Roosevelt's death. What manner of man is the new Commander-in-Chief? What does he stand for and what will he do?

Most of the daily press speculated cheerfully—from their own point of view. Truman, they said, was a "conservative," compared to FDR. He would quickly start making a turn to the right and away from the policies and programs of the past 12 years.

The speculators put special stress on Truman's relations with Congress. With him in office, we would see a new "era of good feeling" between Capitol Hill and the White House—as though there'd been nothing but bitter rows between the two arms of government since 1933. The implication again, of course, was that Truman would get along with Congress because he would stay strictly to the "right of center" and wouldn't push things as they were pushed from 1933 to 1945.

The speculation is belied by the facts. President Truman will, of course, get along with Congress. FDR got along with Congress, too—after all, Congress passed on every New Deal legislative program, and voted for the overwhelming majority of them.

LOOK AT THE RECORD

The best way to answer speculation on Truman is to do what President Truman recommended to newsmen at his first press conference—look at the record.

President Truman served 10 years in the Senate before he became Vice President, and three months as presiding head of the Senate in 1945. During that time he was one of the most consistent supporters of the New Deal and the Roosevelt foreign policy.

Truman was for the New Deal in its infancy. Back in 1935 he voted for the Wagner Act; for Social Security; for the Tennessee Valley Authority; for loans at lower interest rates to farmers.

Two years later, he voted for the Wage and Hour Act; for the Civilian Conservation Corps that helped thousands of youth now fighting for their country; for the Wagner Housing Act, first move toward a national housing program; and on the world trade front, for the reciprocal trade agreements that stimulated U. S. exports after the disastrous slump of the Hoover depression.

The next year he voted for the first Federal civil liberties bill and began a series of votes supporting FDR's policy of rearming the nation for the war that broke out in Europe that year.

In 1940, he voted for the first Selective Service Act, for parity prices for farm produce. The following year he again voted for preparedness measures—arming of merchant ships, lend-lease, repeal of the neutrality act, and other measures that helped ready the nation for defense.

HE VOTED WITH FDR

By 1942, civilian mobilization issues were coming to the front, along with the more purely military ones. In this year, Truman voted for the first price control act and for renegotiation of contracts in an attempt to recapture some of the outrageous profits that were being made on war orders. He also voted for repeal of the polltax in a vote to end the filibuster in the Senate, and for the first GI vote bill.

Sharp struggles took place in Congress in 1943 around such issues as Farm Security, the Natl. Youth Administration, the Smith-Connally anti-union act, taxes and the like. Again Truman voted with FDR and the progressive position, with the exception of FDR's proposed $25,000 salary limit, which he opposed, and the price rollback plan.

The first Senate test vote on postwar foreign policy came on the Connally resolution pledging the U. S. in general terms to continuing United Nations cooperation. Truman voted for it, while criticizing its vagueness.

The election year saw Truman, before he knew he would be candidate for Vice President, again voting with FDR, with the important exception of the tax bill. Here he voted to over-ride the veto of the bill FDR described as "relief for the greedy, not the needy."

That year he voted for the Federal GI ballot plan; for the polltax repeal on a new cloture motion; for eliminating the requirement of income statements by unions, which CIO and AFL denounced. He voted against an attempt to kill the Fair Employment Practice Committee; against an attempt to kill TVA, and for subsidies to help hold down food costs.

Finally, in 1943, his vote as presiding officer broke a tie in the Senate on renewing lend-lease aid to our allies.

This is Truman's record. It shows him a steady, long time supporter of the main New Deal-pro-United Nations program that FDR charted from 1933 until that tragic day in April of this year.

Part II—As President

Truman's first word as President was to reassure the nation that he would follow out Roosevelt's program, with special emphasis on foreign policy. In turn, CIO President Murray pledged CIO's support to the new Commander-in-Chief, both in the war and in the period to follow victory.

What are the issues he is most likely to face in the next few weeks that will test his leadership—and also test the ability of progressive people to help him and Congress carry out his pledge?

No. 1 issue will be ratification of world security plans to come out of the San Francisco meeting. Here Truman will need the support of every CIO member and every individual who wants a future of peace and security. Some 18 or 20 doubtful Senate votes must be won to ensure the two-thirds majority needed for ratification.

Next on the foreign policy list is the Bretton Woods world trade agreement, now in the House for endorsement in HR 2211. Truman had already announced that he's for Bretton Woods without reservations. GOP House leaders are trying to stall the bill, hope to kill it by amendments.

Renewal of the reciprocal trade pact, which gives the government power to cut U. S. tariffs in return for cuts in foreign trade barriers, is also up in the Senate, has been endorsed by Truman.

Reconversion from war to civilian economy will take the center of the stage with V-E Day and will be on us as a main domestic issue by the defeat of Japan. Truman worked hard for a reconversion bill in 1944 that would have protected workers and veterans as well as industry. He can be expected to lead in the new campaign for an adequate reconversion program.

JOBS FOR ALL

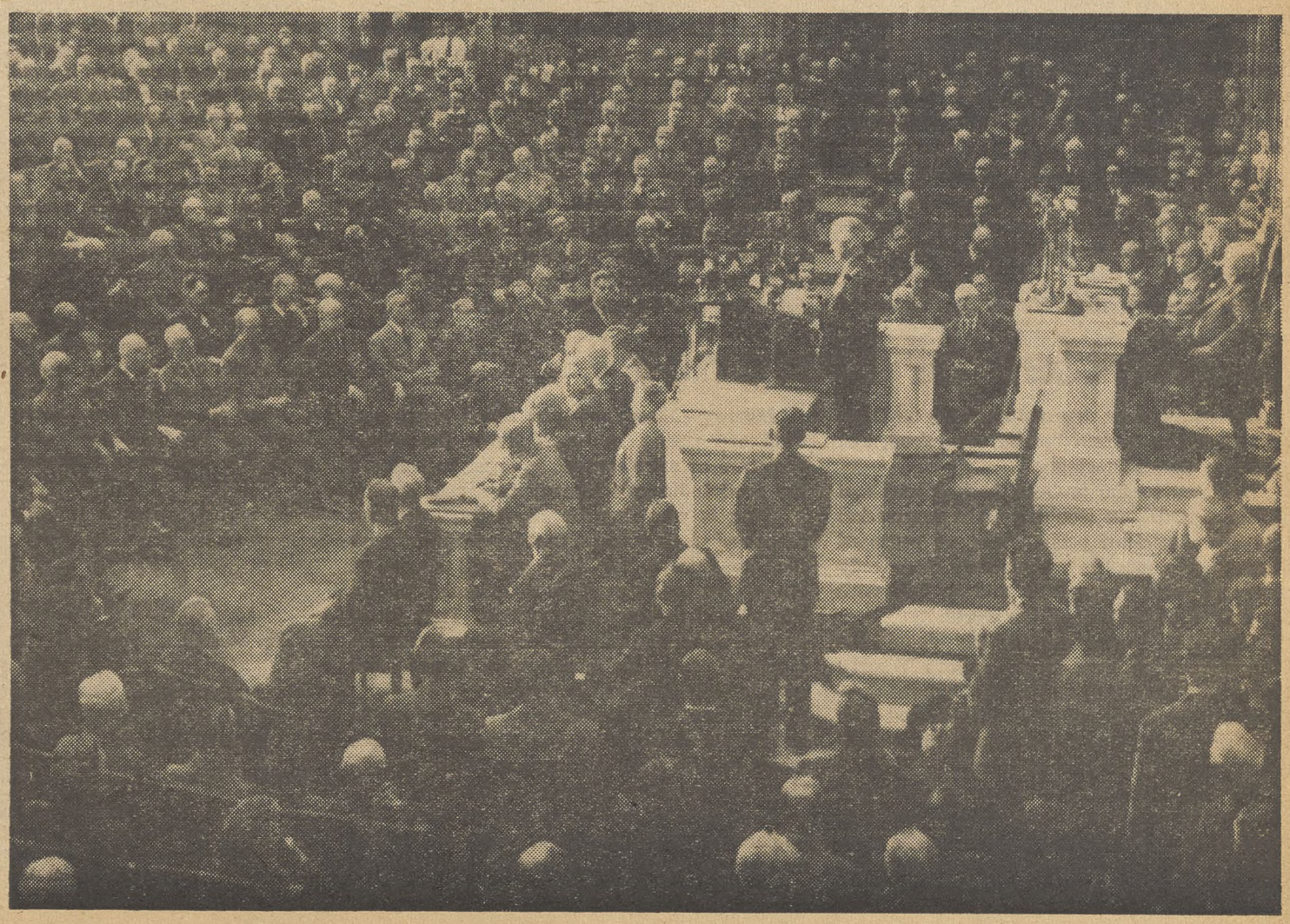
Full employment, keystone of postwar security not only for this country but for the entire world, has Truman's support. In a speech made March, 1944, in Detroit, Truman said:

". . . we must be resolved to utilize the new productive capacity of the splendid plants built during this war. We must use them to provide jobs for the men in our armed services and for the war workers. . . . To do so, however, will require the utmost cooperation and mutual understanding between government, business and labor."

These are only four of the main issues Truman will face in the immediate future. At no time in history have the American people been faced with greater problems. Franklin Roosevelt laid out the path for us to follow, built up the country's strength for victory and postwar security.

Truman has pledged to carry out the legacy of Roosevelt. The CIO has pledged him the support of six million working men and women. He—and the country, and ourselves as part of our country—will need all the help we can give him.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 16, little more than 72 hours after taking the oath, President Truman gave his address to the Joint Houses of Congress. The keynote was expressed in the words: "I call upon all Americans to help me keep our nation united in defense of those ideals which have been so eloquently proclaimed by Franklin Roosevelt."



HE CROSSES Pennsylvania Avenue from his temporary residence in the Blair House to the White House.

"Nothing shall shake our determination to punish the war criminals even though we must pursue them to the ends of the earth."—President Harry S. Truman.

Punish the Guilty

Americans have been seeing some shocking sights these past few weeks.

They have been seeing the face of fascism in its German-Nazi and its Japanese-warlord forms. And they are horrified—whether they are GI's looking at Buchenwald or Manila or civilians looking at the news photos or the movie reels.

The first natural reaction is one of horror and incredulity. After that comes the desire to see that the criminals who made Buchenwald and Manila possible are caught, tried and punished.

This is more than simply a matter of retribution or revenge. It is a demand that these creatures be punished so that such things can never happen again.

The CIO put it well at the Chicago convention last November, when the delegates said in unanimous resolution:

"The full and stern punishment of war criminals must be assured. The German people must be taught that they shall atone for the crimes and horrors which they have visited upon this earth. The German industrialists and Junkers shall not receive any amnesty through their business and social contacts in the victorious nations to renew their drive for world conquest in the future."

A Matter of Decency

One of the most depressing sights on Capitol Hill is the current "probe" into food, and especially meat, shortages.

To listen to the probers, both official and self-appointed, you would get the impression that the American people have no sense of decency or honor left, that they were only concerned with themselves and to hell with the misery of the rest of the world.

This line comes particularly from the GOP side, with men like Senators Wherry (Neb.) and Taft (O.) as its chief exponents—though it must be said for a Democrat like Wheeler (Mont.) that he can insult the American people with the best of them.

The real reason why these professional viewers-with-alarm are screaming so loudly is revealed in Philip Murray's letter to the Congress on price control, in which he tells the Congressmen that cracking price ceilings is no way to crack food shortages.

Murray shows that men like Wherry and Taft are trying to break down the whole structure of price control, in order to increase the food industry's already fantastic profits.

That is why they lie about the American people when they shout that we dare not send food to Europe, for fear we will starve at home, that we mustn't be a universal "Santa Claus" and the rest of that line. They lie to us and about us because they want to use an imagined terror to enrich their friends and associates in the food industry.

FDR was right when he said, a few weeks before his death, that the American people would endure food shortages in order to help feed the starving victims of fascism.

Now comes the Gallup poll to show that 65 per cent of the American people are willing to put up with the shortages to help the people of Europe. Twenty-seven per cent are unwilling, eight per cent don't know.

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

SAN Francisco pops up from the water's edge to greet passengers arriving by the Oakland ferry—beautiful, solid, inspiring—a monument to human ambition and teamwork.

But this unified impression is dissipated as you mingle with the cosmopolitan crowds in this temporary capital of the world.

As the United Nations conference gets under way, San Francisco is a babel of tongues and rumors and propaganda.

Hovering around the delegations of the 46 nations are lobbyists for almost every interest and advocates of almost every idea under the sun.

And threading their way through the packed hotel lobbies, with attentive ears and ready questions, are the largest corps of reporters ever to cover any single event in world history.

They are the honey that attracts many busy bees. Or, more accurately, they represent the spotlight of world attention which many actors are trying to share.

So, here in San Francisco, it is sometimes hard to keep one's attention on the unity and inspiration of the main act.

It is not a free-for-all debate on all the problems of the world. It is not concerned with boundaries, peace terms and conflicting national interests.

The sole purpose of this conference is to establish a world organization capable of taking collective action to prevent future wars, and to formulate principles and procedures under which some of the world's other problems may be worked out more satisfactorily in the future than in the past.

★ ★ ★

The San Francisco conference will be overwritten, but it will also be underwritten.

It will be overwritten because so many reporters have to file so much daily copy over so long a period, even when the main news is scant.

It will be overwritten because friction makes news, while harmony doesn't, even though the friction may be incidental, while the harmony is fundamental.

It will be overwritten because some powerful press interests are out to sabotage the conference by exaggerating differences and confusing the main issues.

But San Francisco will be underwritten by the peoples of the world, because there is universal agreement on its prime purpose among all peace-loving humanity, and because it represents the only hopeful alternative to future world disaster.

It will be underwritten because the governments of the great powers have in advance reached substantial agreement.

It will be underwritten because world labor is organizing to back it to the limit and foil the saboteurs.

★ ★ ★

The propoganda of the saboteurs follows certain obvious lines:

(1) It plays up the notion of "Uncle Sucker," claiming our diplomacy is softly sacrificing American national interests.

(2) It poses as champion of the small powers against the big powers.

(3) It sneers at world unity as utopian and unrealistic, while at the same time seeking to create disillusionment by measuring results against utopian and unrealistic standards.

(4) It directs suspicion and hostility against the Soviet Union, to undermine the peaceful and friendly co-existence of capitalist and socialist societies, upon which world peace and cooperation must depend.

★ ★ ★

To counter this propoganda, we have the evidence of our close war unity with the Soviet Union, despite different social systems; the great and obvious need of the USSR for prolonged peace and reconstruction; the Teheran, Yalta and Dumbarton Oaks agreements; and the success of the London labor conference in uniting the Soviet unions with the rest of world labor.

As to the smaller powers, they naturally seek all the influence they can obtain. But the big powers, representing most of the world's population and controlling overwhelming military and economic power, will have to be primarily responsible for preserving peace and promoting prosperity, and the whole San Francisco structure depends on their continued and unbroken unity. The small powers can't become the tail that wags the dog without disaster to themselves.

And as to Uncle Sam being "Uncle Sucker," that's the biggest laugh of all. American diplomacy is as hardheaded as any in the national self-interest, which it is setting first in this instance, too.

Any fighting man and his family can testify how great is America's stake in world peace. And our democracy and prosperity depend upon the closest cooperation with other peoples to combat Fascism, to expand world trade and to raise living standards.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux.....Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C.
Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 April 30, 1945 No. 18

World Labor Delegates Meet

Building the foundations of popular support for the world unity in the making at the United Nations Conference across the bay in San Francisco, leaders of world labor continued their business sessions this week in the City Club Hotel at Oakland.

These sessions are a continuation of the meeting of the 13-man administrative committee of the World Trade Union Conference, which began in Washington, D. C., April 13 and recessed the next week to enable its members to attend the San Francisco UNCIO.

While continuing their work on the draft constitution of the new World Trade Union Federation and on other plans for its formal launching at Paris in September, the delegates also maintained close contact with their respective national delegations to UNCIO and were planning formal representation to the big conference on behalf of the world labor body.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray is doing double duty as chairman of the administrative committee and consultant to the United States UNCIO delegation. James B. Carey is also attending UNCIO sessions as Murray's associate.

Vasili Kuznetsov, leader of the Soviet trade union movement, is also officially associated with both meetings as a member of the Soviet UNCIO delegation as well as a member of the world labor administrative committee.

The British Labor Party is represented in that country's UNCIO delegation by three members.

CIO's vice presidents are also on hand to make American labor's influence felt in the planning of the new world order.

Veterans' Hospitals Criticized

Improved treatment of patients in Veterans' Administration hospitals and cooperation of the CIO with both old and new veterans' organization are urged in the report of the enlarged CIO Veterans' Committee, headed by Clinton S. Golden and including CIO Sec. Treas. James B. Carey.

The committee found that more veterans' hospitals, as Congress has provided, are needed, and that the Veterans' Administration should be more eager to use improved medical practice in treating the hospitalized veterans.

The committee also called for an increase in the $23 to $28 wages for the 40-hour week now paid laundry, kitchen, clerical workers, physiotherapy and surgical assistants, as officials of the CIO United Federal Workers recommended.

New veterans' organizations with progressive policies "will become part of our national life and are most worthy of participation by the CIO and its veterans' members," the committee found.

While not overlooking the big business control and anti-labor attitudes of several of the veterans' organizations of the last war, the committee declared "progressive and democratic forces in these organizations need support."

Murray Writes Each Congressman Urging Continued Price Control

In a letter to all members of Congress last week, Pres. Philip Murray of the Congress of Industrial Organizations said that the CIO is "convinced price ceilings are not the cause of the meat shortage, and that relaxation of price ceilings will not produce more meat."

Urging that price control be "continued and fortified" he said that "what we need is stimulation of all possible production, accompanied by adequate control of the supply from the slaughter house right through to the retail counter where families buy their meat."

President Murray had been following in the press the inquiry into meat supplies and black markets by a subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate.

"Publicity emerging from the hearings conducted by the subcommittee seems to point more toward relaxation of price control than to strong action against black markets. One Senator is quoted as condoning the purchase of meat on black markets in the absence of meat available through lawful channels. If dissent from that view was expressed in committee, it escaped my notice in the press," he said.

"Surely these must be distorted accounts of what the current inquiry is leading to. It cannot be possible, while our country is still at war and our fighting men are engaged with the enemy, that any committee of the Congress is willing to lend itself in any degree whatsoever to an undermining of public morale here at home. Surely there can be no intended purpose to exploit our difficulties with respect to a diminished meat supply, or to suggest that relaxation of essential wartime controls should be proposed to ease these difficulties."

"There is enough food, over and above military requirements, for all of us in this country, provided it be properly shared and strictly rationed. To perform only a part of our vitally important obligation to the hungry people of Europe we shall have to maintain strict rationing. We are fully prepared to do what is necessary to make good the liberation of subject peoples for which our fighting men have given their lives." . . .

President Murray also pointed out:

1.—That the overall reduction in meat supply is due to a curtailment of hog production last year, which in turn resulted from the fact that reserves of feed grain supplies had been used up, and some reduction in livestock numbers was necessary.

2.—The meat scarcity which confronts housewives at the butcher's counter is aggravated by the black market.

3.—The large family of CIO is prepared to undergo all the inconveniencies that may be required of us in order that there shall be no question of our ability to supply the armed services with the best of everything we have and to meet our obligations to the utmost for the relief of hunger and starvation in Europe.

4.—But Congress must deal firmly with home front problems in the interest of the common good.

"We expect our government to insist upon equal sharing of whatever limitation in supply is necessary. We expect it to control the distribution of supplies so as to make unnecessary any participation in illegal practice on the part of the patriotic and decent citizens. We expect that those who dare to traffic for their profit in the bootlegging of the necessities of life be apprehended and given the treatment they deserve . . . as criminals," concluded Philip Murray.

"Man On the Street"

(Continued from Page 1)

Doggone it, that was ordinary too, just as ordinary a voice as you might hear in any street crowd. President Truman with his Missouri twang and a delivery that wouldn't win any prizes in an elocution contest, couldn't put over a radio speech like the old maestro, FDR.

But what he said made good horse sense. It rang true and sincere, like anyone does when he's getting something off his chest that he really feels is important.

"If we don't want to die together in war, we must learn to live together in peace.

"We still have a choice between the alternatives: the continuation of international chaos, or the establishment of a world organization for the enforcement of peace."

The **Man in the Street** was a bit of a cynic. At any rate no mush-head. He knew that most of the cat-and-dog stuff about Poland, power politics, diplomatic finagling, deadlocks, etc., was played up in the headlines to sell papers, or to grind axes for Hearst and his cronies. But he knew his politics. His human nature and his history—the pulling and tugging between nations as between people and that the brotherhood of man is not just around the corner.

So it made sense to hear Truman saying that the San Francisco Conference was not trying to settle all the world's problems, but to take one single step on which all men of goodwill are agreed.

"It is not our assignment to settle specific questions or territories, boundaries, citizenship and reparations," Truman said. "This conference will devote its energies and its labors exclusively to the single problem of setting up the essential organization to keep the peace. To write the fundamental charter . . . to create the structure . . . to provide the machinery, which will make future peace, not only possible, but certain."

There was plenty of pulling and tugging in American politics, the Man reflected, and finagling and smoke-filled rooms and selfish grabbing. But when enough **Men in the Street** wanted anything badly enough, they usually got it. They got Roosevelt, for instance, and they got enough national unity, despite all the bickering, to win a war as big as the present one.

The more the Man looked over the layout and thought about it, the more at home he felt. This was his show. The absence of fanfare and strutting and high falutin' paraphenalia was not coincidental. The **Men in the Street** in London, Moscow, Paris, Chungking and everywhere else wanted this thing that was cooking in San Francisco as much as they wanted anything. And as much as he did himself.

Their delegates might be stuffed shirts some of the time. But, on this proposition, they were human enough to know what it means to lose a brother, a son or a friend on the battlefield or to see their country bombed and devastated—and human enough to want to stop it from happening again. And even if they weren't they'd hesitate to face their own people without a record of having done their best.

I tried to interview the **Man in the Street** as he left the conference. But he wasn't one person, he was thousands. And the burden of the comment, in 46 tongues was: "We've got to make a go of it."

Come to think of it, we're all **Men (or Women) in the Street** when we hit the sidewalk, even diplomats. We've got that much common humanity. And millions upon millions of our kind, all over the world are looking to San Francisco, as the conference goes on, and also saying, "We've got to make a go of it."

World's Biggest Navel Orange Center Goes CIO

More than 1,000 workers in packing houses in Redlands, Riverside, Highland and Bryn Mawr, Calif., largest navel orange growing district in the world, have voted by a large margin in an NLRB election for the CIO Citrus Workers Organizing Committee, reports the California CIO Council. The CWOC is part of the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural & Allied Workers.

The victory climaxed a two-month organizing drive started when workers began spontaneous strikes over low wages and bad conditions and makes the CIO organizing committee bargaining agency in 30 packing houses throughout the state.

Skilled Groups Get Pay Boost

A pay increase of 5c an hour for all skilled maintenance employes of five automotive companies was ordered last week by the War Labor Board to "restore a proper rate relationship between skilled maintenance workers and tool and die makers."

The orders affect some 30,000, or only five per cent of the hourly-rated emuployes in about 150 plants of General Motors, Hudson, Packard, Murray and Chrysler. Three CIO unions are involved — United Automobile Workers, Rubber Workers and Electrical Workers.

The Board specified that its orders are not to form the basis for any claim of intra-plant inequity for production, tool room or other workers in the plants involved.

High Court Upholds Union

By Frank Donner

CIO Assistant Council

The Supreme Court on Monday, April 23, announced two important decisions which upheld the findings of the National Labor Relations Board that an employer may not discharge individuals for violation of company rules on solicitation of union members or distribution of union literature during non-working time on company premises. The National Labor Relations Board held that such rules, even when applied to all types of solicitation or literature distribution uniformly were invalid when applied to such activities on the employee's own time even though these activities were conducted on the employer's premises.

In the Le Tourneau case two members of the United Steelworkers of America were suspended two days each for distributing union literature on their own time on company-owned parking lots in violation of a long-standing rule adopted to control littering and petty thievery. Although there was no union bias involved in the adoption of the rule, the Board and the Supreme Court held that the employer must accommodate the absolute use of his property to the employees' right to organize.

In the Republic Aviation case the company before the existence of any union activity in the plant adopted a general rule against solicitation of any type. The UAW started an organizing campaign in the plant and one member of the union after being warned about the rule passed out application cards to employees on his own time during lunch periods. He was discharged and the Board held that the discharge was in violation of the National Labor Relations Act and the the rule itself violated the National Labor Relations Act since it interfered with the employees and their organizational rights. A second issue involved in the Republic Aviation case was the discharge of three employees for wearing UAW union steward buttons. The employer contended that the men by wearing steward buttons falsely represented their authority since the union was not the bargaining agent in the plant. The Board and the court held that the wearing of the union steward buttons carried no implication of recognition by the employer where there was no competing labor organization in the plant. The three employes discharged were therefore ordered reinstated with back pay.

These two decisions are of great significance in clarifying the organizational rights of labor unions. They unequivocally state that in the absence of special circumstances an employer may not so enforce his property rights as to interfere with the organizational rights guaranteed by the National Labor Relations Act. Where no special showing is made the Labor Board will find that a plant rule which interferes with union activity, even though enforced in a uniform and nondiscriminatory way, is a violation of the National Labor Relations Act and discharges made pursuant to such a rule likewise violate that Act.

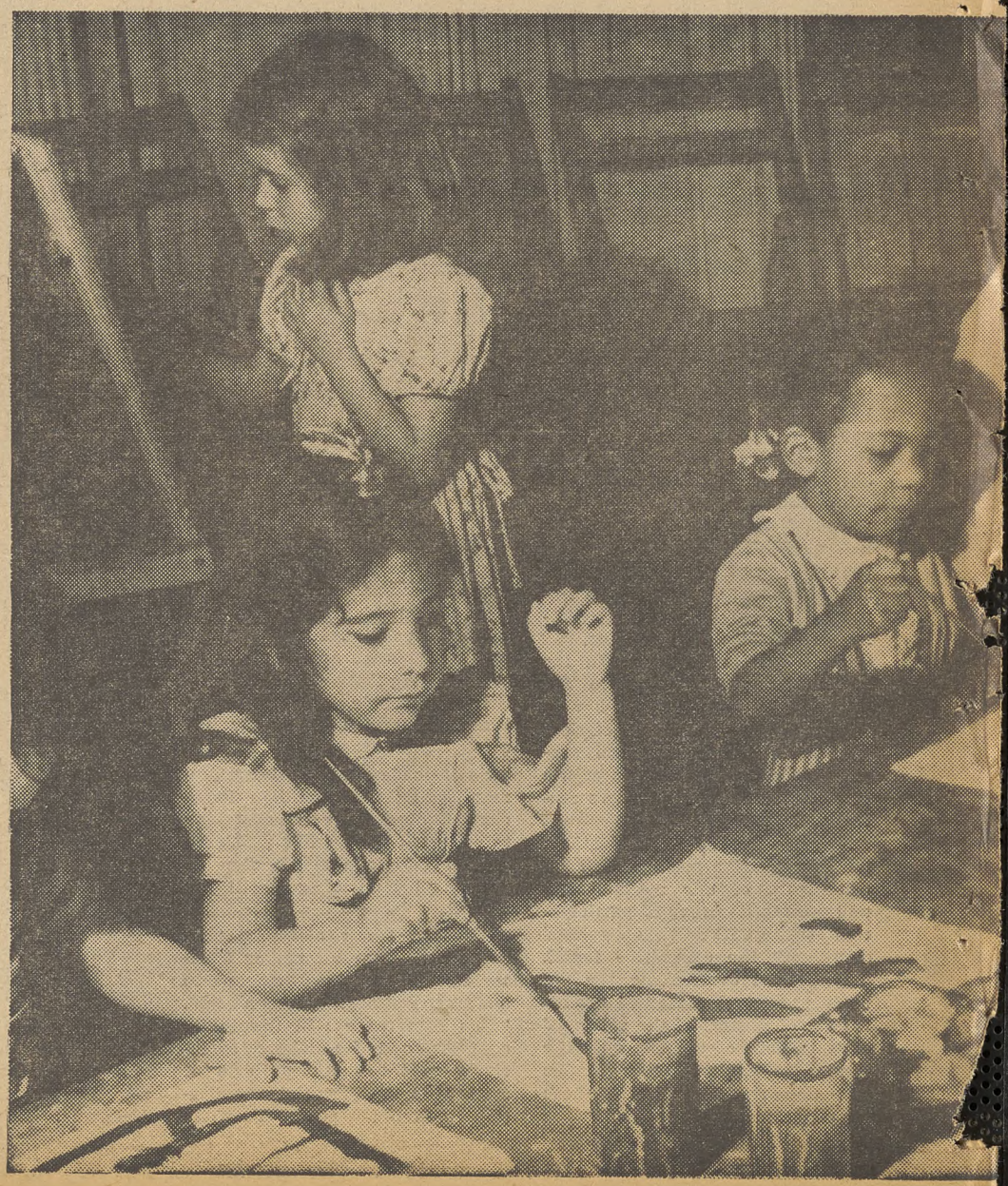
NORA IS FIVE years old. She has painted an easter egg, and a doll, and expects you to admire her work.

THIS IS PATSY'S first day here. She tried very hard not to get paint on her immaculate pinafore.

Union Play Group

MRS. ETHEL QUINN is a member of the Woman's Auxiliary Child Welfare Committee. Her husband is a UFWA member, working for the War Production Board. She helps the youngest group with their dancing.

DANTE RADICI IS very proud of his young pupil's paintings. He teaches them to work dancing. These are the five year olds at the art table. Large muffin tins hold the clean Radici what they're painting. Sometimes you can see it too.



HEY ARE HOLDING butterflies in their hands, and it is important that they n't escape. After awhile they'll fly away with them.

ATURDAY MORNING at the United Federal Workers of America Washington office at 1212 Eighteenth Street is children's day.

Under the direction of the UFWA Women's Auxiliary, and with the cooperion of a dancing teacher, an art teacher, a pianist, a story teller and helpful others, children of government workers are given a full program of morning ay and education, while confined housewives, can escape to do last minute shopng and other household or personal chores. The time is from 9:30 to 12:30. e children are from three to five years of age. They are divided into two roups. While the three to four year olds dance, the four to five year olds aint and work with clay. Then the smaller ones, trudge downstairs to the art om, while the older ones climb upstairs to flutter their wings like airplanes or tterflies, and the younger ones splash colored paints on paper, and call them rees," or "birds," or whatever they like. The Women's Auxiliary hopes to exnd the single day into a full week's program for next year. The present cost two dollars a month.

HE'S AN AIRPLANE. First the children stand in the corner and zoom their motors, then they take off to music.

with clay and watercolors. Rose Lieberman, an auxiliary member, teaches bright primary colors. The children mix them as they will, and then tell Mr.

THERE'S ALWAYS A small crisis to contend with, like helping a three-year old on with his coat. Mrs. Quinn has two of her own and can cope with the problem. He'll be better next week, at his second session.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Millionaires Amendment

One of the biggest steals in U. S. history is being attempted in the 48 states through a proposed constitutional amendment that would limit the Federal income tax to 25 percent of gross income.

The amendment, which has passed in 14 states, calls on Congress to hold a constitutional convention for the purpose of writing a 22nd amendment which has only one purpose—to spare the rich and soak the poor.

Here are some quotes from a legal memo on the proposal prepared by CIO General Counsel Lee Pressman:

"The destructive effects upon our government of the nefarious millionaires' amendment can hardly be overstated. This proposed amendment would permit millionaires who now pay about $800,000 on an income of $1,000,000 to pay only $250,000 tax while people with small incomes would pay at least 25 percent.

"A man with a $2,000 income who now pays about $175 would have to pay $500 with no exemptions. Enormous sales taxes would be saddled on that portion of the population least able to bear them.

"A tremendous windfall would be created for profiteers who have made incredible billions of profits out of the war. It would be a tragedy for every farmer and wage earner and small businessman in this country."

Sponsors of the amendment are some of the most notorious characters in and out of public life. Rep. Wright Patman (D. Tex.) has denounced one of its chief agents, Sam Pettengill, a former Congressman, as "America's No. 1 Fascist."

Main backer is Frank Gannett, millionaire newspaper publisher, whose "Committee or Constitutional Government" has been exposed by the La-Follette Committee and the House Committee on Elections as subversive and pro-fascist.

The amendment has passed in 14 states. Four states have rescinded it. This is what the CIO legal memo says on the slick methods used to get it by:

"The proposal suddenly and without publicity is presented in the legislatures. There is no security from this insidious lobby until the legislature has finally adjourned.

"A favorite trick is to slip through a resolution quietly during the last hours of the session when the people are not expecting it. The group seeks as far as possible to avoid publicity and operate in an atmosphere of plush-lined efficiency.

"It is a tribute to the alertness o the people that these millionaire lobbyists have so far not added a single state to the list, while they have lost four states which repealed action ormerly taken—Arkansas, Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois."

Is this gigantic tax steal being tried in your state?

Things Are Cooking

Congress is going fairly slow right now, with all eyes on San Francisco, but things are cooking none the less.

Two main foreign trade issues are active: Bretton Woods and renewal of the reciprocal trade act.

On domestic issues, principal activity going on on the hill this week is on price control and the Missouri Valley Authority.

Of these, price control is the center of a fight against the welfare of the workers and consumers generally.

Missouri Valley, which is in the first stage of a series of three Senate hearings, is meeting its first active opposition in the Senate Commerce Committee, mainly from Sens. O'Daniel (D. Tex.) and Overton (D. La.).

A dangerous stew that has reached a new boiling point is the "equal rights" amendment, which has been reported out of the House Judiciary Committee and is headed for the floor.

Thus, though the big story is in San Francisco this week, and will be for a while to come, things still need our attention in Washington.

Are you keeping your eye—in a friendly but firm way—on your Congressmen?

New Drive on Vs. Wagner Act

There's a renewed and serious drive against the Wagner Act and the right to organize in unions of your own choice going on in the House Appropriations Committee.

It's a new version of the Frey rider, which the AFL's "Colonel" John P. Frey and other enemies of labor are trying to fasten on us again in the form of a trick clause in the appropriation for the Natl. Labor Relations Board.

The rider says that the NLRB cannot spend any of its funds to investigate a complaint in a case where there is a contract that has been in effect more than three months, no matter what the nature of the contract.

A recent example was the Dawson Food Products case, where an AFL union was in the field and where the UAW-CIO had won an election by 125 to six.

When the UAW tried to bargain, the company said no, we have a contract with this AFL outfit and you can't touch us. The company then proceeded to "bargain" with the AFL union that got six votes to the UAW's 125 in the election.

The Frey rider in one form or another has been with us for three years. A year ago the CIO got it interpreted to exclude company unions.

Now it threatens to come back again to hold up honest unionism everywhere—honest AFL unionism as well as CIO.

Wire Rep. Butler Hare (D.S.C.), chairman of the House Deficiency Appropriations Subcommittee, and your own Congressman to stop this attempt to destroy the Wagner Act by a trick rider on an appropriation.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

A quick tabulation of bills now before Congress.

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Price Control (SJ Res 30)	Renews Price Control Act.	Danger from Senate Agriculture Committee's food probe, which is being used as mask for proposal to crack meat ceilings in move to break all control.	Wire Sen. Wagner (D N. Y.), chairman of Senate Banking Committee and your two Senators to hold firm against meat packers' hi-jacking.
Missouri Valley (S 555)	Sets up MVA (like TVA) to control floods, erosion, bring new industries, jobs, farms to nine Missouri River states.	CIO has testified for in Senate Commerce Committee, which is very hostile. Bill next to Senate Irrigation, finally to Senate Agriculture.	Write your Senators to support through the committee process: vote expected by late summer.
Bretton Woods (HR 2211, S 540)	Promotes world trade; means jobs for five million in U. S., markets for farmers and industry.	Danger of unfavorable report from House Banking Committee through GOP votes and influence. Pres. Truman; CIO; independent bankers, etc., for.	Wire Rep. Spence (D Ky) chairman of Banking Committee and your own Representative to support as key to postwar jobs.
Polltax repeal (HR 7)	Brings vote to millions in polltax states.	176 signatures on Discharge Petition No. 1, 42 needed to get it on floor.	Ask your Representative to sign DP 1 if he hasn't yet done so.
FEPC (S 101, HR 2232)	Bi-partisan bill making FEPC permanent.	Still stalled in House Rules Committee; filibuster may come on Senate floor.	Urge your Representatives to press for a rule to put HR 2232 on House floor.

(Note: Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Coming Up--- Issues to Watch

MISSOURI VALLEY: the first Senate Committee report on MVA is expected to be out of the Commerce Committee by May 15. After Commerce, it goes to Senate Agriculture and then to Irrigation.

Speaking on a nationwide network this week (Apr. 30) John Brophy, chairman of the CIO-MVA Committee, urged:

"Farmers and business people, teachers, doctors and lawyers, as well as workers in industrial plants and factories, should write to their Senators now and urge them to support the Murray bill (S 555).

"They should write their Congressmen too, and tell them they favor an MVA and want the Cochran bill (HR 2203) passed in the House."

★ ★ ★

"Equal Rights": the House Judiciary Committee reported this proposed amendment last week for House action.

Write your Congressman to oppose this proposal as an opening wedge against all protective laws for men as well as women workers.

★ ★ ★

EQUAL PAY: by way of offsetting the drive for the "equal rights" proposition, progressive groups are preparing a bill to require equal pay for equal work.

This will remove the chief source of discrimination against women workers. CIO has always supported this principle, both in law and in collective bargaining.

★ ★ ★

AID TO EDUCATION: CIO support for S 181, a bill to give Federal aid to education to the sum of $300,000,000 was reiterated this week by Kermit Eby, director of research and education for the CIO. Eby told the Senate Labor Committee.

"We wish to reiterate our support of the general principles of federal aid to education and aid to the children (supporting the provision of hot lunches, transportation and recreational facilities to all children regardless of school attended) and to leave to the Senate Committee the working out of a satisfactory mechanism which would result in possible passage of a federal aid bill."

★ ★ ★

BRETTON WOODS: CIO testimony will be given on this world trade issue probably some time next week, and by Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

Meantime, the Natl. Planning Assn., of which USA-CIO Asst. Pres. Clinton S. Golden is vice-chairman, has come out for the bill. (S 540, HR 2211).

GOP Congress leaders are trying to whip up solid Republican opposition. Write your Congressman again to support.

WASHINGTON GUIDE
Published by CIO Legislative Dept.
PHILIP MURRAY, President
NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary
Editorial Committee
John Edelman Robert K. Lamb
C. W. Fowler Irving Richter

Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

CIO Reg. Dir. Joe Walsh, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., reports: Laux Manufacturing Co., Wilkes-Barre, CIO 99, against 63. Field Rep. Frank Vrataric conducted the campaign with the cooperation of USA Dist. Dir. Courtney Shill and USA Rep. Thomas Cann.

Geo. DeNucci, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Columbus, reports: Aluminum Corp. of America, Newark, Ohio, USA-CIO 553, AFL 210. USA Dist. Dir. Howard N. Porter conducted the campaign, assisted by Reps. Al Marsh, Archie Casanta, Jim Parrish and Red Roberts. This was an attempted raid by the AFL in a community where the AFL has held sway for the past many years.

Pres. S. H. Dalrymple, United Rubber Workers, reports: Patterson Ballagh Corp., Los Angeles, CIO 20, against 7. U. S. Rubber Co., Worcester, Mass., CIO 116, against 16.

Thos. J. Gallagher, Org. Dir., Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, advises: Alabama Shipbuilding & Drydock Co., Mobile, Ala., IUM&SWA won over no union with 58% of the votes. Gibbons Engineering & Machine Co., Boston, the IUM&SWA won over no union with 61% of the votes. Metal Products Corp., Miami, Fla., (machinists) IUM&SWA won over no union and the AFL with 71% of the votes. Standard Mfg. Co. (machinists) IUM&SWA won over no union and the AFL with 76% of the votes.

Wm. B. Taylor, Dir. Oil Workers Campaign, reports: Petrolite Wax Co., Kilgore, Texas, CIO 30, against 8. Amerada Petroleum Co., Riverdale, Calif., CIO 24, against 21. Rio Rista, Calif., Unit, CIO 13, against 9.

Pres. Reid Robinson, Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, reports: Precision Scientific Co., Chicago, CIO 194, against 31. Mining Property of U. S. Potash Co., Carlsbad, N. M., CIO 175, AFL 9. Barth Smelting Co., Newark, N. J., CIO 71, no union 1.

Geo Craig, CIO Reg. Dir., Philadelphia, reports: Keystone Watch Division, Riverside Metal Co., Riverside, N. J., UERMWA-CIO 215, AFL 68.

Julius Emspak, Secy-Treas., UERMWA, reports: Remington-Rand Co., Ilion, N. Y. plant: Tabulating Machine Division, CIO 940, against 85; Library Bureau Division, CIO 109, against 10; Guards, CIO 10, against 0. On an overall basis, this represents a 92% majority for the UERMWA.

The Fed. Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians report: Gielow, Inc., chose CIO by a vote of 36 to 9. Collective bargaining negotiations will commence immediately.

Walter Smethurst, Dir., Paper Workers Organizing Committee, reports: Election in Plainwell, Michigan, CIO 114, no union 83. Field Reps. Charles Mitchell and Neil Chesebro directed this election.

Un. Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employees, report: Century Biscuit Co., Indianapolis, Ind., CIO 64, against 30. Intl. Rep. Ruth Bennet was in charge. Frear's Department Store, Troy, N. Y., CIO received 92 out of 153 ballots cast. Secy-Mgr. John J. Gorman, Local 40, initiated the drive and carried it to successful conclusion.

John Galluccio, P&JNW Rep. reports: Shields Inc., Mass., CIO 48, against 30.

Pres. Morris Muster, Un. Furniture Workers, reports: Galloway Pease, Sumter, S. C., CIO 71, no union 12; Jasper Veneer Mills, Jasper, Ind., CIO 42, no union 12; Model Cabinet Co. ,Memphis, Tenn., CIO 9, no union 0; Stewartstown Furn., Stewartstown, Pa., CIO 64, no union 20; Ferguson Mfg. Co., Hoboken, N. J., CIO 156, no union 22; American Furn. Co., Batesville, Ind., CIO 150, no union 65; American Furn. Co., Martinsville, Va., CIO 263, no union 135.

Geo. Martin, Reg. Dir., Shoe Workers, reports: Selby Shoe Co., Portsmouth, Ohio, CIO 1538, AFL 510, no union 60.

John C. Lawson, Intl. Secy-Treas., Stone & Allied Products Workers, reports: Dixie Granite Quarry, Tiberton, Ga., CIO 41, against 1. Intl. Reps. Sam H. Scott and John Rucker handled the organization of these workers.

At San Francisco

Pres. Murray, Sec. Carey and the CIO Vice Presidents, including the writer, are now in San Francisco for the United Nations Conference. We are looking forward to something coming out of this conference that will bring the common peoples of the world closer together. We hope it will result in real concrete international cooperation which will make the post-war world safe for liberty-loving people and strengthen democracy throughout the world.

100,000 Textile Workers To Benefit by New Order

Approval of wage increases for 50,000 cotton textile and rayon weaving workers by the Office of Economic Stabilization is " a landmark in the union's long struggle to banish substandard wages and living conditions from the cotton-rayon industry," Pres. Emil Rieve of the CIO Textile Workers Union declared this week.

In its order of Feb. 20, which the OES has now finally approved, the Natl. War Labor Board also set up "guide post" wage rates for a number of specific occupations and ordered the union and the mills to negotiate a balanced wage scale on the basis of these rates, which will require approval of the WLB and the OES.

In addition to the 50,000 workers directly affected by the order, at least 50,000 more will benefit almost immediately, as their employers, under contract with the TWU, have agreed to accept whatever wage order is approved by federal agencies.

"Although the award represents only part of the demands made by the TWU upon the mills a year and a half ago, it is a step forward toward our ultimate goal, the complete elimination of substandards of wages and living," Rieve said.

"The Natl. War Labor has agreed with the union that in order to live even on the bare subsistence level of a WPA relief worker in 1935, a textile worker with a wife and two children to support today needs at least 72c an hour, or $28.80 a week.

"That wage must and will continue to be the minimum wage goal of the union for every one of this country's million and a quarter textile workers in all branches of the industry.

"We have only begun to fight for a little less poverty for textile workers."

Under the order signed last week by Director of Economic Stabilization William H. Davis, wages in 23 southern, 25 northern cotton mills and six New York and Pennsylvania rayon weaving mills are raised five cents and the minimum rate is increased from 50 to 55 cents an hour.

Travel Pay Ordered For Copper Miners

The Kennecott Copper Corp. has been ordered by the War Labor Board to pay travel time to workers at its open-pit mine operations, Santa Rita, N. Mex. Amount of payment is to be determined by the corporation and the unions involved.

The CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers represents some 650 open pit and other workers, and the AFL, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen represent other groups.

The Santa Rita mine is an open pit more than 4,000 feet long, 3,000 feet wide, and 500 feet deep. The distance from the collar, or rim, of the pit is about two miles by way of a truck road. Employes go from the collar to their work by foot, automobile or by company bus, which does not go to all places of work.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

L. J. IMBER COMPANY
Founded by L. J. Imber, Formerly of Green Duck Co

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS
for ADVERTISING
UNION DUES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS
EMPLOYEES' BADGES
Recognized Union Labels
No Charge for Designs and Sketches
Also Specializing in
Light and Heavy Stamping
Coining and Embossing
Small, Intricate and Special Stampings.
Tools and Dies
N. Y. Representative
HERBERT R. LERMAN
AL. 4-3356
37 E. 14th St.
Detroit Representative
CLARENCE L. HOULE
CAD. 9085
424 Book Bldg.
L. J. IMBER COMPANY BRUnswick 7818
1725-41 W. North Ave.
CHICAGO, 22, ILLINOIS

FLAGS EMBLEMS

TEDDY'S
UNION LABEL STORE
Union Dues Buttons
Lapel Buttons
Campaign Buttons
(Celluloid or Litho-Metal)
Convention Badges
American Flags
Organization Flags
Parade Caps
Emblems
Brief Cases, Secretary Cases
Bill Folds
All Articles Bear the Union Label
231 SO. WELLS ST. CHICAGO
Phone: Webster 4104 ILLINOIS

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

STATIONERY

PAPER WORKERS LOCAL 356 UNION MADE CIO
LET MILPRINT FURNISH YOUR
CIO STATIONERY
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES
MILPRINT, Inc.
431 WEST FLORIDA STREET
MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN
Over 750 CIO Employees

BUY WAR BONDS

44 Years of Know-how
in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.
20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois
20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

By ELEANOR FOWLER
Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Auxiliaries

The tremendous interest of the people of Britain in the success of San Francisco is one of the many interesting and heartening things told us by the British trade union women who are now visiting the United States.

Margaret Jennings, who comes from the Hosiery Workers Society of Nottingham said that she noticed a much greater interest in public affairs by everyone in Britain now. They are more aware of the importance of the people participating actively in government.

She commented particularly on the interest of the youngsters. School leaving age is fourteen in England and many girls and boys enter industry then. Lately these beginners have been flooding her with requests about the union—asking especially when they can join. This growth in interest in the unions is widespread, she says, and is part of the whole awakening of the people.

The outstanding courage and endurance of our British sisters who have lived through four years of devastating war stirs our admiration. These women did not complain but their comments on conditions here told volumes.

EGGS A MIRACLE

They simply couldn't believe it when they were served two eggs for breakfast the day of their arrival. "Two eggs on one plate," they exclaimed. "In England we get an egg once a month if we are lucky."

They commented, too, on the beautiful clothes they saw in shopwindows and the attractive appearance of American women. In England clothes are rationed and just now each person gets 24 clothes ration points for six months. A suit costs eighteen points, a pair of shoes seven points, pajamas eight points, full fashioned stockings three points.

But the shortages of food and clothing were after all just minor inconveniences. The constant danger from blitz and robot bombs; the day after day working in factories with black painted windows where there was never enough light or air; the night after night sleeping in subway tunnels or other air raid shelters—those were the conditions through which British women lived and kept on the job producing for victory.

EXPECT NO PRAISE

They are very matter of fact about what they have been through. They say they did what they had to. They are not looking for praise or rewards. They say it will be worth all they have suffered if we can win an end to fascism in the word and an enduring peace.

These British trade union women are confident that out of San Francisco will come such a peace. The people are more alert now than after the last war, they say. They will not let anything stand in the way of a United Nations Organization with power to stop aggression and prevent war.

Their confidence was echoed by Secretary of State Stettinius as he arrived in San Francisco for the United Nations Conference. He said:

"I come to San Francisco with the firm belief that the United Nations are united in their determination to succeed in establishing a world organization. . . . I say it because I believe all the peaceful peoples of the world demand this of us and the governments represented at this Conference must not and will not fail them."

White Collar School July 7-21

The Summer School for White Collar Workers will be held this year at Lake Forest, Ill., July 7-21. The program will combine sports and relaxation with discussions on current problems, particularly those relating to the labor movement.

Further information may be obtained from the school's National Office, 437 West 59th St., New York 19, N. Y.

Pamphlet Notes

Dumbarton Oaks

The story of Dumbarton Oaks is given in a humourously illustrated 14-page pamphlet, "Angels Could Do It Better," being distributed by the American Labor Party in New York. It was written by Joseph Gaer, Political Action Committee pamphleteer who did "The First Round," and is illustrated by Harold Sparber.

Pamphlet Press

Two pamphlets "The People Say" and the "1945 PAC Legislative Manual, for CIO Stewards, officers and PAC workers have been issued by the California CIO Council, CIO Bldg., San Francisco 2, for use in the current political action and legislative campaign.

Labor Education News

Negro College Fund Drive

The United Negro College Fund, organized to raise $1,550,000 for 32 southern Negro schools, is now conducting its second annual drive which opened April 18. Last year some $900,000 was raised for the support of these schools with a number of CIO groups contributing to the fund.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray who has accepted membership on the Natl. Advisory Committee of the fund said he did so "because he believed" that the educational opportunities for a tenth of our population must be increased.

"An increasing number of future leaders of America, including young men and women who will rise to positions of leadership in organized labor, are being trained in these institutions. I therefore request our CIO unions to lend their financial support to the United Negro College Fund."

UAW Has New Director

Jack Zeller has been appointed educational director of the CIO United Auto Workers to succeed William Levitt, former director who has been inducted into the armed services, reports UAW Pres. R. J. Thomas.

A member of Chrysler Local 7, Zeller has been an active UAW member for the past 11 years, nine of which were spent on the production line. He served one year as Chrysler Local president, one term as vice-president, and was the Local's educational director for five years. He also edited the Local paper for six years.

NMU School Gets Big Write-up

The Natl. Maritime Union's Leadership Training School was given a glowing write-up in an illustrated article printed in the April 21 issue of Collier's. It is called "Readin', Writin' and No Strikin'"; and is written by Harry Henderson and Sam Shaw.

"Professors wouldn't approve the English used," it starts off, "but the Natl. Maritime Union has a school which teaches members how to get along with their bosses."

The seamen's bosses have responded by agreeing to send their port captains and agents to the NWU's school. Part of this friendliness, the writers note, "stems from the fact that NMU policy includes the no-strike pledge, and that the pledge has been kept faithfully, although some 5,000 members have died to 'keep 'em sailing'."

When Henderson and Shaw went to visit the school, "manned by two former Columbia professors, Leo Huberman and Dr. Charles Obermeyer, and a seaman named Danny Boano," they report that they sat in on a class session "in a long, clean but smoky room decorated with murals on racial equality and picturizations of what the union can do aboard ship, such as holding classes in navigation and writing congressmen."

They were impressed by the seriousness of the students as well as their readiness to wise crack. Here's one bit they relate about a talk Boano gave on the responsibilities of a delegate aboard ship during which he mentioned the difficulties the ship's master faces.

"He is the Old Man and king of all he surveys," Boano continued. "But he has problems. What's his biggest problem?"

Seamen volunteered such answers as Navy convoy navigation and "his ol' lady."

Danny shook his head, saying, "You're getting hot, but I will tell you. He is the loneliest man aboard. We all suffer from loneliness, but he suffers most. Here he has gone and worked hard and risen to the top, and what happens? Nobody will speak to the son of a gun!"

W.L. Douglas Shoes
W.L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., BROCKTON 15, MASS.
IN WASHINGTON
905 PENN AVENUE N. W.
(Opposite Department of Justice Building)
Stores in Principal Cities - Good Dealers Everywhere
INVEST IN VICTORY — BUY BONDS

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY TROUBLE SHOOTER

ART by MORT MESKIN
STORY by COLE GREENE

COPYRIGHT NATL. CIO NEWS

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with acutal persons, living or dead.

THIS IS AN AMERICAN soldier. He was a prisoner of the Germans. His name is Charles Berry of Gates Mills, Ohio. He is a first lieutenant, captured during the battle of the Belgian Bulge. He was freed when the U. S. First Army Forces liberated the German prison camp at Limburg, Germany. He was weak from starvation.

ONCE THESE WERE MEN. Blood flowed in their veins, and they were strong enough to work and fight for their country. They were Polish men, doomed to extermination by the master race. That they loved, had children, wives and families, was of no concern to Nazis. At Chrudruf, Germany, the American Fourth Armored and 89th Infantry Division found this evidence of Nazi bestiality.

AND WHAT DID THEIR nationality matter? At Stavelot, Belgium, the Americans found these victims, children among them. The Allied nations, the Russians, the Americans, the Belgians, and the Dutch, the Czech, and the Jew, they have a common sorrow, and a common plea . . . a world of peace for "our children and our children's children."

Never Again

When the London World Trade Union Conference resolved that "stern punishment should be meted out to all war criminals, high and low, and that none shall escape due punishment," they already knew of the horror of the concentration camps, of the slave labor camps, and the prisoner camps.

As the American Armies advanced and captured town after town, they were horrified to find human abattoirs in almost every German community, where thousands of Englishmen, Frenchmen, Poles, Russians, Czech, and Americans, too, the peoples of the Allies were kept beaten, starved, killed in gas chambers, allowed to rot with disease. Actual conditions defied human imagination. An American delegation of Congressmen and newspapermen flew to Europe to investigate these camps at first hand at the request of General Eisenhower who said: "The barbarous treatment these people received in the German concentration camps is almost unbelievable."

As the Armies liberated American prisoners, a Federated Press reporter ran into a few union men among the Americans. Pfc. John H. Dunn, a Newspaper Guild member, and an editor of FP, told how he, together with 3,200 American prisoners lived at Bad Orb prison camp where the daily diet was less than 260 calories — below the starvation level. It consisted of watery soup, ersatz bread, indigestible cheese, and a vile coffee substitute all served in microscopic portions. Survivors were virtually skin and bones, clad in rags, many of them too weak to walk. Sanitation facilities in the building, which housed 160 prisoners, consisted of one rusty water tap. The toilet was a hole in the floor. There was no soap nor towels.

Pfc. Dunn refused to rot. He began to organize recreational activities for his colleagues. First, he started a weekly forum in which he delivered from memory 31 lectures on American history, attended by 50 to 100 POWs in an ice cold hall. He branched out to start a forum attended by a thousand prisoners. The half-starved men discussed such things as the postwar world and the GI Bill of Rights in the heart of a German prison camp deep in Naziland. They even got out a handwritten wall newspaper, getting their news from a radio smuggled piece by piece into the camp by British prisoners.

Four hundred of the Bad Orb inmates died before the camp was liberated.

At another camp, American prisoners near the Hammelberg Stalag were forced to work at virtual slave labor from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m., six days a week. They told of frequent blows and beatings from the prison guards. They told of how 50 prisoners were bunked in a single unheated room, formerly a stable, infested with lice and bedbugs. For covering there was only a piece of rag. Captured U. S. doctors were unable to help because of lack of equipment. Two Americans were forced to a shower, despite the fact they both had pneumonia. Sanitation was foul, with a single hole latrine serving 1400 men.

The CIO NEWS

National Edition

Weekly Publication
Of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 19 May 7, 1945

Murray Urges 25% Pay Hike for Gov't Employes

Catherine K. Nonamaker, clerk in the Geological Survey, earns $1800 a year. She supports two children, a son and a daughter. All three lived in a one room apartment, the only thing she could get for her money in costly D. C.

CIO's President Philip Murray urged the Senate Civil Service Committee to up salaries of white collar government workers by 25%. He said in part: "I think it must not escape this committee's consideration that white collar workers throughout the nation have long been at a disadvantage with workers in industry on questions of pay and job security. This is a situation in which Congress, especially the U. S. Senate, has taken considerable interest and for which it has expressed a desire to find some remedy.

"Action by the Congress to bring federal salaries more nearly into line with the wages received by industrial workers would have a beneficial effect on salaries throughout the white collar field. If you consider the fact that the base salaries provided for Federal workers who have either had a college training or who have had a number of years of experience in performing exacting clerical duties are now considerably below the base pay of the average steel worker, there need be no fear that a 25% increase would be too much." The U. S. Senate Civil Service committee is now considering a 15% pay increase for 1,500,000 annual salaried federal employes. The bill before the Senate is S 807. The cost to the country as a whole is $755,900,000. The United Federal Workers urge all CIO unions to write their own Senators regarding this bill. They point out that the federal workers will actually be taking a pay cut with only a 15% increase, due to the prospect of the cut in overtime work. In view of this, they point out, the full 25% which they recommend will in fact only cost the country $500,000,000.

Even by conservative Bureau of Labor Statistics' standards, only one third of all government workers earn enough to support a family; another full third earn $1440 or less, and do not earn enough to support a single person decently; while 51% of all federal workers make $1620 a year.

Sylvia Guss, a map evaluator in the Alaskan Branch of the Geological Survey, is the wife of an Ensign serving overseas. She earns $1620 a year. She talks things over with Catherine Nonamaker. At right Marie Siegrist, President of the Interior Branch, United Federal Workers of America, watches Mrs. Nonamaker, the union's witness, leave for the U. S. Senate, to plead for a full 25% pay raise for all federal workers as minimum justice.

Report From San Francisco

By LEN DE CAUX

LABOR'S wholehearted devotion to the purposes of the United Nations Conference in San Francisco is finding expression in urgent requests that it be drawn into more active participation in the work of UNCIO and of the world organization to be established here.

In addition to the representations made by the labor movements of different countries to their respective government delegations, the administrative committee of the World Trade Union Conference, on behalf of 60 million organized workers in 35 countries, has formally requested official recognition of UNCIO in a consultative capacity.

World labor's request took the form of a statement addressed to Secretary of State Stettinius for transmission to the other chairmen and to the whole conference. It was signed by a subcommittee consisting of Sidney Hillman, Sir Walter Citrine, Louis Saillant and M. Tarasov, on behalf of the Administrative Committee.

We Are Of One Mind

"The workers of the United Nations are of one mind and one heart with all peace-loving people that out of the sacrifices and the sufferings of this most terrible and destructive of wars there must emerge the structure of an enduring peace," the statement declared, expressing world labor's unanimous endorsement of the broad principles of the Dumbarton Oaks plan.

"It is our purpose, in seeking official recognition at your conference, to give our full and devoted support to the realization of that great objective."

Labor's case for representation has so far been actively championed in the UNCIO only by the Soviet Union delegation, which alone among the major delegations includes an official trade union representative.

Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov reported that his delegation had asked the steering committee that the World Trade Union Conference be represented in the United Nations conference with an advisory vote.

The Soviet delegation did not press for a vote on the question, however, according to Molotov, "In as much as it was said to be difficult to comply with this request."

U. S. Opposes

Opposition to such world labor representation was believed to have come from the United States delegation on the grounds that it might offend the American Federation of Labor, which has so far refused to join with the rest of world labor in the WTUC.

American labor is represented by CIO, AFL and Rail Brotherhood consultants to its delegation, including Philip Murray for the CIO. But most of the other delegations have accorded no trade union representation.

The atttiude of the British Government in this regard was sharply criticized by Sir Walter Citrine, leader of the British Trades Union Congress. He said that its denial of the Trade Union claim to representation would cause "Widespread dissatisfaction among the millions of organized workers represented by the British TUC."

Citrine included in his criticism Clement Attlee and the other Labor Party members of the British delegation. He said that their assent to the "policy of exclusion" did not, in his belief, "express the view of the labor movement in Britain" and would not be endorsed by the forthcoming Labor Party conference in Britain.

British Reason

The reason advanced by the World Labor Committee in its request for representation included:

(1) "The magnificent contribution to victory" of the workers of the United Nations. "Surely they have earned the right to place in the councils whose decisions will determine whether their sufferings and sacrifices shall have been in vain," it said.

(2) The need of the international security organization for support by "The great mass of the people." The committee said that the World Trade Conference could perform the vital task of mobilizing labor support "with full effectiveness" only if it participated in the work of establishing the world organization and could assure the workers that labor had been properly consulted in the framing of the charter.

(3) The tasks and responsibilities labor will have to assume in the work of the security organization. "Its assistance," the committee said, "will be essential in perfecting international cooperation in the economic sphere to remove the economic causes of war by assuring rising living standards, greater security and a more abundant life for all peoples." Labor will also be called upon, it added, "to help enforce and to bear the major burden of economic sanctions which may be invoked against an aggressor nation."

For Representation

The statement called attention to the action of the London World Labor Conference, asking "Effective Trade Union representation" national organization and in both the security council and the social and economic council.

It asked that world labor be allowed to present its views as to how such labor representation may be secured, "Whether by amendment to the charter itself, which now makes no provision for labor representation whatsoever, or by administrative action of the international security organization, when established." The statement concluded by declaring:

"We ask for such representation, not only as an act of simple justice to the heroic working people of the United Nations, but because we are firmly convinced that the granting of our request would be of material assistance in assuring the realization of the great goal shared by all men of good will, a just and enduring peace for the peoples of the world."

CIO's President Philip Murray shares a laugh with other consultants to America's UNCIO delegation, David A. Simmons, President of the American Bar Association, and Edward Scheiberling, National Commander of the American Legion.

Walter Schevenels represents the International Federation of Trade Unions at the World Labor constitution committee, meeting simultaneously with UNCIO and seeking a voice there.

National CIO leaders arrive in Oakland, California, for sessions of the World Trade Union Conference administrative committee. L. to r., Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; Pres. Joseph Curran, National Maritime Union; Pres. Emil Rieve, Textile Workers Union, and Pres. John Green, Shipbuilding Union.

The press is well represented at UNCIO. There are 1875 reporters, the number actually exceeding the delegates assembled. What they had to say, and how they said it, is a cause for concern (See Washington Guide, page 12).

"Labor Has Hopes"—Murray

WHAT LABOR hopes and expects from the San Francisco United Nations Conference was told by CIO Pres. Philip Murray in a series of public addresses in the UNCIO city, including two speeches at mass meetings and a nationwide broadcast over the Blue Network.

On all occasions, he insisted that labor's chief concern is that the conference shall succeed in establishing an effective world organization to prevent all forms of military aggression.

Murray expressed his conviction that the conference "Will be a success, because it must be a success," and because "The alternative to world organization is international chaos, and future catastrophes for mankind that are too horrible to contemplate."

Labor has shown the way to world unity, the CIO leader said, by its success, at the London World Labor Conference and at the more recent meetings of its administrative committee, in composing differences very similar to those arising at the UNCIO.

Labor feels the need for the international security organization even more keenly than other groups, and will take the lead in mobilizing support for it, he asserted, because "labor makes most of the sacrifices, endures most of the hardships, and drips most of the blood when the world is plunged into a universal bloodbath."

Murray's second main point was that "to remove the causes of war, which are primarily economic, is more important than to cope with the conditions of war after they have arisen.

"Unless human misery and economic strife are eliminated, the dangers of fascism will constantly present themselves to the people of the world," he said.

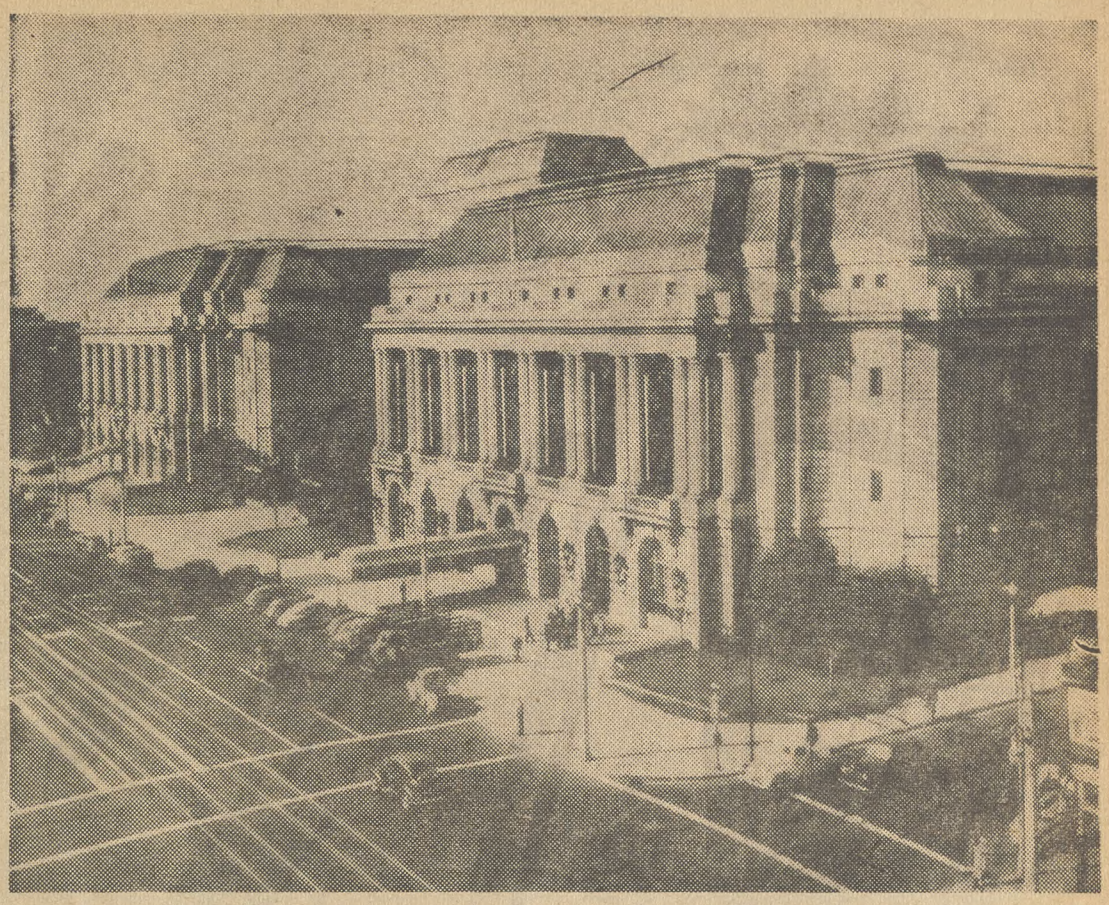
"We shall have won the war, ony to lose the peace, if we do not immediately launch a great crusade against poverty and human misery, for full production and jobs for all, with rising standards of living."

Murray made three specific suggestions, in the course of his speech at a CIO mass meeting:

(1.) "I would like to see the UNCIO create a commission to promote the worldwide educational and cultural interests of all peoples."

(2.) "I would like to see a universal bill of human rights, so that we may destroy forever all sorts of racial and religious discrimination throughout the world."

(3.) "I would like to see the economic and social council, with real labor participation, establish the right of all workers in all countries to join unions of their own choosing; and become an agency to improve living standards and wages, and to shorten working hours, wherever possible.



The San Francisco Opera House, where the delegates to the United Nations Meet. The City of the Golden Gate is host to the United Nations. They were meeting as American and Soviet armies joined; as all of Italy surrendered; as fascist forces in Denmark, Norway and Holland gave up; as Mussolini was killed, and rumors of Hitler's death by suicide, cerebral hemorrhage, or what-have-you sped throughout the world. It was Naziisms doom, and the news from Frisco was fresh and vigorous, with the pledged promise that despite all—a way would be found to organize for peace for "our children and our children's children."

World Labor Leaders Said:

LEADERS of world labor had their say on international labor unity and the UNCIO at a CIO mass meeting in San Francisco. Here are some of the high spots.

Philip Murray, USA: "The leaders of the American Federation of Labor should come into the World Trade Union Federation and make their contribution to the welfare of their members and the welfare of the people all over the world. The door is open, and there's a "Welcome" on the mat."

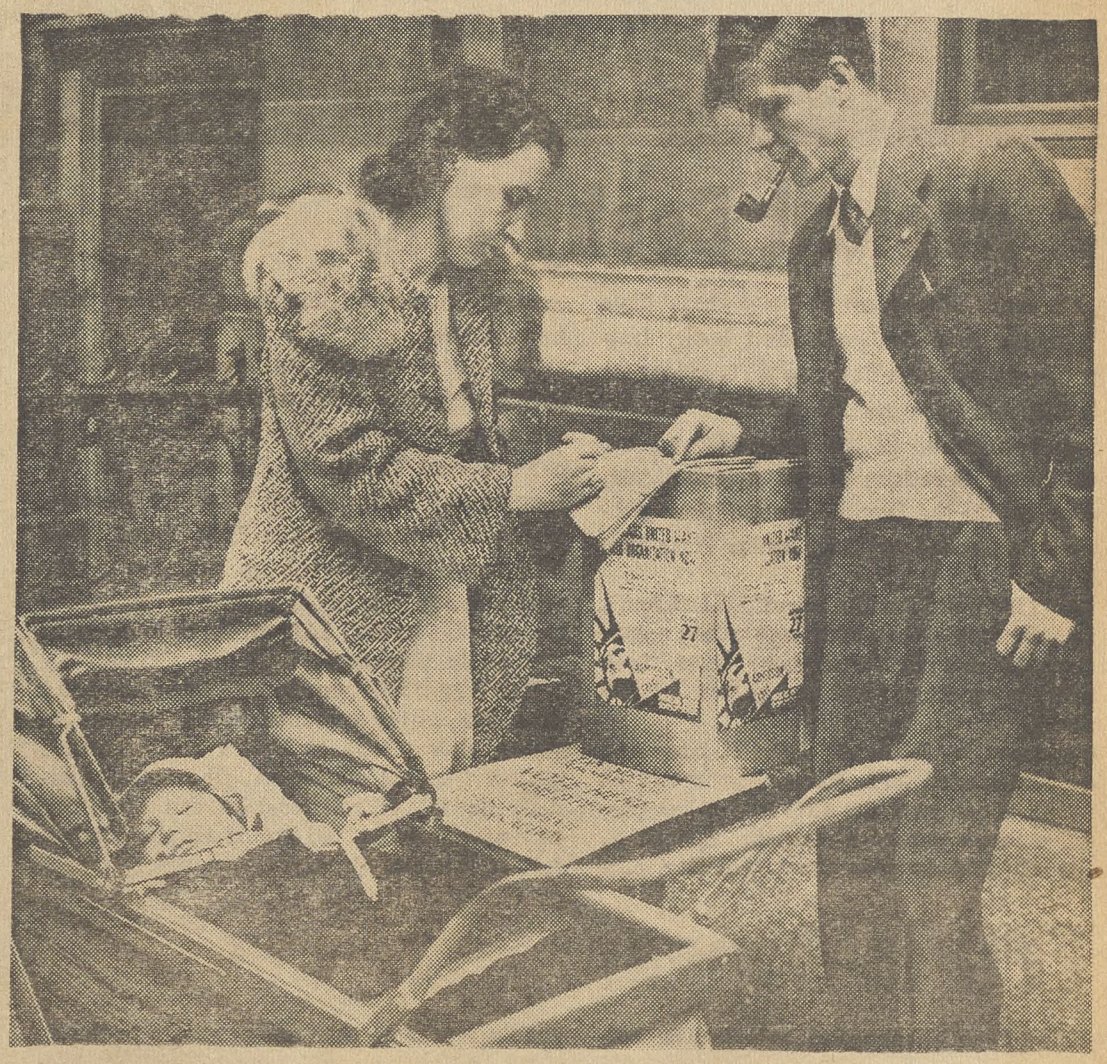
V. Kuznetsov, Soviet Union: "The workers cannot permit any new war to happen in the future. We must eliminate not only the dangers of war but also the dangers of unemployment, working for rising living standards and wages and for real social security. Labor must be given recognition within each nation and on all commissions having to do with the peace. Labor showed its unity at the London Labor Conference by reaching unanimous decisions on all matters on the agenda, despite differing living standards and differing political systems."

Sir Walter Citrine, Britain: "In the World Trade Union Conference at London we reached unanimous agreement to form a new and all-inclusive world federation of Trade Unions. We want it to be all-inclusive indeed. We appeal to the American Federation of Labor, even at this late hour, asking that they should come along and throw in their weight with ours. But we will not be turned back by opposition of any kind from any quarters."

V. Lombardo Toledano, Latin America: "The political and economic wiping out of Fascism from every part of the earth must follow the military victory over Fascism. So long as the Spanish people have not recovered their liberty, the war is not over. A Fascist Spain would continue to be a permanent source of infection. Portugal is another Fascist state. Argentina is the most dangerous focus of Fascism in this hemisphere. As President of CTAL, I regard the admission of Argentina to the UNCIO as a defeat for all the Anti-Democratic forces, particularly in Latin-America."

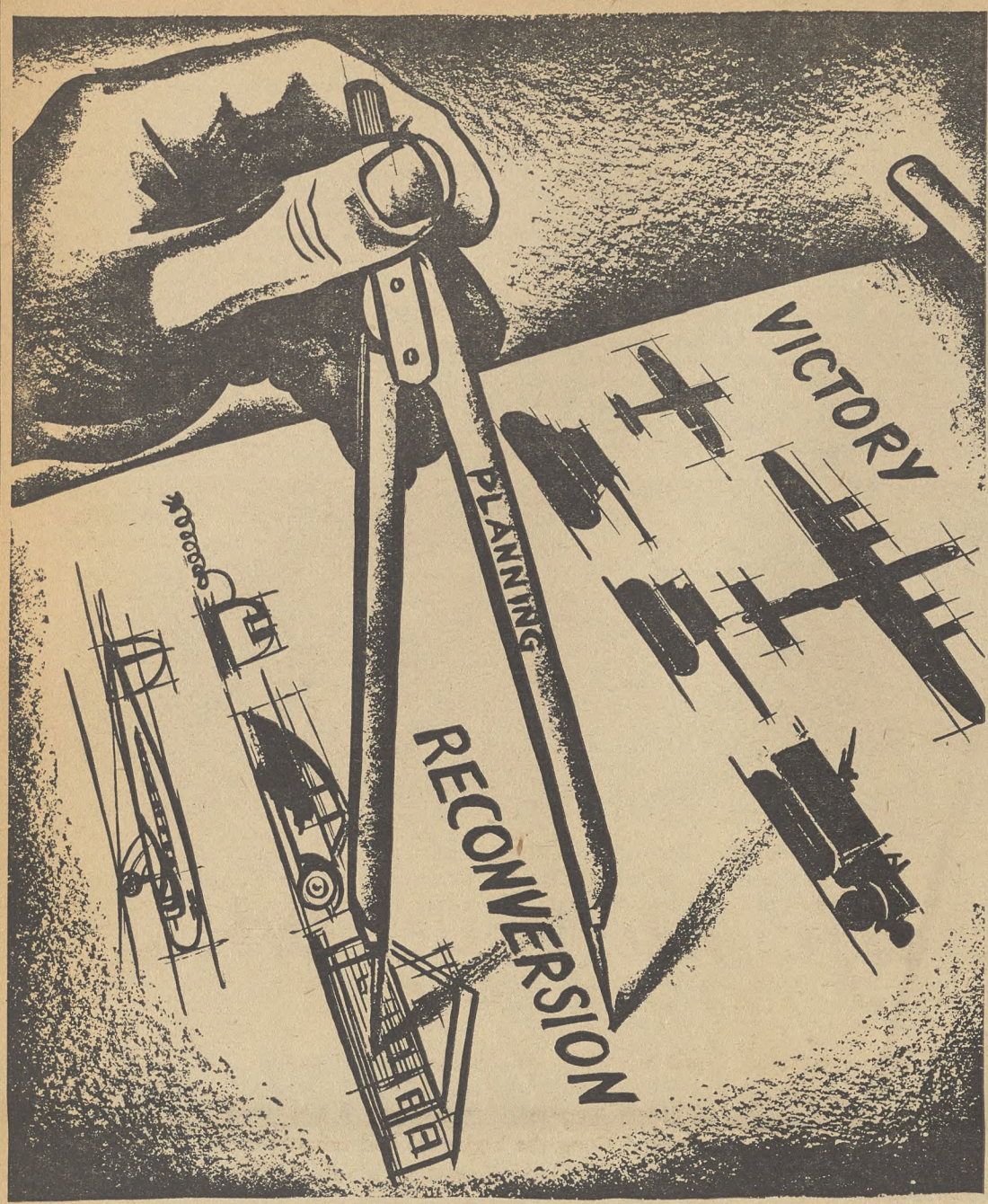
Louis Saillant, France: "The workers of hand and brain furnished the largest number of battalions to the French Armies of Resistance. Our job now is to purge France of the remnants of Fascist ideology, of all sources of Fascist infection. In the elections just held, the majority of votes went to the victory over Fascism."

H. T. Liu, China: "China is grateful to the CIO Longshoremen of San Francisco who went on strike against shipping scrap iron to Japan. There have been 10 million Chinese deaths in this war: 15 million have been made homeless. No cities are unscarred. We must industrialize China. Trade to meet its needs will mean more production, more jobs in America . . . Freedom is indivisible, it is not only political but economic."



Between sailings, and from Hollywood, California, Charles Leavitt, member of PAC and the National Maritime Union, gets ballots for peace for the Chelsea Council for Citizens Action in New York City. He said seamen have an interest, too, as seamen, because they'll get their share of the 20,000,000 jobs if trade relations between nations are healthy. Signing the ballot for the San Francisco Peace Conference is Mrs. J. Lenahan, of 401 West 30th street. Her husband has been in the South Pacific for twenty months. He has never seen his son. She said: "It's for him that I want this peace. I don't want this baby to grow up and have to face another world of war. I think most mothers feel just the way I do. That's why I'm voting for San Francisco." Thousands of such ballots were collected in the city.

A Plea for a Plan



An Ancient Booby Trap

AFL craft officialdom is busy these days trying to revive an ancient booby trap that can do as much harm to AFL unions as it is intended to do to CIO unions.

This booby trap is the Frey rider to the Natl. Labor Relations Board appropriation, now up before the House Appropriations sub-Committee headed by Rep. Butler Hare (D., S. C.).

The rider prohibits the use of NLRB funds in investigating a complaint case where a contract has been in force more than three months, no matter what the nature of the contract.

It's aimed, by "Colonel" John P. Frey and other like-minded AFL officials, primarily at the CIO. Last year the CIO and other progressive forces put up a campaign against it, got it whittled down to the extent that out-and-out company unions were excluded from its protection.

The new version is just as dishonest, however, and just as dangerous to genuine unionism everywhere. A while back, the AFL Machinists contributed some thousands of dollars to the lobbying fund for its passage. Within a few weeks the IAM found itself bilked out of an organizing situation by the very rider it supported, when a company union was able to defy IAM attempts to organize a plant in Baltimore.

The Wagner Act protects all labor and helps give the entire community the benefits of stable labor relations. United and organized protest from all unions and all friends of orderly industrial relationships can stop this new version of an old attack on the Wagner Act, if it comes quickly.

FEPC in Danger

RECENT anti-Negro and anti-Semitic outbursts in Congress against the bill (S 101, HR 2232) to create a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee are aimed at one object—to stall the bill until the present FEPC appropriation runs out in June.

FEPC did a good job for war production, will continue to do it if allowed to continue and made permanent. Justice and fair play to all minorities is vital to any democracy, but the issue is more than one of simple justice.

We cannot have full employment, full production, unity and security in our nation so long as economic discrimination is permitted anywhere.

The FEPC bill will pass if 218 Representatives sign Discharge Petition No. 4. Speed is needed, to meet the deadline on the present FEPC's appropriation. Last year, it will be remembered, funds for FEPC barely squeaked through an attempted filibuster in the Senate.

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

THE inside dope on the San Francisco conference, which has escaped the attention of the cynics and calamity-howlers, is that it has been doing nicely right from the start.

The reddest faces are those of the wise guys who disbelieved all official statements of good intentions, or read into them all sorts of double meanings and ulterior motives.

Their "deadlocks," "splits," "head-on clashes" and "irreconciliable divisions" have simmered down to disagreements which have been democratically adjusted, without detriment to the main order of business.

On the other hand, the truest prophets have been those who were so "simple-minded" as to believe that when the great powers pledged themselves to continued unity for world organization, at Teheran, Yalta and Dumbarton Oaks, they really meant it.

★ ★ ★

The attitude of the CIO and of world labor toward the UNCIO illustrates why the conference has never really been in any danger of failure.

Just as the CIO has regarded winning the war as of first importance, subordinating all other considerations to victory, so at San Francisco it regards the successful establishment of a world organization to maintain peace as far and away the most important consideration.

The CIO has vigorously pressed many demands of its own during the war. But it has advanced them, no matter how controversial they may seem to some critics, in the sincere belief they would contribute to victory. And the manner in which it has pressed these demands has been such as to interfere in no way with achievement of the goal.

So today, at San Francisco, the CIO and world labor are urgently asking for greater labor representation and participation.

But the chief reason for this is labor's belief it is necessary for the full success of the conference, and for the effective functioning of the new world organization. Labor simply wants the chance to do all it is capable of doing to make a go of UNCIO.

Because of this attitude, the CIO and world labor are advancing their suggestions in the most constructive spirit possible, and in such a way as to give no aid or comfort to those who would create a rift in our national and international unity.

The same may be said for most of the national delegations at San Francisco. They have naturally had many differences, but only as to the best methods of reaching goals on which all are agreed. So there has never been any real reason for anticipating deadlocks or splits that would interfere with the success of the conference.

★ ★ ★

As to labor representation at San Francisco, the Soviet delegation includes Vasili Kuznetsov as official representative of the trade union movement of that country. But this is exceptional.

The British, French and many other delegations include representatives of labor and working class political parties, rather than of the trade union movement.

So union leaders from these and other countries have been pressing their claims for special representation, if not on the delegations, at least in an advisory and consultative capacity.

On the United States delegation there is no direct labor representation. But the CIO, AFL and railway labor organizations are represented by consultants.

★ ★ ★

As to world labor, no satisfactory provision for representation has been made up to the time of writing.

The Intl. Labor Organization is represented in an advisory capacity, and the U. S. State Dept. has suggested that it be attached to the Social and Economic Council.

But the ILO is a governmental rather than a labor organization, being made up of government-appointed employer, labor and government representatives. Furthermore, it does not include the Soviet Union, and the AFL hogs American labor representation to the exclusion of the CIO.

So the administrative committee of the World Trade Union Conference, representing nearly all of world labor, is seeking official recognition by UNCIO, in a consultative capacity.

It calls attention to labor's vital concern with all phases of the work of the new Security Organization, and the necessity for labor's active support and participation to implement its decisions.

It asks for trade union representation in the Assembly of the International Organization and in both the Security Council and the Social and Economic Council, either by amendment of the proposed Charter or by administrative action of the new world organization, when established.

The CIO News
Congress of Industrial Organizations
Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer
Vice-Presidents
Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson
S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum
Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas
Len De Caux.....Editor and Publicity Director
Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C.
Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925
Vol. 8 May 7, 1945 No. 19

CIO Urges Revival of Reciprocal Trade Act

Appearing first in a series of CIO unions to testify for renewal of the reciprocal trade agreements act, the UAW-CIO this week told the House Ways and Means Committee that its members saw 150,000 postwar jobs in a freer world trade after the war.

The UAW testimony, given by Legislative Representative Irving Richter, will be followed by testimony from the UE, the Mine Mill and Smelter Workers, the Textile Workers, the CIO Maritime Committee, and other CIO affiliates. Sec. Treas. James B. Carey will appear for the national CIO.

UAW supports the Doughton bill to renew the agreements (HR 2652) "because of its direct benefit to the industries which employ our members," the statement said. "We support this act also because we believe it is essential for the maintenance of peace and the development of prosperity."

The estimated foreign market for U. S. cars was put at 1,600,000 a year by 1950, which would furnish 150,000 to 160,000 jobs for U. S. automotive workers, Richter said.

This depends on a greatly expanded world trade, made possible by the reciprocal trade agreements, by the Bretton Woods agreement, and other measures.

U. S. workers and industry need not fear foreign competition, Richter said, pointing out that "a high level of imports has always been accompanied by high production and high employment in this country."

Some shifts will have to be made, he added, but if we have adequate unemployment compensation and above all full employment, this problem can be solved.

Richter cited world car census figures to show the potential market. In France, he said, there were 17 persons per car; in Britain, 19; Soviet Union, 161; Brazil, 249; India, 2,859; China, 5,939. In the U. S. there are four.

"To our mind the only thing that will hold down American living standards will be a failure to obtain full employment," he said. "By helping to expand our export program, the Doughton bill is helping to promote full employment and therefore is promoting the welfare of the country.

"Finally, by helping to expand our living standards, employment and security in other countries, the Doughton bill is an important step in maintaining peace throughout the world."

Auto Union Wins

A landslide vote of 1,159 to 338 was won by the CIO United Auto Workers in an election held among white collar workers of the Chance-Vought Division, United Air Craft Corp., Stratford, Conn.

Radio Talks Aid UAW In Bendix Vote

The weekly radio program of the CIO United Auto Workers in Elmira, N. Y., is credited with playing a big part in the NLRB election victory won recently by the UAW at the Bendix plant there. Workers in the production, maintenance and tool division voted 2,381 for the UAW to 1,803 for the AFL machinists. Plant guards voted 28 for the UAW to 21 for the AFL.

Every Sunday afternoon from August, 1944, to the election in April, workers from the Bendix plant and UAW organizers spoke over the air. The radio program started off with the UAW-CIO song, followed by questions and answers about union policies.

Dan Driesen Killed In Germany

Danny Driesen was killed last week in Germany, where he was a scout with the 7th Army. Before he went into the Army, Danny was Washington representative of the CIO American Communications Assn.

Dann's friends loved him. He had a warm, forthright personality and a dazzling smile—which he used frequently. Employers respected him, both when he was organizing for ACA and when he was battling issues out in Washington.

Dan was alternate to ACA Pres. Joe Selly on the labor advisory committee of the War Communications Board, where he was largely responsible for setting up labor-management committees in the telegraph, cable and wireless industries. He did a lot to step up war service and to force elimination of wasteful practices.

He trained in Oklahoma, Colorado and Georgia for two years, trying all the time to get overseas. He was over little more than a month before a Nazi sniper got him. His widow, Eleanor, lives in Washington.

That life may go on...

It is spring in Italy. From two mountaintops the American and Nazi artillery are dueling.

Far down in the valley, a plowman and his patient oxen plod imperturbably under the shells passing overhead, turning the brown earth in a furrow. He is old—long since arrived at the age of honorable retirement when a man should sit in the sun with his pipe and glass of wine. But his sons and grandsons are gone from the village, swallowed up by the war.

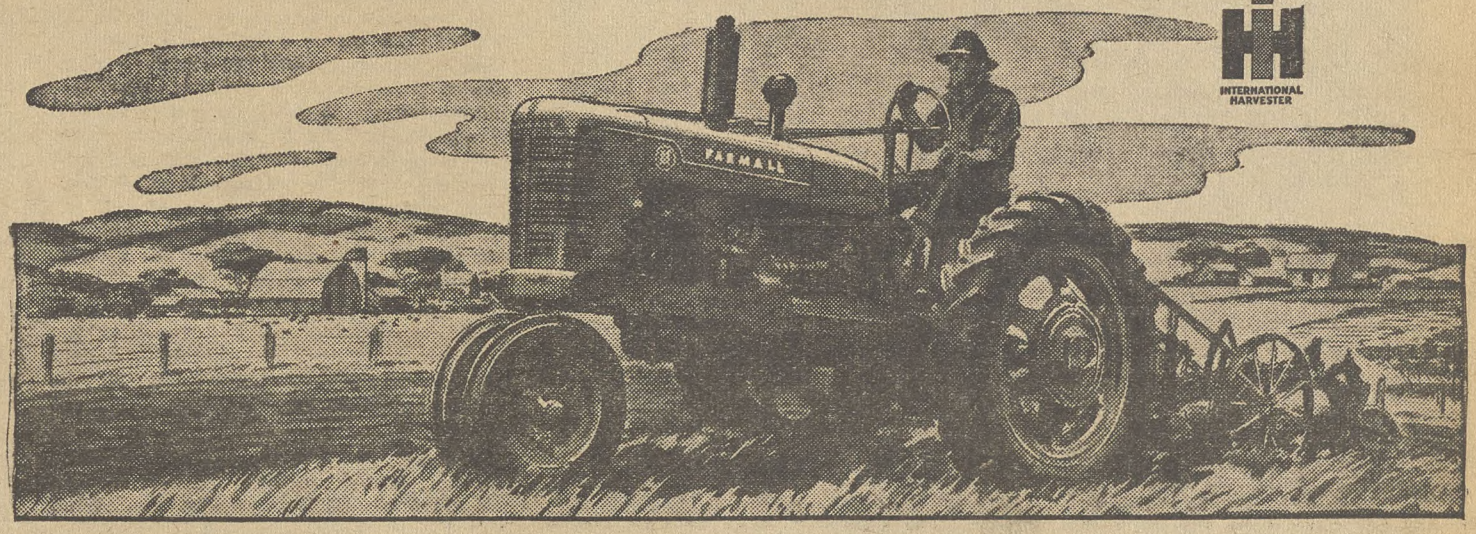
The season has come when the earth must be opened up for planting—for the begetting of another generation of crops. In war or peace, this cannot wait. Men must eat to live, and it is God's will that life should go on.

It was the same in Normandy. While armor clanked along the highways and infantrymen with Tommy guns flushed Nazi snipers from the hedgerows, the Norman farmers, calm and stubborn as the soil itself, tended their fields and performed the ancient ritual of farm chores.

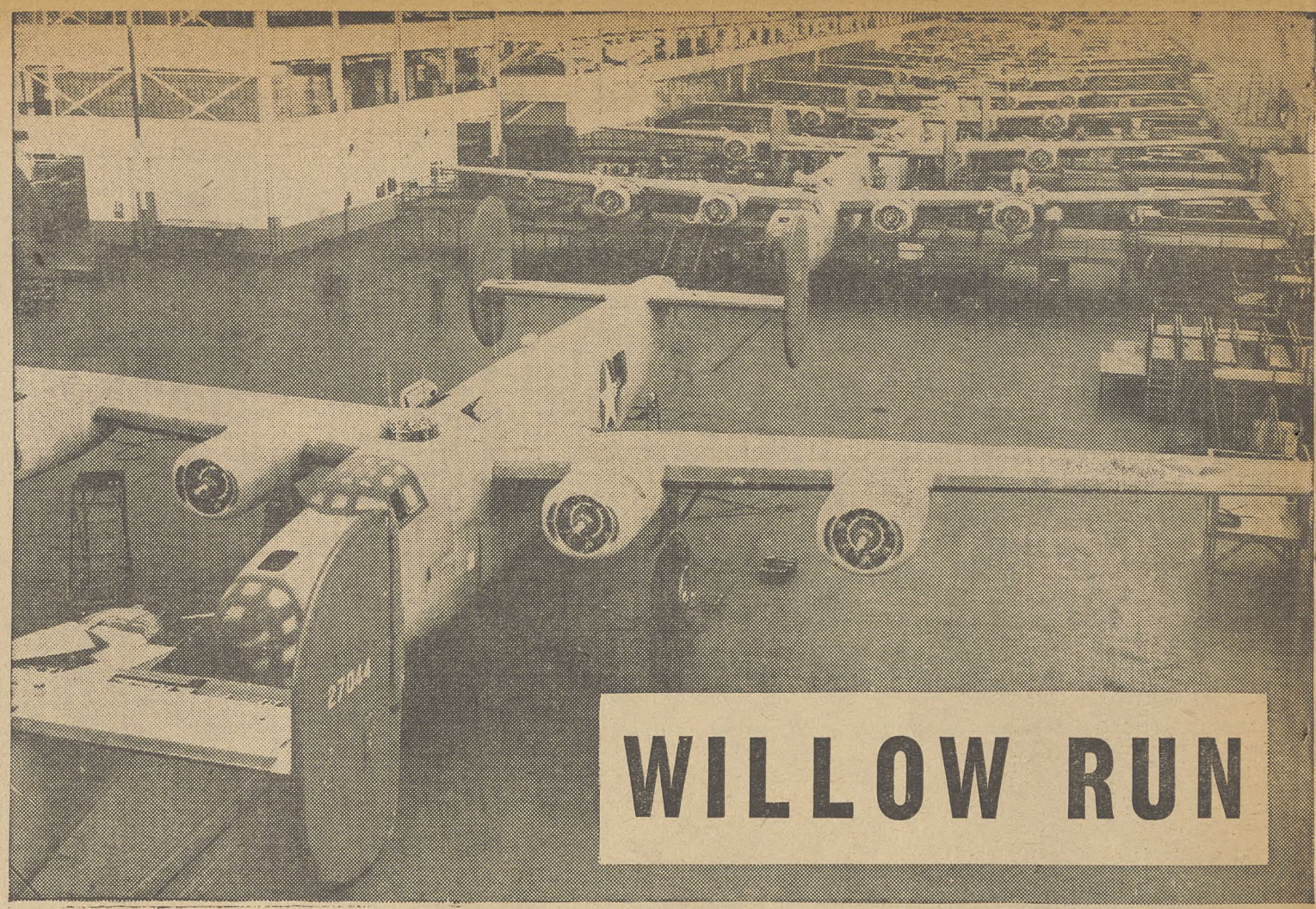
Whether he practices the simple agriculture of the European countryman or the highly mechanized methods of modern American farming, the farmer symbolizes the continuity of life in war or peace.

International Harvester, known wherever soil is tilled, *serves* the farmer in war or peace.

International Harvester Company
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago 1, Illinois



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

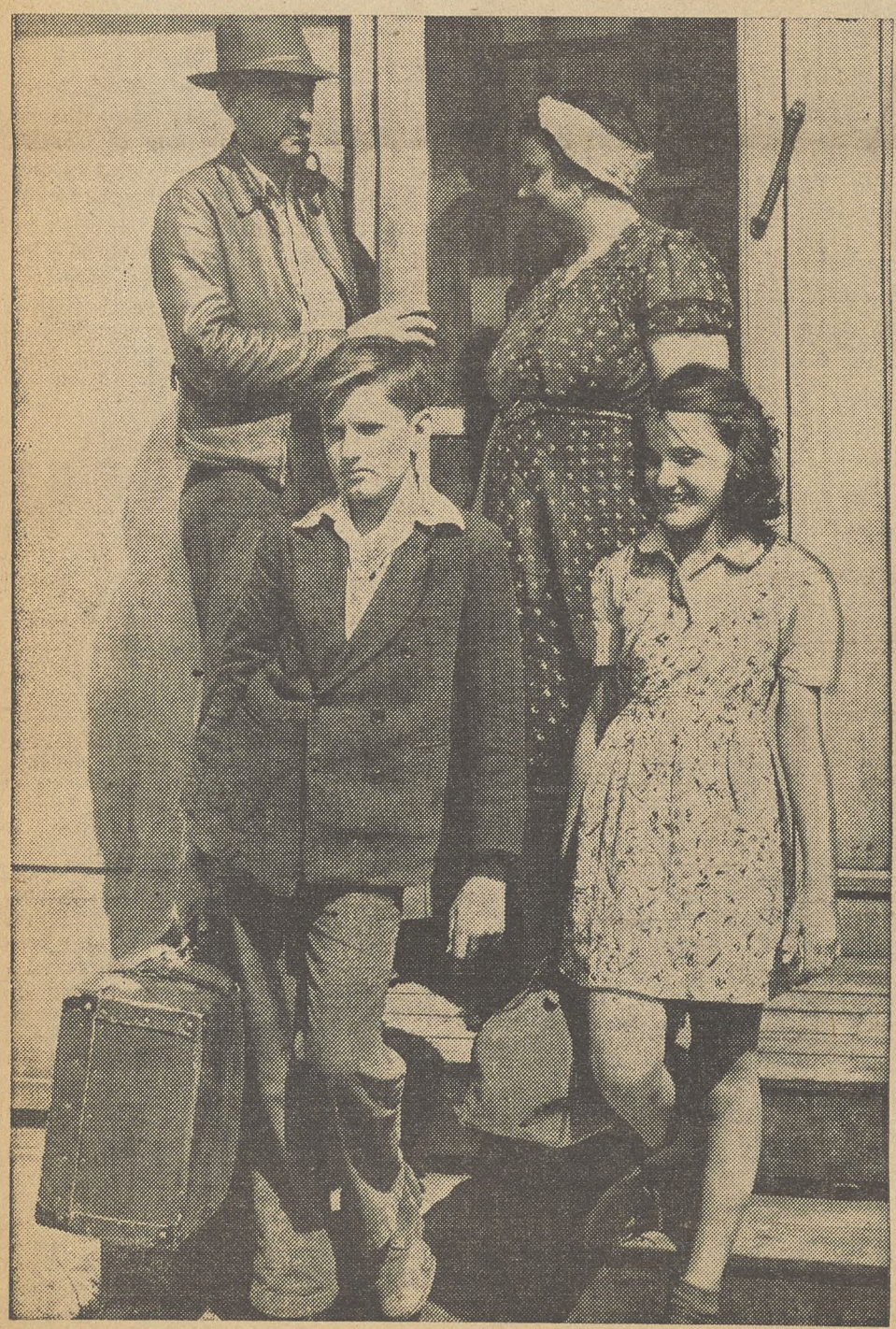


1 On a turntable in the foreground, this B-24 is heading for the paint shop in the Ford Willow Run bomber plant, while a group of Liberators in the background receive finishing touches on the final assembly line.

2 The Gahagen family, Marcus, Ruby, Sue Jane and Robert, were just leaving Willow Run. The two years seniority Marcus Gahagan had in the plant wasn't enough to keep him working when the layoffs started. The Gahagan's came up from Fulton, Mississippi, where Marcus had worked as a carpenter. They were all sorry to go. When your CIO News reporter asked how they felt about moving, little Sue Jane piped up: "I like the school here lots better 'n' home. The teachers are nicer." The moving problem wasn't much, Marcus said. "We came up here with just suitcases and we're going the same way." The United States Employment Service had gotten him a job in Akron, and that is where they were heading. "Is Akron a nice place?" asked Mrs. Gahagan. "I'd like to live in a really nice place once."

WILLOW RUN

A PLEA FOR A PLAN



LIKE AN old-fashioned phonograph that needs winding, the gigantic Ford Willow Run bomber plant is slowly grinding to a stop.

From the beginning, this plant has received more attention and publicity than any other war plant in the nation. Top flight Ford and Army publicists made Willow Run into a symbol of America's industrial might, even during the dark days of 1942 and 1943 when the output was at times only 1% of total capacity.

The grandiose plans made for Willow Run never developed for a number of reasons. Housing, transportation, and working conditions were all contributiong factors. Originally, between 85,000 and 90,000 workers were to man the production lines turning out the highly-complicated Consolidated Liberator bombers. Employment figures never reached that total despite the efforts of every government agency to supply the huge plant with the necessary manpower. Recruiters were sent as far south as Texas to seek workers, but the rapid turnover of personnel in the shop far outdistanced the amount coming into help build planes.

It would be a serious mistake to write Willow Run off as a failure. Production figures towards the end have been as high, and efficiency has been on a par, with other plants making the same plane. The Liberators produced here have done their share and more to break the industrial and military might of the fascist nations. Willow Run workers, all members of Local 50, UAW-CIO, played a key role in achieving the goal of 50,000 planes called for by our late president, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

To Willow Run workers, to the UAW-CIO, to the small communities surrounding the plant, one thing is clear—what is done with this plant will probably set a pattern for the handling of other war-built special purpose factories.

As this is written there are no definite plans in sight for utilizing the tremendous production capacities of Willow Run. What is lacking in actual planning is more then made up in talk. Everyone here in Detroit talks about Willow Run. The War Production Board Talks, the Army talks, the War Manpower Commission talks, the Ford Motor Company talks, the three big Detroit newspapers talk, and every public official within a radius of 50 miles sounds off at the slightest opportunity.

The only group not limited to just talking is the union to which these workers belong, the United Auto Workers.

The UAW is both talking **and doing.** Mass meetings, delegations to Washington, newspaper ads, radio time, and conferences are all being utilized to bring the Willow Run story to the public. Hardly a day passes without some UAW activity getting the public eye . . . and holding it. People here are solidly behind the union in its fight to get work for the plant and to assure the Willow Run workers some sort of postwar security.

Currently, there is a battle going on between Ford and the War Manpower Commission. The Company wants to cut the work week to five days. WMC says nothing doing—keep it at six days. The schedule remains six and the next move by the WMC is awaited eagerly by all concerned. It's sort of a sideshow that draws more people then the Big Top. Regardless of whether the plant works five or six days its still going to be shut down in the absence of plans for the future.

It seems the Company's angle in this squabble is to spread the work and keep its basic force intact in the event new orders are received. The position of the WMC is (1) no one in authority has made any definite committments on utilizing Willow Run; (2) the workers are needed elsewhere; (3) a shorter work week just makes the take home pay smaller and solves nothing.

Cooperation between the WMC, the company, and the union on other matters is good. Prompt service is given laid off workers by WMC people stationed right in the Willow Run Employment Office. Recruiters from Packard, Bohn Aluminum, and Goodyear have been interviewing laid off workers right on the spot, and if hired arrange transportation and other matters immediately.

Nine days after the curtailment announcement over 4500 workers had been laid off. Layoffs are scheduled to continue at the rate of 800 daily until April 30 when the layoff rate will be cut to 600 daily. Of the 4500 laid off 60 per cent are women; 35 per cent of all workers are from other states; 20 per cent are leaving Michigan to return to their former homes, principally Ky. and Tenn.

3 Every kind of transportation was used to move out of the Willow Run project. Edna Price called a cab, and put her one trunk into it. Edna had been working at the plant 17 months as a hydraulic assembler, earning $1.10 an hour. She laughed when we asked her about her plans: "I've still got to eat, so I'm still going to work . . . some place." The USES had paid her fare up from Mt. Vernon, Ky., where she had been doing odd jobs in stores and restaurants. Her average earnings were $12 a week. "I sure liked it here," Edna said, "and I'm sorry the place is closing down. Do you know what's going to happen?" We didn't. Nobody else did either.

4 These rivet guns hammer away as workers in Department 936 pushed for a new construction record. They sliced off 53½ hours from their building time.

5 John Lee Miles was fixing his car. is "Going back home," he said, "back to White House, Kentucky. "I'm a miner, worked in West Virginia. Sure would like to stay, but there's nothing here." He has a wife and a baby 28 months old. He worked at Willow Run 23 months; earned $1.20 an hour as a stockhandler, extra heavy. His wife, Mildred Miles, 21, also worked for a while, but found it too difficult with the baby to mind. She complained of the housing! "Did you ever cook on a coal stove in a little tiny place with the sun beating down like all sixty? You'd think you were being cooked, instead of cooking."

A memorandum issued to members of the Detroit Area Labor-Management Committee by the War Manpower Commission furnishes some interesting information. The memo gives five kinds of persons to be laid off: women, spouses, homesick ones, those desiring a rest, those who wish to be referred to other jobs.

The memorandum being impersonal and objective in tone, doesn't attempt to bring out the fact that 99 per cent of the laid off workers wanted to keep on working. None of the workers interviewed by the CIO NEWS evidenced any joy, relief, or satisfaction at being let out.

What will be done with the huge plant which sprawls over 67 acres of Michigan countryside? What will be done with the three huge housing projects built by the government to house Willow Run workers? What will be done with the thousands of jobless workers who will not want to be shunted to some other part of the country? These questions are still not decided.

The simple solution would be for the Army to declare the plant surplus property and dispose of it to a private manufacturer, who would in turn be permitted to begin production of civilian goods. Another solution, although of a temporary nature, would be to shift suitable war work from areas where manpower shortages exist. So far no evidences of either solution being put into effect are apparent.

To add to the confusion surrounding the future of the plant is the on again -off again position of the Ford Motor Company.

Here are some statements issued by the Company:

September 12, 1941—"When the war is over we are going to retain the buildings we are erecting and construct airplanes on a mass production scale," Henry Ford told reporters. (Detroit News)

November 12, 1943—"We have been planning for a long time to build a cargo plane at Willow Run," Ford said . . . "The Federal Government has given us first option on Willow Run for postwar use and we plan to take up the option. Our first reason is to create jobs for the people who will need them. Some persons say that people in Washington will not let us have the plant. We have too much faith in the Government to believe anything like that. We know that the Government is just as much interested in postwar jobs as we are." (Detroit News and Wall St. Journal).

March 30, 1945—"Farming is in for its biggest expansion," Henry Ford says. "Every day we are finding new things—plastics, chemicals, food—that we can make from things that grow. . . . The world will need so many of these things that we are thinking of using Willow Run to produce the millions of tractors and other farm tools the world will need.

"We are not going to scrap a bit of machinery. We can find ways of making use of every bit of it—and there just isn't any sense to the idea of storing up machinery in big warehouses." (New York Times).

April 22, 1945—(News Item) Defense Plant Corporation officials are informed that the Ford Motor Company will not exercise its option to buy the Willow Run Plant. (Detroit Free Press).

The Willow Run shutdown is not a local problem. What happens at Willow Run will affect the future of America. The fight for 60,000,000 jobs will receive a severe setback unless speedy action is taken to utilize this plant. The abyss of insecurity into which these workers have been plunged is a direct result of the total absence of planning in connection with the postwar use of the world's biggest bomber plant.

The state of mind of Willow Run workers was concisely put by a welder coming off shift, "I don't know what they're goin' to do with this baby," he said, "but I sure as hell would like to have 'em do it quick."

Thomas' Post-War Auto Plan

ENDORSING a program drafted by R. J. Thomas, president of the union, the United Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural Implement Workers of America, UAW-CIO, proposed that the automobile industry plan for the production of 10,000,000 cars and the employment of 900,000 workers per year during the post-war period.

The Thomas plan also urged that the automobile industry reduce the price of cars and trucks in the post-war years rather than increase them. Reduced prices of cars plus maintenance of a high level of income among consumers would easily make possible a 10,000,000 car a year production, the UAW said.

To make possible the creation of purchasing power which would enable the auto industry to dispose of ten million cars a year within five years after VE Day, the UAW's program urged: That firm price control be maintained during the reconversion period; carrying through of a speedy reconversion aimed at a sixty million job economy; reduction of taxes on lower incomes; immediate and substantial wage increases, and the protection of farm income; creation of an annual wage in all industries; full government support for needed public works; carrying through of the United Nations program of world, political, and economic cooperation.

To speed up the reconversion period, the UAW program proposed four steps:

"1. Immediate construction of the minimum number of machine tools necessary for getting out automobile production at the anticipated level of ten million cars a year.

"2. Authorization for the use of manpower and materials for required engineering, designing, and tooling work to prepare for reconversion wherever such authorization could be given without interference with the war production effort.

"3. Sale or lease to industry with the minimum delay of government owned machine tools not needed for post V-E Day war production controls to avoid interference car output.

"4. A system of continuing priority and production controls to avoid interference with continuing war work and to protect civilian production against all avoidable bottlenecks."

Four CIO War Heroes Decorated; Acclaimed

There are four new names to add to our growing list of CIO heroes—a Negro captain who literally shot his way through the Siegfried line; an Air Corps sergeant who helped bring his bullet-riddled and flaming bomber to its base; and two Seabees who went through the hell that was the landing at Iwo Jima.

Capt. Charles L. Thomas, a member of Local 600, CIO Auto Workers at the Ford Rouge plant, then a lieutenant, was in a scout car leading the Negro 614th Tank Destroyer Battalion against a strong German fortress at Climback, France, when the Germans opened fire.

Badly wounded, he grabbed the car's 50 caliber machine gun, raked the woods and buildings ahead, ordered two anti-tank guns into position and refused to allow himself to be carried away until he was sure his junior officer had everything in readiness to destroy enemy gun positions.

For this, he was the first living Negro in this war to receive the Distinguished Service Cross, the Army's second highest decoration. The other had been given posthumously.

Sgt. Walter E. Gomer, a member of Local 1874, CIO Textile Workers Union, at Cumberland, Md., was in a B-24 that heavily damaged enemy oil installations at Rumania. The plane was crippled and the waist gunner wounded when it was attacked by 50 enemy aircraft before reaching tis target. The enemy continued to attack the bomber, which burst in flames.

WINS SILVER STAR

Despite this, Gomer and other members of the crew succeeded in making a safe landing at the base. He was awarded a Silver Star for gallantry in action.

Two members of the CIO Auto Workers, Andrew F. Stuckenberg, carpenter's mate, first class, and Walter A. Stark, machinst's mate, second class, were among the first in their ranks to brave withering cross fire on the mine-studded beach at Iwo Jima.

A member of Local 248 at the Allis Chalmers Co., West Allis, Wis., Satrk was a member of a four-man team of specialists who volunteered to go ashore. They are believed to be the first four Seabees ashore at Iwo.

Stuckenberg went ashore three days later on a LSM (land-ing ship, medium). He was at the wheel of a truck. One of his buddies was struck by shrapnel when his tractor was being unloaded.

Stuckenberg and his companions managed to get a foothold on the terrace just in back of the beach, alongside the Marines.

"For three hours we just lay there and prayed," Stuckenberg said. "Shells were exploding all over the beach. I saw a warrant officer get a direct hit; the shell exploded and he just disappeared."

NMU Member Japanese Prisoner 3 Yrs.

In Japanese prison camps three years, Steward James Burns, a CIO Natl. Maritime Union member who has sailed 22 years, declared this week that what stuck most sharply in his mind was "the moment before liberation."

Interviewed by The Pilot, NMU publication, Burns said:

"I'll never forget that moment before our liberation—our planes arriving overhead, zigzagging over the camp, U. S. fliers parachuting down; U. S. troops and Filipino guerillas marching and waving to us, calling us in our own language."

He was kept first in Santo Tomas, Manila, and later in Los Banos, where the Japanese fed the prisoners only two meals a day, one being corn and rice, and the other consisting of rice and watery stew. He lost 35 pounds, but as soon as he had recovered his health he plans to return to the job of keeping 'em sailing.

"The Road to Democracy"

In Paintings By

SARA BERMAN-BEACH

May 1 - May 31

ARTISTS ASSOCIATES

138 West 15, N. Y. C.

Rose Pringle, Director

11-5 Daily—3-6 Sundays

(All works for sale. Prices on request)

The Movie Of The Most Vital Subject Of Our Time!

THE PEACE BUILDERS

PEACE PROGRESS — UNITED NATIONS — PROSPERITY FREEDOM

YALTA

HOT SPRINGS | BRETTON WOODS | DUMBARTON OAKS

OTTAWA | CAIRO | MOSCOW | TEHERAN

ATLANTIC CHARTER

UNITED ACTION FOR VICTORY

16mm SOUNDFILM · 10 MINUTES

Rental $1.25 per Day · Sale $17.50 per Copy

A DRAMATIC DOCUMENTARY SCREEN STORY OF THE HISTORIC WORLD COOPERATION TO WIN THE WAR AND BUILD THE PEACE

Produced by National Film Board of Canada · Released By Brandon Films Inc.

Show This Summary Movie as Background for Rallies on Dumbarton Oaks, Bretton Woods, San Francisco Conference, and for Memorial Meetings in Tribute to FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

Also! PLANNED FOR YOU *Free!*

A Catalog of Selected 16mm Movies on "BUILDING THE PEACE"

Including Films on

PREVENTION OF WAR · SOCIAL PROGRESS

PROMOTING PROSPERITY · ACHIEVING FREEDOM

BRANDON FILMS 1600 BROADWAY NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

A flavor *that shortens the miles*

One of these days when the war is over, you'll travel in amazing new streamlined trains—you'll eat in unique new dining cars, and sleep in luxurious new-type Pullmans. • But you don't have to wait until the war has ended to enjoy perfection in one of the good things of life. Today, in Schlitz, you are truly drinking the beer of tomorrow. • On the dining cars of the future, that famous flavor found only in Schlitz will continue to shorten the miles by adding to the pleasure of travel.

JUST THE *kiss* OF THE HOPS

...no bitterness

Copyright 1945, Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Invest in Liberty! BUY WAR BONDS

Schlitz

THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS

Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

UAW Reg. Dir. Paul E. Riley, Cleveland, reports: Wright Aeronautical Plant, Lockland, Ohio (fire inspectors and fire equipment operators) voted for the CIO. These employes will not become members of the main bargaining unit.

CIO Reg. Director Edward McCrone, Conn., advises: Chance-Vought Div., United Air Craft Corp., Stratford, Conn. (white collar workers), UAW-CIO 1159, no union 338.

Richard T. Frankensteen, vice-pres. and Natl. Aircraft director, UAW-CIO, announces: Bendix plants, Elmira, N. Y., production, maintenance and tool div., CIO 2381, AFL 1803; plant guards, CIO 28, AFL 20.

This drive was under the capable direction of Philip Carpenter, asst. director, Bendix Dept., assisted by Miss Ann Lemmons and Ed Wygant of the Bendix staff. Members of the Natl. Aircraft staff were in a large measure responsible for the drive's success.

Ben Henry, CIO reg. dir., Iowa, reports: Employes at Barker Poultry Equipment plant, Ottumwa, Ia., voted for the CIO United Steelworkers; Un. Rubber Workers won an election in the Ballistics Dept., Des Moines Ordnance plant, operated by U. S. Rubber.

CIO Reg. Dir. Fullerton Fulton, St. Paul, Minn., reports: Better Steel Products Albert Lea, Minn., USA-CIO 20, against 0; Queen Stove Works, USA-CIO 86, against 19.

Walter Harris CIO reg. dir., Chicago, reports: Globe Co., Chicago, (production and maintenance employes) CIO Packinghouse Workers 218, against 41. The Whitcomb Locomotive Co., Rochelle, Ill., (production and maintenance employes), USA-CIO 72, AFL 56, 2 neither.

E. D. Hodson, CIO reg. dir., Wilmington, Del., reports: Bond Equipment Co., Wilmington UERMWA-CIO 31, no union 7.

James Ritchies, CIO reg. dir., St. Louis, reports: Swift & Co. oil mill plant, Cairo, Ill. CIO 71 AFL 10. Denwood Linze Electric Co. St. Louis, UE 158, AFL 106. Rep. Charles Anderson of UE was in charge.

W. A. Copeland, CIO sub-reg. dir., Memphis, Tenn. reports: A. S. Barboro CIO Food, Tobacco Workers 24, no union 3; DeSoto Hardwood Flooring (firemen and oilers) IWA-CIO 3, AFL 0.

R. W. Starnes, acting CIO reg. dir., New Orleans, reports: Ipik Plywood Co., Lenner, La., CIO 87, against 18. Willie Dorsey, intl. rep. URWDSEA was the spark plug on the drive and will charter this group.

CIO Reg. Dir. Ewald, Sandner N. J., reports: Whippany (N. J.) Paper Board Co., CIO Paper Workers 61, Dist. 50, 4. PWOC Rep. Tony Adamo was in charge of the drive.

John C. Lawson, sec.-treas., Stone & Allied Products Workers, reports: Harris Granite Quarries Co., Salisbury, N. C., CIO 23, against 14. Rep. Sam. H. Scott was in charge.

E. L. Sandefur, CIO reg. dir., Carolinas, reports: Hadley-Peoples Mfg. Co., Siler City, N. C., Textile Workers 204, against 11.

CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. Wm. R. Henderson, Little Rock, Ark., reports: Cameron Feed Mills, N. Little Rock, FTA-CIO 24, against 13. Intl. Rep. Harry Koger was in charge of the drive assisted by Georgia Morris, sec. FTA Local 88.

Bertie Selden, editor, FTA NEWS, also reports CIO election victories at California Vegetable Growers, Eaton Farms and Colorado River Farms, all of Blythe, Calif., and at G. D. Ellis Can Co., Camden, N. J., and General Cigar Co., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Geo. Craig, CIO reg. dir., Philadelphia, reports: Krieder Shoe Co., Lebanon, Pa., CIO Shoe Workers 71, no union 60. Congratulations to CIO Rep. Victor Ulivitch and Robert Trasher, USWA Rep., for the splendid job done.

MACY WORKERS GET NEW CONTRACT: When negotiations for a new agreement with R. H. Macy & Co., world's largest department store, broke down last week, some 700 members of Local 1-S, CIO United Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employes, staged a demonstration in front of the store. Joined by sympathetic union members from other city stores, they formed a solid ring of protest around the big Macy building. The company quickly came to terms, agreeing, among other things, to extend the union shop provision to every selling and non-selling department, exclusive of office workers.

PICTURE CREDITS—p. 1 Norman Driscoll; p. 2 and 3, Press Association Pictures, Federated Press, Marian Hille; p. 6 and 7, Marston Pierce and Acme Pictures; p. 8, War Department.

Amalgamated Assets Near Five Millions

A financial statement of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers made public in accordance with the union's established practice, shows net assets of $4,857,940 as of December 31 last. The statement covering a period of 11 months since its previous published statement, shows assets of $5,130,636 and liabilities of $272,696, leaving a balance of $4,857,940.940.

Of the total net assets a sum in excess of $4,000,000 is in cash and U. S. Government securities. The latter increased during the past 11 months from $2,972,000 to $3,342,000.

Pres. Sidney Hillmna and Sec.-Treas. Jacob S. Potofsky point out in a covering statement that the union's net assets increased $517,827 in the 11 months, despite the fact that per capita income was reduced by about three per cent from the preceding year because of the national draft and manpower shortages in the clothing and cotton garment industries.

The financial report shows that the union's general office distributed $211,432 to United Nations Relief and war and community funds, exclusive of $507,000 contributed by local unions and joint boards in various parts of the country.

Amalgamated membership stands at 325,000, the report states. Largest gain in membership was made in the cotton garment industry. Agreements have been signed during the year with some 100 new firms.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

L. J. IMBER COMPANY
Founded by L. J. Imber, Formerly of Green Duck Co.

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS
for ADVERTISING
UNION DUES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS
EMPLOYEES' BADGES
Recognized Union Labels
No Charge for Designs and Sketches
Also Specializing in
Light and Heavy Stamping
Coining and Embossing
Small, Intricate and Special Stampings.
Tools and Dies
N. Y. Representative
HERBERT R. LERMAN
AL. 4-3356
37 E. 14th St.
Detroit Representative
CLARENCE L. HOULE
CAD. 9085
424 Book Bldg.
L. J. IMBER COMPANY BRUnswick
1725-41 W. North Ave. 7818
CHICAGO, 22, ILLINOIS

FLAGS EMBLEMS

TEDDY'S
UNION LABEL STORE
Union Dues Buttons
Lapel Buttons
Campaign Buttons
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
Convention Badges
Organization Flags
Parade Caps and Emblems
Brief Cases, Secretary Cases, Bill Folds
231 So. Wells St., Chicago, Illinois
Phone Webster 4104

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

STATIONERY

PAPER WORKERS LOCAL 354 UNION MADE CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
LET MILPRINT FURNISH YOUR
CIO STATIONERY
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES
MILPRINT, Inc.
431 WEST FLORIDA STREET
MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN
Over 750 CIO Employees

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

44 Years of Know-how

in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.
20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

Buy War Bonds

By ELEANOR FOWLER
Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Auxiliaries

Tying the CIO closely into the life of the community is one of the important functions an auxiliary can perform. Several examples of auxiliary activities which do this have come to our attention recently.

Duncan Ladies Auxiliary Local 96, Intl. Woodworkers of America, reported at the district meeting of all Woodworker auxiliaries in British Columbia that they had been the only women's organization that took an active part in making a carnival held in Duncan a success.

"Much credit was given to our membership who actively participated in the lunch catering. We served well over a thousand people and financially it was a success. Much goodwill and harmony can be created by our auxiliaries participating in those affairs."

The Duncan carnival took place some time ago, but past month the San Pedro Women's Auxiliary of NMU held a dinner which served a similar purpose. On April 18 73 guests representing 28 organizations joined the auxiliary for a dinner at the YWCA. In addition to unions and auxiliaries, representatives of the Red Cross, United Seamen's Service, OPA, YWCA, Board of Education, Travelers Aid, USO and Democratic Club spoke on the achievements of women in their organizations in San Pedro.

As a result of this affair, which brought the auxiliary program to the attention of the other groups, the NWU auxiliary has gained increased recognition as a force in the community.

The Los Angeles Auxiliary Council did the same kind of thing when they arranged to sponsore jointly with the AFL Dinning Car Porters Auxiliary, a tribute to the wives and mothers of Negro servicemen. A large number of organizations cooperated in making the affair a success and the auxiliary council won wide commendation for initiating the program which built support for A California State FEPC.

UE Auxiliary 1138 in Hopkins, Minn., has long been active in community life. They did a real election job last November and are proud of their new Congressman. Here's the latest report on their activities from their able PAC Chairman Carrie Spott:

"We had Memorial Services for President Roosevelt. The Auxiliary called every home in Hopkins and explained about the services. The result, there were over 500 people in attendance.

"Then the Hopkins Civic and Commerce Assn. had a round table discussion on Dumbarton Oaks and they said the Auxiliary had done such a grand job getting the people to attend the Roosevelt Memorial Services they wondered if we would help them, so we called the homes again, and the result, 350 people were in attendance."

Pres. Philip Murray has always stressed that the CIO program is not just a program for labor. It's a program in the interests of our nation. One of our big jobs is to get organizations and individuals outside the CIO to understand this and to work with us on reaching these objective.

Nationally we have taken important steps in that direction. The charter calling for full production, full employment and full social security announced March 28 by Philip Murray, William Green and Eric Johnston is vivid evidence.

Locally there is also a big job to do and that is where an active auxiliary can give the union tremendous help.

Pamphlet Notes

Takes Up Meaty Questions

"The Meat of It" is the title of a new bulletin being issued by the CIO Packinghouse Workers, 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago 6. It is prepared by Lyle Cooper, the union's research director, and is intended primarily for officers and stewards of the union.

Anti-Semitism

A 32-page pamphlet on anti-semitism, "The Jewish Conspiracy," by Max Nomad, sociologist and historian, has just been published by the Educational Dept. of Local 338, Retail, Wholesale & Chain Store Food Employes Union, 152 West 42nd St., New York City.

From Ohio PAC

The story of unemployment compensation in Ohio is told in a colorful pamphlet, "Freedom from Want" issued by the Ohio CIO Political Action Committee, 616 Hartman Theater Bldg., Columbus 15, Ohio. Price 500 for $5, or 1c a copy.

CIO Education

N. Y. Teachers Conference

"Education for One World — Jobs, Peace, Security," was the theme of the ninth annual education conference of the CIO Teachers Union held recently in New York. Against the background of a huge draped portrait of the late President Roosevelt, the conference re-dedicated itself to "an expansion of education to realize FDR's goal of world democracy."

The N. Y. Teachers Union is an affiliate of the State, County & Municipal Workers

The Teachers Union annual award for "Outstanding Service in the Cause of Education for Democracy" made to Sidney Hillman, CIO-PAC chairman, was accepted in a speech given by Dr. J. Raymond Walsh, PAC research director, in the absence of Mr. Hillman who had left to attend the San Francisco conference.

Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard College Observatory, presented the scroll. Charles J. Hendley, the union's president gave a speech of welcome.

UAW Housing Exhibit

An exhibit on housing and community planning will be held May 14 at the United Auto Workers' Union Bookstore in Detroit, to bring before the city's UAW members some of the projected plans for housing in this area. The exhibit is being run by the Bookstore in conjunction with the UAW Housing Department, the Citizen's Housing and Planning Commission and the City Planning Commission.

New York CIO Education Meet

New methods for trade union education is the subject scheduled for discussion at the second regular conference for CIO Educational Directors called by the Greater New York CIO Council, Saturday May 5.

The first conference, held Feb. 17, conducted panel discussion on mass education, selective education for leadership; educational and cultural activities in the community; and proposal for a city-wide CIO Chorus, which has since been formed.

FTA Sets Up New Department

A new National Education Department has been set up by the CIO Food, Tobacco, Agricultural & Allied Workers under the directorship of Connie Anderson, the union's former research director.

The new department will aim to help FTA locals with such problems as improving grievance procedure; making membership meeting more interesting; dealing with government, management, and community organizations, and bringing new members into the swing of local activities.

Plans have been mapped out to run one-week summer schools for leaders of locals in various regions; develope local education programs; arrange special courses for FTA locals located near trade union schools; issue pamphlets and mimeographed materials and supply material issued by the labor movement and other progressive organizations.

NMU Runs School In New Orleans

Union members elected by crews of both deep sea ships and river boats attended the Natl. Maritime Union's Leadership Training School held in New Orleans, April 23-28. Teachers included Leo Huberman, NMU education director and Aline Austin, river ports education director. Miss Austin was formerly an Antioch student assistant in the Natl. CIO office.

The Leadership School training courses will continue in New York during May and June and will then recess during July, August and September, reopening in the fall with a new program.

W. L. Douglas Shoes
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., BROCKTON 15, MASS.
IN WASHINGTON
905 PENN AVENUE N. W.
(Opposite Department of Justice Building)
Stores in Principal Cities - Good Dealers Everywhere
INVEST IN VICTORY — BUY BONDS

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY TROUBLE SHOOTER

Art by MORT MESKIN
Story by COLE GREENE

COPYRIGHT NATL. CIO NEWS

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with acutal persons, living or dead.

Produced for the CIO NEWS by ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, Inc.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Job to Do For Peace

The Washington Guide owes its readers an apology. A while back, we said that big daily newspapers planned to treat the San Francisco Conference (UNCIO) "fairly objectively" for the first week or so, opening up with the smear guns after that.

Though our information was good at the time, we've been proved wrong. The reactionary papers didn't wait for a week or a single day to pass before starting their drive against the conference.

The answer to this drive and to the more subtle needling practised by GOP leaders like Vandenberg, is to press harder than ever for the peace and world security measures now up in Congress.

Here are the main issues now waiting action:

1. **Bretton Woods:** S 540 and HR 2211. CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey will testify next week for HR 2211 in the House Banking and Currency Committee. Bretton Woods means five million U. S. jobs in world trade after the war. GOP Congressmen are holding up ratification.

2. **Reciprocal Trade:** HR 2652 extends the act which allows for cuts in U. S. tariffs in return for cuts in foreign tariffs. UAW has testified for, other CIO unions to follow this week in House Ways and Means Committee. GOP members are openly filibustering, hoping to stall until after June 12, when act runs out.

3. **Food Organization:** HJ Res 145 in the House Foreign Affairs Committee would put the U. S. in the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. FAO is a purely consultative unit, will work on food production and consumption.

4. **War Criminals:** H Con Res 30 calls for punishment of all Axis war criminals despite legalistic red tape that may be used to help them evade trial and punishment.

It has been reported favorably by the House Foreign Affairs Committee, can be called on the House floor any time. Urge your Representative to support.

FEPC to Floor

The bi-partisan FEPC bill (HR 2232, S 101) for a permanent FEPC has a Discharge Petition (DP4) out to bring it on the House floor. 218 Congressmen must sign before the bill can be voted on.

Urge your Representative to sign.

Aid to Veterans

CIO is supporting three new bills to aid veterans:

1. S 878, HR 2912. These are identical bills sponsored by Sens. Murray (D., Mont.), George (D., Ga.), and Wagner (D., N. Y.), and Rep. Lynch (D., N. Y.) They give veterans credit for each month of service in the armed forces on old age and survivors' benefits now given civilians under Social Security. Top is $160 per month.

2. S 291, sponsored by Sens. Murray and Wagner, provides allowances for dependents of $5 a week on unemployment compensation. This is an increase over the present GI Bill of Rights, which has a $20 a week maximum, no allowances for dependents.

3. HR 1900, sponsored by Rep. Lesinski (D., Mich.), provides monthly allowances for dependents of totally disabled veterans.

In addition, a bill will be introduced shirtly providing health aid for veterans with non-service connected disabilities.

Price Control

Three public statements within the past two weeks underline the need for quick action to renew price control and make it more effective.

A week ago CIO President Murray asked all Congressmen to act at once and to resist the raids of profiteering food monopolists. He also pointed to the great need of U. S. food in the war-devastated countries.

Following this, Judge Samuel I. Rosenman reported to President Truman on the appalling hunger now existing abroad and the starvation that threatens the people.

This week, Truman asked Congress to renew price control and hit out at "irresponsible criticism (which) should not be permitted to break down the confidence of the people in an essential wartime program and a hard-working wartime agency."

Seamen's Aid

CIO is putting on a drive for a fair break for the merchant seamen—the war's most neglected heroes.

The drive is for passage of the "Seamen's Bill of Rights," which gives seamen roughly the same benefits that GI veterans get out of the GI Bill.

The bill is HR 2436, and it's in the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Rep. Bland (D., Va.), chairman.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

A quick tabulation of bills now before Congress.

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Bretton Woods. (HR 2211, S 540)	Means five million postwar jobs in U. S.	Report expected soon from House Banking and Currency.	Renew letter, wire campaign to Representative for early vote without ammendments.
Reciprocal trade. (HR 2652)	Renews government power to make world trade agreements lowering U. S., foreign tariff barriers.	GOP filibuster holding up renewal in House Ways and Means Committee.	CIO unions will testify for this week; CIO national next week. UAW has already testified for.
Price Control. (SJ Res. 30)	Renews Price Control Act. Urged this week by Pres. Truman.	GOP Senators on phony food "probe" committee are trying to junk price ceilings, all controls on inflation for big food companies, especially meat packers.	Wire your Senators to fight any attempt to break price ceilings; protest use of food shortages to mask raids on your purse.
Frey rider.	A trick rider on an NLRB appropriation that freezes collusive contracts even where genuine unions have won elections.	House Deficiency Approriations sub-Committee, Rep. Butler Hare (D., S. C.) chairman.	Wire Hare and your own Representative to vote down as attack on Wagner Act, right to organize unions of workers' own choice.
Federal Pay raise. (S 807)	Gives U. S. workers their first pay raise since before Pearl Harbor; brings them up to Little Steel formula standards.	In Senate Civil Service Committee, where Sen. Byrd (D., Va.) is trying to kill it.	Write your Senators to support as first break for U. S. government workers, help to all white collar workers, protection for industrial wage standards.
"Equal Rights." (HJ Res. 49)	Wipes out all laws protecting standards of women workers, widow aid, etc. Wedge to end laws protecting men workers.	Reported out of House Judiciary Committee, ready for early House vote.	Write, wire your Representative to oppose as attack on all labor and social legislation. Opposed by church and civic groups.

(Note: Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Going Up— Issues to Watch

RECIPROCAL TRADE: Next week will see CIO testimony in the House Ways and Means Committee on renewing the reciprocal trade act. Act allows the government to cut U. S. tariff barriers in return for cuts on foreign tariffs against our products.

UAW-CIO has already testified (see page 5). CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey will testify for the national CIO. Others scheduled are UE, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO Maritime Committee, Jacob Potofsky for the CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee. The CIO Textile Workers are also expected to appear.

Shortly before his death, FDR asked Congress for renewal, and one of President Truman's first public statements also urged Congress to renew. Congress opposition is coming from the GOP members of the House Committee.

★ ★ ★

PAY RAISE: S 807 is a bill to give U. S. government workers their first basic pay raise since before Pearl Harbor. The bill is now in the Senate Civil Service Committee, where it is opposed by Sen. Byrd (D., Va.).

★ ★ ★

APPROPRIATIONS: Labor's old enemy the "Frey rider" is attempting a comeback in the form of a trick clause attached to the appropriation for the Natl. Labor Relations Board. The rider would prohibit NLRB from hearing a complaint in a case where a contract, no matter of what kind, has been in effect three months.

This trick of attaching riders to appropriations is an ancient one, enables reactionaries to get their point across without facing a real legislative battle on it. In this case, the point is to amend the Wagner Act out of effective existence—something that the AFL and tory Congressmen openly tried some years back without success.

★ ★ ★

RECONVERSION: Watch for a new campaign for an adequate reconversion bill that will help workers as well as industry over the tough change from war to civilian production.

President Truman fought for an adequate bill as a Senator in 1944. He can be expected to give leadership again.

★ ★ ★

FULL EMPLOYMENT: Hearings will start soon on S. 380, Sens. Murray and Wagner's bill to put the U. S. behind the jobs for all program.

The Union for Democratic Action has a good kit of information on the bill and the jobs program. It includes the bill, an analysis, pertinent quotes, etc. Write to UDA, 9 E. 46, New York 17, N. Y., for a set, available in limited quantities.

WASHINGTON GUIDE
Published by CIO Legislative Dept.
PHILIP MURRAY, President
NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary
Editorial Committee
John Edelman **Robert K. Lamb**
C. W. Fowler **Irving Richter**

The CIO NEWS

National Edition

Weekly Publication
Of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 20 — May 14, 1945

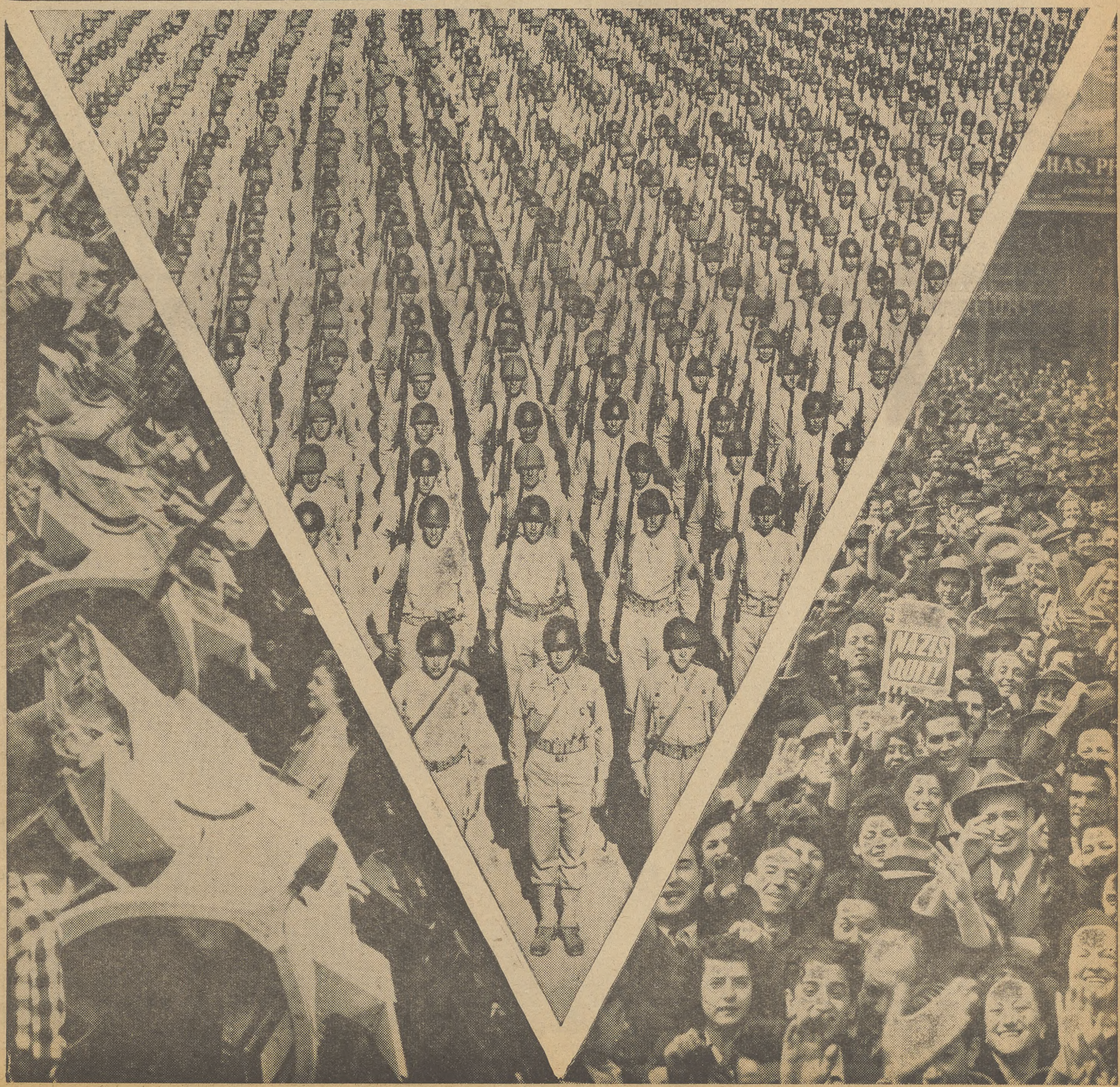
"Work . . . Work . . . Work"

President Philip Murray sent the following V-E Day message to all CIO affiliates:

"The long awaited and long fought-for day of final victory over German Naziism has been declared by President Truman and the leaders of our victorious allies.

"In the nation-wide rejoicing over this great victory, made possible by the sacrifices of our troops and those of our allies, we shall not for one moment forget that we still have a stern job ahead of us to defeat imperialist Japan.

"The flood of war production that made today's historic victory possible must and will be continued until the armed might of democracy has overcome its deadly enemies in the far-flung Pacific and Asiatic fronts. I am sure that all CIO members will join with me in pledging to stay on the job until it is finished and until we have a just and lasting peace throughout the world."



The CIO and The War

IN THE LIGHT of V-E Day which CIO members along with rest of the nation welcomed joyfully and solemnly this week, The CIO News has taken a look back through the past four years to see how CIO labor faced up to the war. How the CIO met some of the outstanding war issues as expressed in statements and speeches of CIO Pres. Philip Murray and other leaders and in action taken by the National Executive Board and annual convention, is shown below:

CIO Foresees War

November, 1940: A plan for overhauling the National Defense Program was presented by Murray at the Atlantic City convention. He urged industry-wide councils to aid in speeding production.

Pres. Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers warned: "I hope that you are not resting under the illusion that it cannot happen here."

1941

February: Murray proposed the creation of a steel industry council for conversion of the entire industry into one great production unit to assure adequate supplies for military and civilian needs.

October: A special conference of CIO union representatives was called to discuss better planning for full production under the National Defense program.

November: CIO convention meeting in Detroit pledged all-out aid to nations fighting Nazis and urged full utilization of existing plant facilities and labor.

The War Comes

December: "We pledge all our aid to the nation", Murray said in a nation-wide radio address a few hours after the United States declared war on Japan. "Five million members of the CIO are ready and eager to do their utmost to defend our country against the outrageous aggression of Japanese imperialism and to secure the final defeat of the forces of Hitler."

A Joint Labor-Industry group of 12, six for labor, six from industry, met with Pres. Roosevelt and drew up the no-strike, no-lookout pledge, calling for peace ful settlement of all disputes through a War Labor Board to be set up to handle these disputes.

1942

January: CIO Pres. Murray, UAW Pres. R. J. Thomas and UE Sec.-Treas. Julius Emspak were appointed CIO representatives to serve on the six-man Labor Victory Board.

March: In a nation-wide radio address, Murray accepted the challenge of War Production Chief Donald Nelson for a terrific speed-up in arms output, declaring that "America's production soldiers can turn the dark world military picture into one of victory for democracy."

July: "In no other war in history has labor been called upon to play such an important part," Murray said in a July 4th speech which reviewed the contributions organized labor had made to the war.

November: "Win the War" was keynote to fifth annual CIO convention held in Boston. It pledged "complete and absolute support" to Roosevelt and his war program, and called for "all-out mobilization to speed the war effort."

1943

January: In a New Year's message, Murray declared that "total mobilization for victory" was the CIO's No. 1 aim for 1943.

February: CIO Executive Board pledged the CIO to meet the challenge of Casablanca by providing "the sinews of war to our armies of liberation."

March: The U. S. cannot afford the luxury of an "idle machine, idle man or idle acre of land" in the war against Hitlerism, Murray told the Truman Committee of the Senate in testimony on total war mobilization.

May: The Executive Board reaffirmed the CIO's complete support for the "unconditional surrender" program of Roosevelt.

June: Murray called upon the new head of the Office of War Mobilization to "give labor a voice to help win the war."

The Executive Board meeting in Cleveland strongly reaffirms labor's no-strike pledge.

July: CIO's no-strike pledge again emphatically reaffirmed at executive board meeting.

November: The CIO convention meeting in Philadelphia again built its program around the theme of win-the-war, declaring that its main task was "to take the offensive to help win the war and a people's peace." The no-strike pledge was reaffirmed unanimously.

1944

January: Executive Board reaffirmed its no-strike pledge.

February: CIO News starts publication of a Servicemen's Edition.

April: Murray cabled Gen. Eisenhower on eve of invasion: "We pledge that the all-out production record . . . will be continued wholeheartedly in complete support of invasion."

June: Murray sent a D-Day letter to Pres. Roosevelt pledging the CIO to keep the no-strike pledge and to give "complete loyalty in any steps or any sacrifices that may be necessary to speed the day of total defeat of the Axis."

September: "This Labor Day finds our country near the crest of the great offensive for final and total defeat over the Axis," Murray said in his message pledging the CIO's continued all-out support for the war.

1945

February: Murray hailed the Big Three unity at the Crimean conference as "spelling the doom of the Nazi oppressors."

March: "We must act at once to stabilize our war economy for the tough job ahead of completing the defeat of Japan as soon as possible after Germany is knocked out of the war," Murray told a Senate committee in urging a stream-lined economy for V-E Day.

April: In a letter to President Truman following the tragic death of Mr. Roosevelt, Murray said: "The fruits of the late President Roosevelt's brilliant victories are within our grasp. In the name of the executive board of the CIO, I extend to you our pledge that we shall not lag in our determination to work with you so that those tasks may be successfully accomplished."

There will be a lot of changes in Germany with peace. This is one of them, a symbol of the good neighbor policy, made by S/Sgt. George A. Kaufman, of Fort Smith Arkansas, U. S. Ninth Army at Krefeld, Germany. Roosevelt Blvd. in memory of the architect of victory.

Here they are properly tagged and labelled, the vaunted SS troops of Adolf Hitler, prisoners of war. They do not strut now; nor do we hear them brag about the master race.

These Yugoslav prisoners were part of a group of 1200 hospitalized men who overpowered their German guards as the American Seventh Army approached and made their way to American lines. Their pride in us, is only exceeded by our pride in them.

Murray Tells Why Labor's Voice Was Needed At San Francisco

LABOR'S stake in the new world organization being blueprinted by UNCIO in San Francisco was explained by CIO Pres. Philip Murray, in a forceful statement to a special session of the whole United States delegation, to which Murray is a labor consultant.

Emphasizing CIO's complete support for the project, and the need for labor's active participation to make it a success, Murray complained vigorously of the lack of recognition so far accorded to labor. He presented a number of concrete suggestions for remedying this situation.

Referring to the request for representation made by the World Trade Union Conference, representing 60 million workers throughout the world, Murray declared:

"It is most unfortunate that the representatives of world organized labor have not as yet been given recognition at this Conference and afforded the opportunity, in a consultative capacity, to express the viewpoint of labor and participate in the forging of the charter of world peace.

"Labor everywhere will find it difficult to understand the failure to grant such recognition to the leaders of their organizations."

Murray noted that if it becomes necessary to repress aggression through the imposition of sanctions, "it will be labor and its unions upon whom will fall the heaviest burden and responsibility to accomplish the desired end," and added:

"It is of equal importance that the machinery to be established under the Dumbarton Oaks proposals affirmatively provide full recognition and effective participation of labor."

"The sole reference to any labor representation is in the State Department's suggestion that the Intl. Labor Organization (ILO) be attached to the Social and Economic Council.

"This is entirely unsatisfactory." (The ILO is a governmental organization including employer, labor and government representatives appointed by the respective governments. Its participation, Murray has repeatedly emphasized, can in no way be considered real labor representation.)

"The State Dept. by its own suggestion," Murray continued, "indicates that labor should be given recognition. But, unfortunately, the recognition is of a very puerile nature.

"Effective and full participation of labor in the activities of the International Security Organization, including the Social and Economic Council, is imperative."

The CIO leader called for direct representation of the World Federation of Trade Unions in the General Assembly in a consultative capacity, and for participation of representatives of the national trade union movements and of the WFTU in the work of the Social and Economic Council.

"Organized labor has a penetrating understanding of the desires and burning hopes of the common people" on social and economic problems, he said. "Its contribution to the work of the Social and Economic Council through direct participation would be immeasurable."

Murray suggested certain "guide posts" for the Council, to assure the "full enjoyment of human rights."

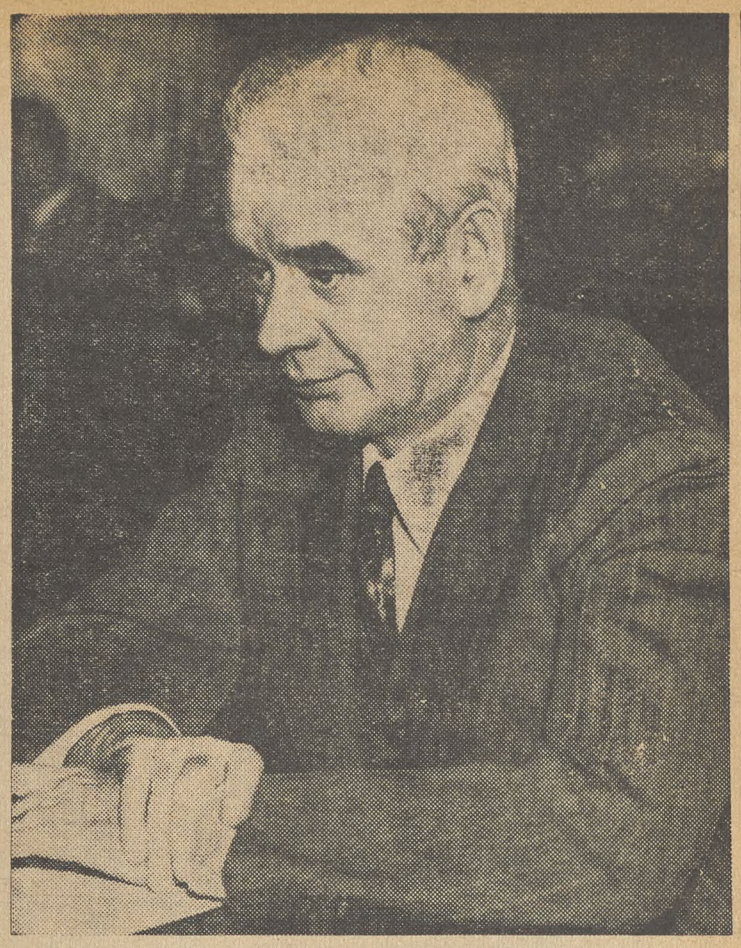
(1) "The struggle against poverty and unemployment must be won if the fundamental basis for future wars is to be eliminated." Mass purchasing power must be assured by jobs for all at steadily increasing wages.

(2) "Opportunity must be afforded to everyone to fully enjoy the cultural benefits which an expanding economy can provide."

(3) "Labor everywhere must be guaranteed the right to organize into labor unions of their own choosing and to engage in collective bargaining."

(4) Freedom of speech, press, assembly and worship must be guaranteed, and "the right of the people of each nation to choose their own form of government and their public officials in free elections."

(5) Expanded social security is essential to protect the individual against the hazards of unemployment, ill-health and old age.



(6) "Economically backward nations must receive adequate financial assistance in order that their peoples may improve their own living standards," and thus contribute to expanded world trade and prosperity.

Murray stressed particularly the importance of continuing United Nations unity for peace, saying:

"The lasting peace for which the people of the world now yearn will not be realized unless such unity continues, based upon the military power and political solidarity of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union.

"We must refrain from becoming engulfed with the innumerable minor projects and special pleas, meritorious as they may be, which may well endanger the expeditious conclusion of our real work, the creation of the International Security Organization."

Murray Helps Kuznetsov In Press Interview

Vasili Kuznetsov, Soviet trade union leader, proved himself more than a match for critics at a world labor press conference in San Francisco, attended by some 400 reporters.

Although CIO Pres. Philip Murray was on the job to protect the foreign labor leaders against hostile and provocative questions, the husky, slow-spoken former Pittsburgh steelworker who now heads the Soviet trade union movement insisted on personally answering all questions directed to him or concerning the Soviet Union.

Speaking English with some difficulty, Kuznetsov nevertheless met all questions head-on and without evasion, answering in a clear-cut and forthright fashion.

"Our trade union organizations are quite independent and democratic," he told a reporter who asked if the Soviet Union really had "free" trade unions.

"Membership is entirely voluntary, all executive bodies are elected, and the workers vote for their representatives by secret ballot."

Kuznetsov described the set-up of works or factory committees and other union executive bodies, and pointed out that when the workers become dissatisfied with their officers, the Soviet unions have provisions for recall and re-election.

He said that this was an "old question," and the fact it was still asked was either "due to lack of information about our trade union movement," which could be remedied by information supplied by the Soviet unions; or was "due to an unfriendly attitude toward the Soviet trade union movement." which the facts alone would not change.

Murray told the reporters that Soviet unions were arranging for a full and free exchange of information with the American labor movement, which he hoped would result in a better understanding here of their trade unions.

A question as to whether the Soviet unions have the right to strike brought Kuznetsov eagerly to his feet again.

"The workers of the Soviet Union have the right to defend their rights as they wish," he said, "but since the revolution they have not used this opportunity (to strike).

"There is so much representation for the workers in the Soviet Union, and so many means are provided for remedying their grievances that it is not necessary for them to strike.

"After all, we have a little bit different system. It is not our fault if our different system makes it unnecessary to strike."

A number of other questions designed to identify the Soviet unions with their government brought further evidence from Kuznetsov of the independence of their structure, financing etc.

Asked whether the Soviet unions had a different position from some other national labor movements in respect to the autonomy of each movement, Kuznetsov said: "I support 100 per cent what Philip Murray said about the unanimous conclusions reached by the administrative committee of the World Trade Union Conference in regard to autonomy and everything else.

"Our organization belongs to the world trade union body and will obey all its rules."

Replying to a question as to whether Communists would be excluded from the new world labor body, Murray answered in the negative, pointing out that its purpose is to unite all trade unions of the world "irrespective of considerations of race, nationality, religion, or political opinion."

Questions about Franco Spain drew from Murray an expression of world labor's opposition to this and other Fascist regimes, and from Lombardo Toledano, CTAL leader, the assertion that, "Latin American labor has from the first supported the Spanish Republicans against Franco. Until Franco is overthrown, this war is not over."

Kuznetsov and Michael Tarasov represent the Russian trade unions on the committee of 13 elected to draft a new constitution for World Labor's new organization. Kuznetsov is the only official trade union delegate representing his government at the San Francisco conference.

Speed Urged in Pacific War By CIO Men Back From Tour

Returning to San Francisco amid a splurge of V-E Day rumors, west coast labor leaders who saw the Pacific fighting at first hand would talk of nothing but the need for greater effort to lick Japan.

"The tempo of the war in the Pacific must be accelerated until the Japanese empire is forced to surrender unconditionally," the five CIO members of the delegation reported to the World Trade Union administrative committee.

"It's about the toughest show over the toughest terrain any of our boys have had to face," said Claude Ballard, president of the Intl. Woodworkers of America. "I thought the morale was wonderful. They are typical American boys doing a damned good job."

Mervyn Rathborne, secretary of the California CIO Council, said that "no one can appreciate what it really is until he's seen the heroism of the men in action."

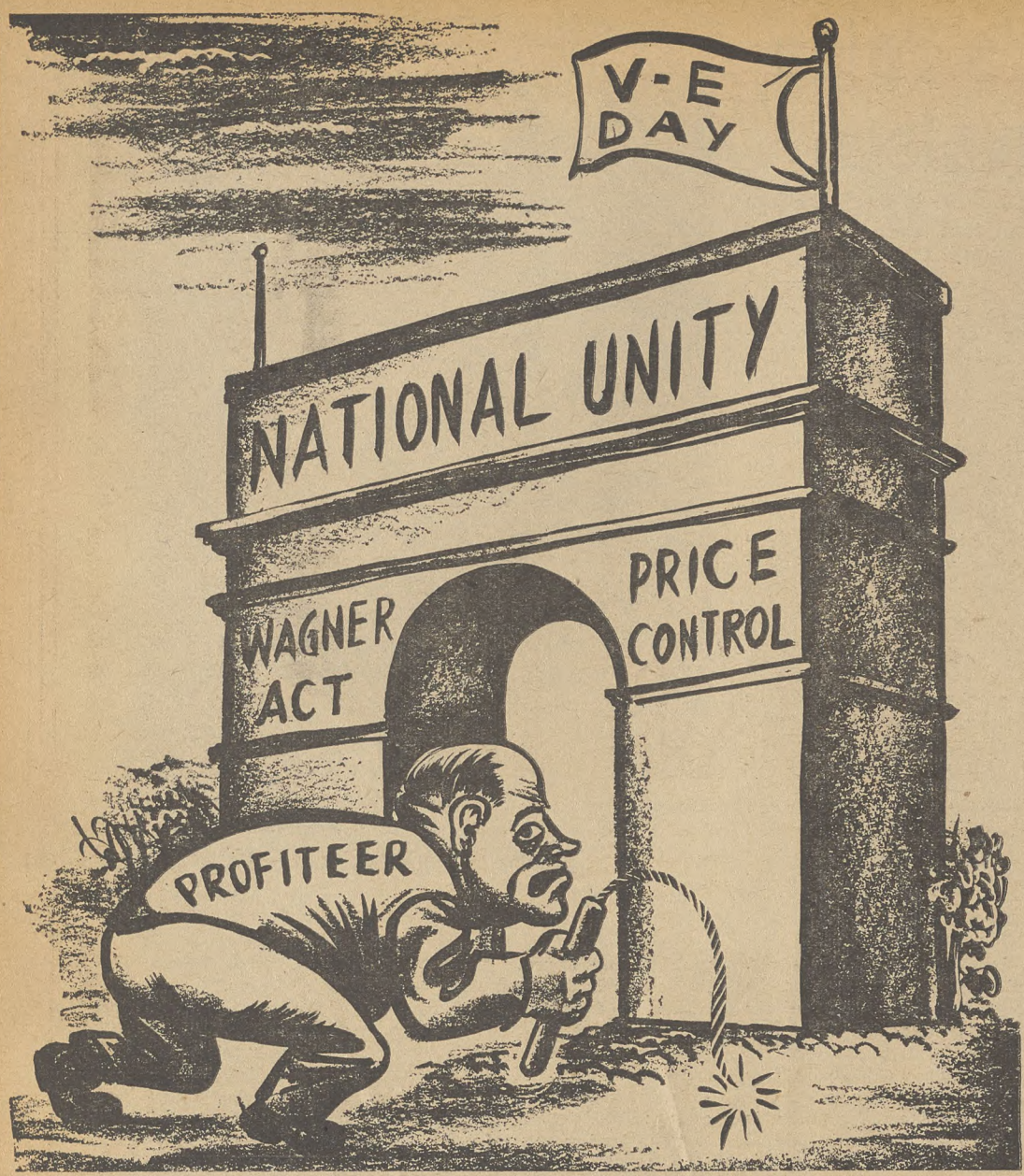
Other CIO leaders, who toured the Pacific for several weeks, under War Manpower Commission auspices, included James T. Smith, Steelworkers; Roscoe G. Craycraft, Longshoremen & Warehousemen; and Cyril V. O'Halloran, United Auto Workers.

"The personnel of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps have expressed deep appreciation for the splendid production record on the home front," they said. "From seaman to admiral, and private to general, they ask only that the production of war materials and the ships to carry them be continued in the amounts required at the fighting fronts, on land, at sea and in the air.

United Nations Film Released

Peace Builders, a film showing the memorable meetings and actions of the United Nations leaders from the Atlantic Charter meeting up to the United National conference at San Francisco, has been released by the National Film Board of Canada.

This film, running time 10 minutes, is loaned free of charge to UAW locals by the Film Dept. of the United Auto Workers, 281 W. Grand Blvd., Detroit.



To Stop World War III

THE GREAT DAY has come; the day for which the world's free people have fought and worked and died.

The battle against Axis reaction began even in pre-Hitler days, when German trade unionists fought the Nazi thugs in the streets. The battle went on when Spanish workers and farmers fought Hitler's gangs in their country; when Czech patriots sacrificed their lives in fighting the Munich sellout; when the partisans and the underground of Europe and Asia fought back at organized state gansterism.

Now the military backbone of German reaction is broken. The Wehrmacht that imposed death and slavery on countless millions of men, women and children is defeated. The armies and navies of the United Nations have done such a thorough job that even the Germans will find it hard to pretend, as they did after 1918, that their armies were unbeaten and that a home front "stab in the back" brought about the Armistice.

The military backbone of German reaction is broken. The hard core of German reaction the industrialists and Junkers that the CIO condemned in its Chicago demand for punishment of war criminals—is still intact. The newspapers carry pictures of the aged fox, von Papen, and the young Alfred Krupp, placidly surrendering and being carried back to the rear in airplanes.

Punishment of war criminals, including the industrialists and bankers responsible for creating Hitler and arming the Wehrmacht, is not simply a matter of retribution, important as that is. It is a key issue in the steps needed to prevent World War III.

Nor can the German people, as the CIO resolution pointed out, escape the consequences of their share in the six years of crime from 1939 to 1945. In every German war, they have furnished the personnel for the armies and the weapons for use against their neighbors. And while the war went on, they have willingly accepted the share of the loot that their rulers chose to give them. In this war, as reports from American correspondents show, the share has been a pretty big one.

The Axis began its war of conquest more than a decade ago. The Japanese imperialists, when they attacked Pearl Harbor, were carrying out a plan for world domination conceived even before World War I. Their soldiers, their officers, their industrialists and Junkers are equally guilty of war crimes.

CIO President Murray, in his V-E Day statement, pledged the unremitting effort of the CIO's six million members to the war against Japan. President Truman reminded the nation of the long job that lies ahead of us in the Pacific and in Asia.

The United Nations meeting at San Francisco, and the union leaders drafting a world labor charter at Oakland, are building the peace and the security of the world against future aggression. They need all the help the people of the United Nations can give them.

They need help against the yes-but men who use the needling technique of a Vandenberg or a Hoover. They need help against forces that seek to protect the war criminals, high and low. They need help to mobilize the world behind peace and security as planned at Yalta, Bretton Woods, Dumbarton Oaks, San Francisco.

The strongest, boldest and most ruthless effort of history to throw the world in chains has been defeated in the heart of Germany. The defeat of Germany's partner, Japan is next, and will be achieved.

The problems of creating a world of peace and of preventing another war of aggression will be solved—with the aid and the active work of every man and woman of goodwill in this country and in all the United Nations.

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

SOME random impressions at San Froncisco:

Molotov is brisk, energetic and businesslike, to the surprise of those who thought of Russians as stolid as well as solid.

★ ★ ★

He shakes hands as if he meant it, flashes a ready smile and is quick on his toes, physically as well as mentally. He has a sparkle and vivacity not usually associated with broad Slavic features and stocky build.

★ ★ ★

Sir Anthony Eden, billed as Bond Street fashionplate, proves on closer inspection to be quite human and even a little crumpled at times.

He has poise, verve and mental distinction to match his distinguished appearance in the adoring eyes of aristocrat worshippers.

★ ★ ★

Toughest job is that of flashily-handsome Stettinius.

A certain brittle quality in his polished mannerisms betrays the high tension under which he works.

★ ★ ★

Some proletarian contrast to Eden is provided by short, chubby, twinkley-eyed George Tomlinson, red-haired Ellen Wilkinson, and mild-mannered Clement Attlee, Labor Party members of the British

Though Tomlinson and Wilkinson came to the front as trade union leaders, they do not represent the British Trades Union Congress, and Sir Walter Citrine has raised unshirted hell over his government's failure to provide direct trade union representation.

★ ★ ★

French Minister of Health Francois Billoux is a leader of the Textile Workers' Union, but is not on the delegation as a representative of the French trade union movement, which has likewise protested lack of representation.

★ ★ ★

Inside story of first Steering Committee meeting at which the Soviet delegation raised the question of labor representation is that it was delegates from Egypt and Ecuador who presented the arguments against it.

Kuznetsov, trade union representative on the Soviet delegation, asked representation for the World Trade Union Conference in a consultative capacity and remarked that national delegations should also include union representatives.

He was told that national delegations were the business of each country, and that world labor representation would "open the door to other pressure groups."

Labor Premier Peter Fraser of New Zealand spoke in favor of labor representation, and F. M. Forde of Australia also had a good word to say for the World Trade Union Committee.

At the later Steering Committee session, when the economic committee's invitation to the WTUC was revoked, New Zealand was said to have joined with the Soviet Union, France, China, India, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Mexico and the Ukrainian and Bylorussian Soviet Republics in favoring World Labor representation.

The United States delegation was apparently silent at the first meeting, until Chairman Stettinius declared the matter closed. But it took the lead against the WTUC at the later meeting.

★ ★ ★

Contrary to Churchill's description of Soviet policy as "an enigma within an enigma," the Soviet delegates have seemed to this reporter among the least enigmatic and most plain-spoken.

Both Molotov and Kuznetsov have answered all questions at press conferences with more than average frankness, and Soviet statements have always given clear-cut reasons for their position.

In personal association, the Soviet delegates converse readily with, if anything, less than the usual reserve of persons having official responsibilities; and in closed sessions, they are reported to be exceptionally forthright.

The chief "mystery" seems to be in the minds of those who are unused to plain-speaking by politicians and diplomats.

CIO leaders who have been in personal contact with Soviet unionists at London, Washington and San Francisco have been able to clear up any misconceptions.

They have found them very like American unionists, easy to get along with, "regular fellows" with a sense of humor, and accustomed in meetings to the give-and-take of democratic procedure.

It is too bad AFL leaders have not had similar chances for personal contact, due to their self-chosen isolationism.

Arrival of the Ukranian and Byelorussian delegations has helped to show how distinctive are the characteristics of these two major nationalities of the Soviet Union, and how misleading it is to use the word "Russia" for a union of many quite distinct nations, of which the Russians are only one.

The Ukranians are particularly distinctive in language, culture and appearance, tending to be darker, more bright-eyed and more vivacious than the Russians.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux.....Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C.
Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 May 14, 1945 No. 20

Reciprocal Trade a Two-way Street For Peace and Prosperity

THE CIO went to bat for reciprocal trade this week, as Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey went on record for HR 2652, the bill now before Congress to renew the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act by declaring that "trade is a two-way street. We cannot achieve full employment and full production in the United States by expanding our exports without expecting to import foreign goods."

Other CIO Unions followed Secretary Treasurer Carey to the stand before the Committee on Ways and Means in the House of Representatives. They were: Jacob S. Potofsky, chairman of the CIO Latin American Affairs Committee and Secretary Treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Reid Robinson of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union; the CIO Maritime Committee, and Emil Rieve of Textile. See Page 8).

"Two paths lie before the United States in the postwar world. One path leads to narrow nationalism, low wages, production at half of capacity, unemployment, and eventually war. The other path leads to full production full employment, prosperity, friendly cooperation with the other nations of the world and peace. We will follow the second path by adopting such measures as the bill which is now before you. Those who oppose this bill, whether they understand it or not, are leading our steps along the first path," said Carey.

Jacob S. Potofsky declared: "Any good neighbor program has to be built on trade relationships that are profitable to both sides. If we want to be as good friends as we should be, we must not boycott each other, and we must not exclude each other's goods."

"The way of cooperation must be mutually profitable. The renewal and strengthening of the trade agreements Act is one of the foundation stones in that process."

Reid Robinson, vice president of the CIO and president of the Mine Mill, and Smelter Workers Union, declared:

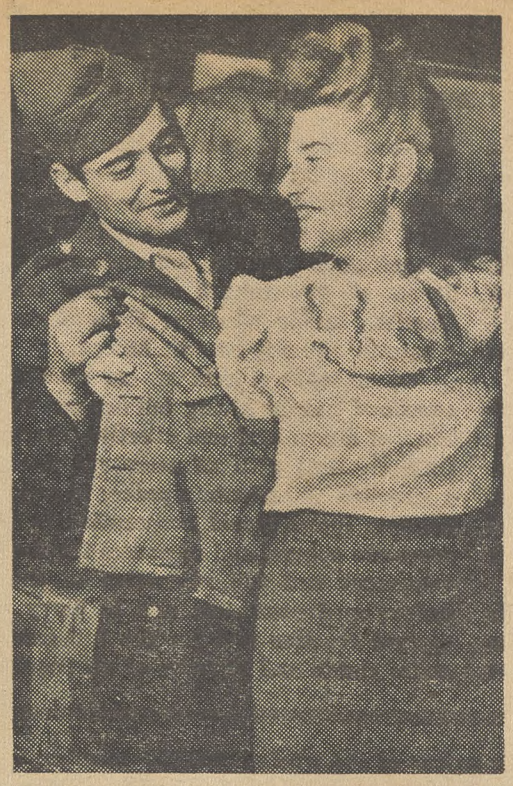
"If we are to keep our huge plants operating at full capacity after the war to provide full employment, it will be necessary to import large quantities of nonferrous metals. A high tariff on such a metal as copper will cost manufacturers using it around $120,000,000, which will be either passed on to the consumer or will cause the manufacturer to turn to substitute metals. Theoretically, the tariff is supposed to compensate the domestic producer for the added cost of his labor, as compared to the foreign producer's labor cost. Actually the tariff provides a subsidy to domestic producers. High tariffs do not mean high wages, as was shown during the depression after World War I. On the contrary lower tariffs will encourage an expansion of foreign trade which will in turn permit a high level of operations for our domestic industries so that no worker who wants a job need go unemployed."

The CIO Maritime Committee estimates that half a million jobs in the allied maritime industries and a 25 million ton merchant marine can be gained from enactment of HR 2652.

"Maritime workers know full well that trade is a two way proposition. They know from experience that no shipping line can prosper on one way cargoes. They know that imports make jobs."

JAMES CAREY

JACOB PETOFSKY



Pvt. Alfred Blaustein gives Dorothy Cohn, both members of Local 65, United Retail, Wholesale & Warehouse Workers (CIO) his idea of the right spirit of giving to the Clothing drive.

Sarah Levine and Ann Ross both work at Lerners. Labor-Management cooperation in the drive resulted in 16 huge cartons from Lerner's to the clothing drive. They are folding the garments for the needy.

WHILE sound trucks toured the city, labor dug deep into wardrobes and dug out clothes for the needy of Europe. Bakers trucks, bread trucks, laundry trucks, were suddenly equipped with sound, and toured the city on behalf of the Greater New York CIO Council and the CIO War Chest. The trucks featured a recorded appeal from the CIO to the public to intensify their efforts in the drive as a living memorial to the late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Recorded appeals for the support of the drive were made by stars of the stage and screen, including Katherine Cornell, Canada Lee, Tallulah Bankhead, Franchot Tone, Raymond Massey, Jane Wyatt, and Irving Ceasar who sang a song especially written by him for the drive.

Have you got old clothes,
Old clothes to spare?
Have you got old clothes,
Old clothes to share?

Got to send them from New
World to the Old World,
So the Lord won't lose his children
In a cold world.

Now the Golden Rule
Applies to you;
Look inside that trunk
And closet, too.

From their head to toes, they need
Your clothes—
Oh, Brother, hear their prayer:
Have you got old clothes?
Old clothes to spare!

Carey Calls Bretton Woods Cornerstone of Cooperation

IN TESTIMONY before the House Banking and Currency Committee last week, James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer, urged that HR 2211 "be endorsed by the United States without further delay and without amendments or changes."

"Bretton Woods represents one of the most important cornerstones on which full international cooperation so essential to winning and maintaining the peace must be built. Throughout America and in the CIO Bretton Woods means jobs and security. Philip Murray has estimated that some 5,000,000 jobs for Americans can be found in export trades after the war if Bretton Woods proposals are adopted," he said.

Carey declared that jobs and economic security are not the only benefits of the Bretton Woods plan for "freeing and increasing world trade." He said: "We confidently expect that the expanded world trade that will result from Bretton Woods, and the freeing of trade from restrictive practices such as were employed before this war, will go a long way toward preventing World War III."

Carey pointed out that the proposed international monetary fund will make it possible to end evil and restrictive trade practices.

"Competitive currency depreciation, multiple currency practices, bi-lateral agreements that shut out certain countries in favor of others, the infamous system of blocked marks employed by the Germans, were all steps in the economic preparation for war that preceded the actual aggression of 1939. Without these economic steps, the military aggression would not have been possible. Germany was able to arm and stockpile raw materials by literally robbing smaller countries of their resources through blocked accounts. This must not be permitted to happen again."

Carey declared that currency depreciation is inevitably "paid for by the wage earners and the people of low income." And it follows then that "when the standard of living of the workers and farmers in foreign countries falls, our standard of living follows in the same downward direction."

"We cannot maintain full employment at adequate incomes in this country without a large volume of exports.

"We cannot expect to export to countries where the people do not have enough to meet the barest necessities of life," he said.

Carey declared that with America's participation in the Bank for Reconstruction and Development," we will be helping to build markets for the goods which our own factories produce."

Bretton Woods has already been signed by representatives of 44 nations, and was the result of months of previous drafting. Carey urged that we begin operation at once under its provisions and "if from time to time perfecting amendments are needed, the document amply provides for that. Borrowers cannot even have access to the Bank's assistance unless they can show unusual need."

Listed among the safeguards in the agreement are: the provisions for membership and management organization of the Fund guarantees that the interests of the United States are protected; the membership and management of the Bank similarly protect us; meanwhile, the possibilities of universal participation provided for in the agreement guarantee that under Bretton Woods as under Dumbarton Oaks, the nations of the world are launched upon a "great cooperative undertaking for mutual self-help."

World Labor's New Constitution

BY LEN DE CAUX

THE chief purposes of the new World Federation of Trade Unions, as set forth in the draft constitution announced at San Francisco, are as follows:

"The World Federation of Trade Unions exists to improve the living and working conditions of the people of all lands, and to unite them in pursuit of the objectives sought by all freedom-loving peoples, as set forth in the declarations of the London World Trade Union Conference in February, 1945.

"These aims and objects can only be fully attained by the establishment of a world order in which all the resources of the world will be utilized for the benefit of all its peoples, the vast majority of whom are workers by hand and brain, whose protection and whose progress depend upon the union of all their organized forces, nationally and internationally."

The World Federation therefore proclaims its prime purposes to be to organize and unite within its ranks the trade unions of the world, regardless of considerations of race, nationality, religion or political opinion; to assist the workers wherever necessary, in countries socially or industrially less developed, to set up their trade unions; and to carry on the struggle for the extermination of all Fascist forms of government and every manifestation of Fascism, under whatever form it operates and by whatever name it may be known.

Other main objects are to combat war and the causes of war by giving full support to the establishment of a powerful and effective international organization armed with all necessary powers to prevent aggression and maintain peace; to support the widest possible international cooperation in the social and economic sphere, and measures for the industrial development and full utilization of the resources of undeveloped countries; and to carry on a struggle against reaction and for the full exercise of democratic rights and liberties of all peoples.

THE STRUCTURE of a unified world labor movement, hammered out in weeks of discussion, drafting and give-and-take compromises, was finally unveiled last week at a press conference in San Francisco attended by more than 400 newspaper men and women from all over the world.

Formally, it is the draft constitution of what will be known as the World Federation of Trade Unions. It was drafted by the 13-man Administrative Committee elected by the World Trade Union Conference in London last February.

It has still to be submitted to the various national labor movements for approval, before being presented to the first constitutional convention of the new World Federation of Trade Unions, to be held in Paris, France, beginning Sept. 25, 1945.

The most remarkable part of this draft constitution is that it was unanimously agreed upon by a committee representing tens of millions of workers all over the world of all kinds of races, nationalities, religions and political opinions.

In the committee's meetings, which continued in Washington, D. C., and Oakland, Calif., from April 13 to May 5, there were many differences over national autonomy for affiliated labor movements, over methods of voting, over international trade departments and many other aspects of the proposed constitution.

But so strong was the determination to achieve unity in establishing a single, all-inclusive, powerful and fully democratic world organization of Labor, that it was possible to work out amicable solutions of all differences and to achieve unanimous approval of the final document. Following are some of the main features of the draft constitution:

COMPOSITION: The draft constitution provides for the affiliation of national trade union organizations, and the preamble declares that it is the purpose of the WFTU "to organize and unite within its ranks the trade unions of the whole world, irrespective of considerations of race, nationality, religion, or political opinion."

As a general rule, affiliation is to be confined to a single national trade union centre for each country; but, in exceptional circumstances, "more than one national trade union centre or individual national trade union organizations may be granted the right of affiliation."

VOTING AND DUES: In the Congress (convention) and General Council of the WFTU, organizations with a membership up to five million will have one vote per 50,000 members; organizations with more than five but less than ten million, one vote for each additional 100,000 members; organizations with more than 10 but less than 15 million, one vote for each additional 200,000 members; and for organizations with more than 15 million members, one vote for each additional 400,000 members.

Affiliation fees are reckoned in English pounds sterling on the following basis: Organizations with a membership up to five million will pay £4 per year per thousand members; £2 per year per thousand members in excess of five million but less than ten million; £1 per year per thousand members in excess of 10 million but less than 15 million; and ten shillings half an English pound) per year per thousand members in excess of 15 million.

NATIONAL AUTONOMY AND COMPLIANCE WITH WFTU DECISIONS: The autonomy of the trade union movement of each country is guaranteed by a specific article of the constitution. The same article provides that decisions of the WFTU must be immediately communicated to all affiliated bodies, for submission to the governing body of each and to be carried into effect by it, "unless within three months it shall have notif Secretary that, i particular decision plied by it, and s the General Secreta ment of the reas ability to give eff cisions."

The General Se powered to submit to the WFTU Exec for its consideratio further action, in c the affiliated org cerned, as the Exec believes will prom practical applicatio sions.

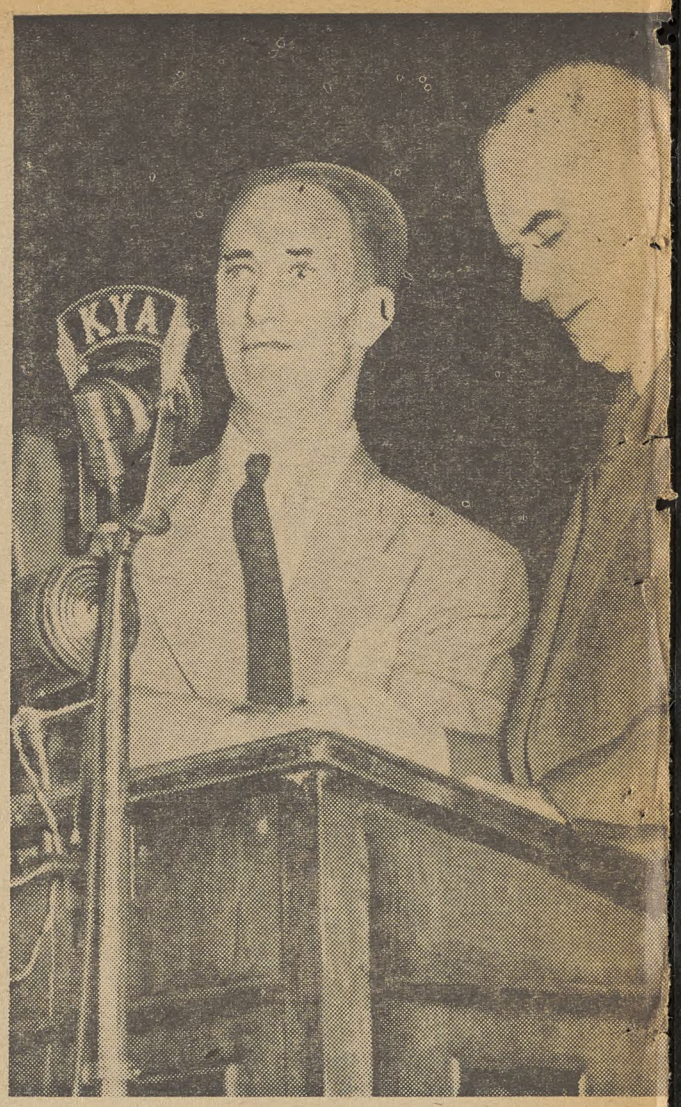
Within three m adjournment of a meeting of the Ge Executive Committ ated organization General Secretary it has taken to ap and to carry them country.

STRUCTURE A Structurally, the W of Trade Unions wi

(1) The World T gress (convention), its sovereign au meet every two ye

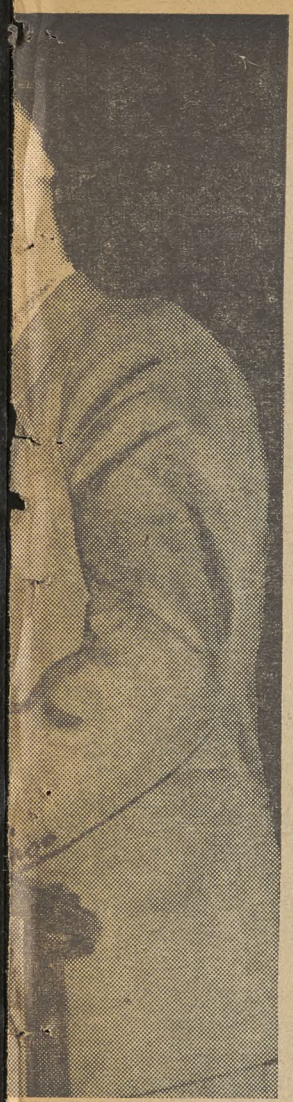
(2) The General by the World Cong sentative of all the izations. This will

(3) The Execut which is to be elec Congress and will

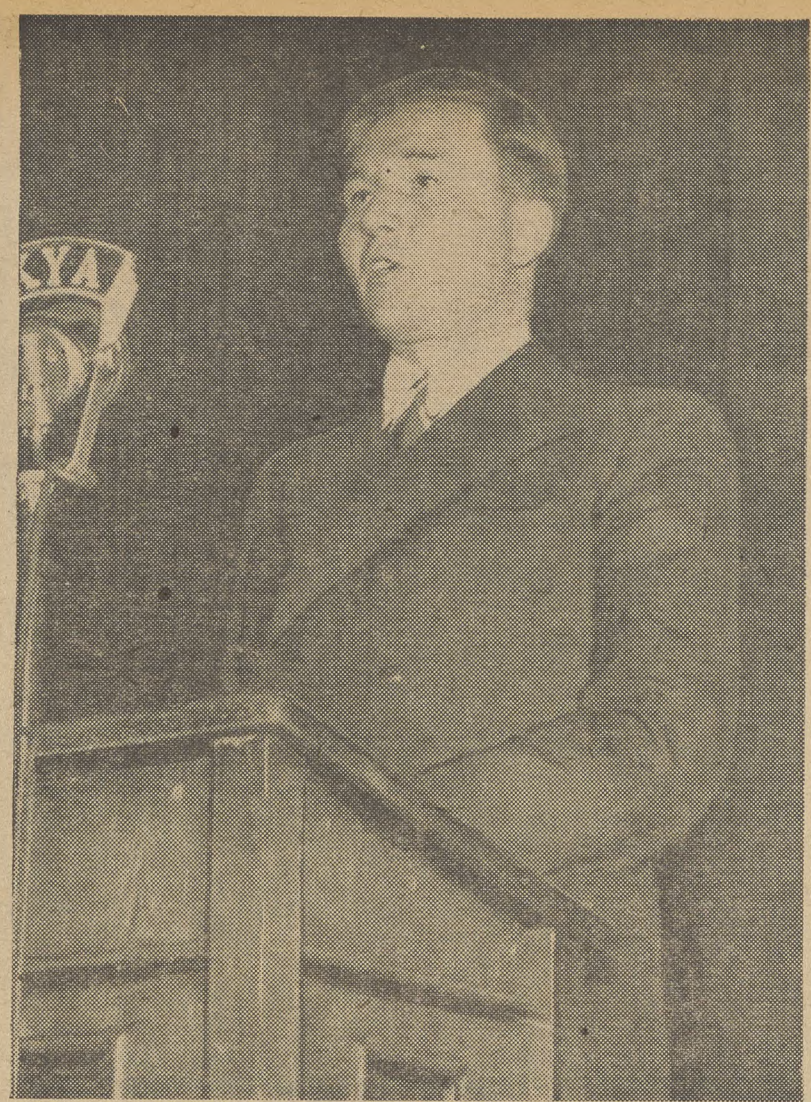


1 Harry Bridges introduces Philip Murray to west President Murray acted as hosts to the international their meetings from April 13 through May 5th, in Wa California. Murray declared there was a "Welcome" si all labor to join the World Trade Union Federation.

4 Sir Walter Citrine, Secretary of British Trade Union Congress and chairman of that country's delegation to the World Labor Conference at Oakland, Calif., discusses the British government's refusal to international labor representation at UNCIO with Sidney Hillman and Ebby Edwards.



eeting. The CIO and labor delegates during shington and Oakland, n on the doormat for



2 Vasili Kuznetsov was part of his government's official delegation to UNCIO. Molotov raised the question of representation for international labor in an advisory capacity, but was refused. He said he did not press the question, since it was deemed difficult "to comply with this request."

3 Sir Walter Citrine protested the fact that British trade unions had no official representation at UNCIO. He said this would cause "widespread dissatisfaction among the millions of organized workers represented by the British TUC. He included Clement Atlee of the Labor Party in his criticism.

ed the General its opinion, a cannot be ap- hall present to ry a full state- ons for its in- ct to such de-

cretary is em- this statement tive Committee n and for such onsultation with anizations con- tive Committee ote the fullest n of the deci-

nths after the Congress or the eral Council or ee, each affili- nust advise the f the measures y the decisions out in its own

D OFFICERS: orld Federation l consist of:

ade Union Con- which will be rity and will ars.

Council, elected ress and repre- affiliated organ- meet annually.

ve Committee, by the World consist of 17 members elected from amongst candidates nominated by the Trade Departments. The 17 members of the Executive Committee will be distributed on a scheme allocating three to the USSR, two to Great Britain, two to USA, two to France, three to the rest of Europe, one to China, two to Latin America, one to the Pacific area and one to Africa.

(4) The **Bureau of Management**, which will consist of a **Chairman** and four **Vice-Chairmen** to be elected by the Executive Committee, and the **General Secretary.**

The **General Secretary**, elected by the Congress, is to be the principal administrative officer of the WFTU, with general charge of the staff and responsible to the Executive Committee for the administrative organization. He is to have charge of publishing a monthly bulletin and circulars in several languages, under the supervision of the Bureau of Management, to maintain regular contact with affiliated organizations.

TRADE DEPARTMENTS: The General Council is authorized to establish Trade Departments within the World Federation for such trades or industries as it may determine. The function of these Trade Departments is to deal with technical matters concerning their trades. They are to have full autonomy in this sphere, within the World Federation, but no power to make dicisions or carry on activities in connection with matters of general policy, which remain within the jurisdiction of the governing bodies of the WFTU. The Trade Departments are to be accountable to the General Council and to the Executive Committee for their activities.

Each Trade Department is to be represented in the Congress and the General Council by one delegate and one substitute who may vote by show of hands, but will have no vote in the event of a rollcall card vote. The Director of a Trade Department may also sit with the Executive Committee in a consultative capacity when matters relating to its trade or industry are under consideration.

HEADQUARTERS: The constitution provides that the headquarters of the World Federation shall be in Paris, France.

The members of the Administrative Committee, who drafted the constitution, are: Louis Saillant and Benoit Frachon, France; Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman, USA; Vasili Kuznetsov and Micheal Tarasov, USSR; Sir Walter Citrine and Ebby Edwards, Great Britain; Vicente Lombardo Toledano and Angel Cofino, Latin America; H. T. Liu, China; Walter Schevenels, Intl. Federation of Trade Unions; and J. H. Oldenbroek, Intl. Trade Secretariats.

Assisting the Committee as technical advisers were Herbert Tracy and Ernest Bell (Britain); Robert Chambeiron (France); Lee Pressman, John Abt and Michael Ross (CIO).

Labor Invitation Was "Yes" and "No"

THE issue of world Labor representation at the United Nations Conference in San Francisco was still hot, as the CIO News went to press. The World Trade Union Conference was accorded recognition and invited to send observers on Wednesday, only to have the invitation revoked Thursday by a meeting of the top steering committee, at the instigation of the United States delegation.

CIO President Philip Murray, consultant to the United States delegation, immediately issued a vigorous protest. "The Congress of Industrial Organizations expresses great concern," he said, "with the action of the American representatives on the steering committee of the United Nations conference in securing the revocation of an invitation that had been extended to the World Trade Union Conference by the conference committee which deals with problems affecting the economic and social council."

The steering committee, including representatives of all the powers, had previously authorized committees dealing with special phases of the conference's work to invite any international organizations to send observers that they deemed might be helpful to their deliberations.

Acting on this authorization, the committee dealing with the economic and social council issued an invitation to the World Trade Union Conference among other bodies, and announced its action in the following statement:

"Following a decision of the steering committee, Chairman Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar" (Indian delegate who headed the committee) "announced his intentions to invite as observers of the committee's sessions appropriate representatives of the League of Nations, the International Labor Organization, the United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. The committee decided also to invite observers from the World Trade Union Congress."

The following day, however, the United States delegation had the question placed on the agenda of the steering committee, and after this committee's meeting its Chairman,Edward R. Stettinius, announced that the invitations would stand for the other organizations but not for the World Trade Union Conference.

Although steering committee votes are not announced, it was reported that the vote against the WTUC was 33 to 10. The nations which voted for World Labor representation were said to be the Soviet Union, France, China, India, Ukrainian - Soviet Republic, Czechoslovakia, Byelorussian Soviet Republic, Yugoslavia and New Zealand. Mexico was believed also to have spoken and voted on the labor side.

In his statement, Murray also said: "The Administrative Committee of the World Trade Union Conference has heretofore made its request for representation, in an advisory capacity, at the United Nations Conference and fully demonstrated the imperative need for such recognition being accorded to world labor.

"It is therefore extremely unfortunate that after a committee of the conference which is primarily responsible for the formulation of policies concerning the economic and social council, by an overwhelming vote, extended an invitation to the World Trade Union Conference to sit with it as observers, the American delegation assumed the leadership within the steering committee to reverse this wholesome action."

WASHINGTON GUIDE

GOP Line Of Attack

GOP strategy in fighting world security and prosperity through increased foreign trade was well illustrated by Republican Congressmen during CIO Secretary - Treasurer Carey's testimony on reciprocal trade and Bretton Woods this week.

It has three basic points: 1) delay; 2) amendments that sound innocent but aren't and 3) an attempt to drive a wedge between labor and the foreign policies of the administration.

They have used every possible device to stall the committee in reporting on both bills, and so far they've succeeded all too well. Hearings on Bretton Woods have been going on for months. The June 12 deadline for renewing the trade agreements act is approaching rapidly, with no sign that the committee is ready to report.

The delaying tactic is wearing thin, though, as Rep. Fred Crawford (R. Mich.) rather sadly admitted to Carey when he commented: "I suppose we'll pass these things eventually—maybe before Thanksgiving."

The amendment is still being worked as vigorously as ever, both by Sen. Vandenberg in San Francisco and the GOP enemies of Bretton Woods in Congress.

Crawford's tone during the Bretton Woods testimony delivered for the CIO by Carey was almost pleading when he asked if CIO thought Bretton Woods was perfect and needed no changes, not even little tiny ones.

Carey, of course, didn't fall for that one. He explained patiently that no one thought Bretton Woods was perfect, but it was an agreement endorsed by 44 nations, it was workable, and any attempt to change it now would mean the whole process of getting agreement by 44 nations would have to start all over again.

The line of trying to drive a wedge between labor and the foreign policy of FDR and Truman was shown during the hearings on reciprocal trade in the Ways and Means Committee.

Chief GOP spokesmen during CIO testimony there was Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R. N.Y.). Reed's line was transparent in its simplicity. He accused the CIO of being the "tool" of big exporters, who wanted to use exports in some unexplained way to drive down American wages.

When Carey objected strenuously to hearing the CIO called a "tool" of anyone, Reed hastily added that it was an "unwitting tool" and that of course he meant no reflection on CIO's integrity. Then, said Carey, "All you mean to make is a reflection on our intelligence."

Labor knows that Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks and reciprocal trade mean jobs and security. CIO's job now is to translate that knowledge into achievement, by renewing its campaign for quick passage, without amendments, of bills that will carry these plans to realization.

Coming and Going

The food profiteers are trying to get it both ways. Led by the meat packers, they're trying to wreck price control by cracking ceilings on meat. GOP Sens. Taft and Wherry are the principal task force on this attack.

Led by Rep. Howard Smith (D. Va.), who works with the food lobbyists of the citrus fruit industry, they're trying to wreck the Wagner Act by exempting food industry workers through a trick rider on the appropriation.

Their slogan is almost classic in its simplicity: Up With Prices, Down With Wages.

For Freer World Trade

Joining with CIO Secretary James B. Carey and other CIO leaders in testifying for HR 2652, the bill to renew the reciprocal trade act, Emil T. Rieve, vice-president of the CIO and President of the Textile Workers Union, told the House Ways and Means Committee this week that his union supports the act.

"The Act has become an instrumentality for defining our foreign trade policy. It represents to the world our determination to work out a rational foreign trade policy," he said.

Rieve pointed out that workers must be assured protection against competition from lower wages in other countries. This, he said, is particularly true of the U. S. textile industry workers, who must not be subjected to low wage pressure.

"To allow the lower wages in other countries to undersell our industry would be fatal to a very large part of it," he said.

"Our economy has been adapted to, and our standard of living demands, this industry. It is vital and large. The war could not have been as successfully fought if we were not capable of producing our own textiles."

This protection can be assured by advancing world labor and wage standards, Rieve pointed out.

"We believe the most serious step which may be taken in the direction of eliminating substandard conditions of living and the tension which it creates is the adoption of international labor standards."

Rieve also asked for use of quota restrictions, when necessary, to protect U. S. indutsry from the "ruinous effect of foreign competition."

In concluding, Rieve said: "We believe that the reciprocal trade agreements act should be extended as it provides assurance to the rest of the world of our willingness to integrate into the world economy."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

A quick tabulation of bills now before Congress.

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Bretton Woods. (HR 2211, S 540)	Means five million postwar jobs in U. S.	Report expected soon from House Banking and Currency.	Renew letter, wire campaign to Representative for early vote without amendments.
Reciprocal trade. (HR 2652)	Renews government power to make world trade agreements lowering U. S., foreign tariff barriers.	GOP filibuster holding up renewal in House Ways and Means Committee.	CIO unions and National CIO testified for this week. Wire your Congressman to support; present act runs out June 12.
Price Control. (SJ Res. 30)	Renews Price Control Act. Urged this week by Pres. Truman.	GOP Senators on phony food "probe" committee are trying to junk price ceilings, all controls on inflation for big food companies, especially meat packers.	Wire your Senators to fight any attempt to break price ceilings; protest use of food shortages to mask raids on your purse.
Federal Pay raise. (S 807)	Gives U. S. workers their first pay raise since before Pearl Harbor; brings them up to Little Steel formula standards.	Senate Civil Service Committee supports 15% raise. CIO asks 25%.	Write your Senators to support as first break for U. S. government workers, help to all white collar workers, protection for industrial wage standards.
"Equal Rights." (HJ Res. 49)	Wipes out all laws protecting standards of women workers, widows aid, etc. Wedge to end laws protecting men workers.	Reported out of House Judiciary Committee, ready for early House vote. Also in Senate Judiciary Committee.	Write, wire your Representative to oppose as attack on all labor and social legislation. Opposed by church and civic groups.

(Note: Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Coming Up— Issues to Watch

TAXES: Sen. George (D., Ga.), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, is putting out newspaper feelers on the new tax program.

Sen. George promises cuts in personal income taxes. In the past, Sen. George's idea of tax cuts is a handout to the rich. He was the principal author of the tax bill that FDR vetoed last year with the descriptive phrase: "Relief for the greedy, not for the needy."

CIO will be announcing its tax program soon. Watch for it.

★ ★ ★

MISSOURI VALLEY: The Murray bill (S 555, HR 2203) has been given an adverse report in the Senate Commerce Committee, as was expected. It now goes to the Senate Agriculture and then to the Irrigation and Reclamation Committee.

CIO is fully back of this bill, which will create a Missouri Valley Authority like TVA to help farmers, businessmen, veterans and workers in nine states. Write your Senators.

★ ★ ★

WAR CRIMINALS: Newspaper pictures and stories of Goering and other Nazi mass murderers being fed chicken and cocktails by American generals are making people pretty sore and apprehensive about punishment of war criminals.

One good way to turn your indignation to practical use is to urge your Senators to support H Con Res 39, a bill to punish war criminals regardless of legalistic redtape.

It passed the House a week ago, now needs Senate action.

★ ★ ★

RECIPROCAL TRADE: this was CIO week on HR 2652, the bill to renew the reciprocal trade agreements enabling act now before the House Ways and Means Committee.

The present act expires June 12, is facing tough GOP opposition. Wire your Congressman.

★ ★ ★

SEDITION TRIALS: this is not an issue in Congress, but one that affects our future security. Some 29 indicted seditionists, anti-Semites, KKK leaders—all of them ferociously anti-labor as well as anti-American—got a mistrial when Judge Eicher died last year.

CIO Pres. Murray wrote to Attorney General Biddle at the time urging a new trial, and asked CIO members to write. This campaign helped Biddle make up his mind to order a new trial.

The new trial will go ahead with O. John Rogge as prosecutor again. Rogge needs support to hasten the case to trial. Letters to him, and to Biddle, urging that it start without delay, will help. Address both at U. S. Dept. of Justice, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON GUIDE
Published by CIO Legislative Dept.
PHILIP MURRAY, President
NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary
Editorial Committee
John Edelman **Robert K. Lamb**
C. W. Fowler **Irving Richter**

Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

Varro C. Jones, USA Dist. Dir., reports: Pacific Car & Foundry Co., Billings, Mont., USA-CIO 175, AFL 34, neither 14. This clears the way for further decisive victories in this area.

CIO Reg. Dir. Paul R. Christopher, Tenn., advises: Aloca, Chattanooga, USA-CIO 3654, AFL 810, District 50,985.

A. F. Hartung, CIO Reg. Dir., Portland, Ore., reports: Alcoa Plant, Troutdale, Ore. CIO 167 AFL 109.

Walter H. Harris, CIO Reg. Dir., Chicago, advises: Twin Disc Clutch Co., Rockford, Ill. (production & maintenance employes) UAW-CIO 113, against 59. At Wilson & Co., Chicago, CIO Packinghouse Workers received all of the 23 valid votes cast.

CIO Reg. Dir. Joe Dernonecurt, Oklahoma City, reports: Swift Product plant, Clinton, Okla., CIO Packinghouse Workers 45, no union 6. Organizational work was done by UFWA Rep. Buck Whittaker who has done a grand job.

Thos. J. Gallagher, Org. Dir., IUM-SWA, reports: Equitable Bearing Co., Inc., Waldon, N. Y., CIO won over No Union and the AFL with 66% of the votes. Southern Pine and Chemical Co., and Nelie Processing Corp., Jacksonville, Fla., were combined in one unit and the result was that CIO won over No Union and the AFL with 73% of the votes.

CIO Reg. Dir. Irwin L. DeShetler, Kansas City, Mo., reports: Lederle Serum Co., St. Joseph, Mo., CIO Packinghouse Workers 25, No Union 16. Rep. Joe Wheeler was in charge.

Wm. B. Taylor, Dir. Oil Workers Campaign, reports: Atlantic Refining Co., Port Arthur, Tex., CIO 238, against 69; American Bitunuls Co., Oakland, Calif., CIO 184, against 0.

Julius Emspak, UE Secy-Treas., reports: CIO won at Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Williamsport, Pa. This is the fifth Sylvania plant won by the UE in bringing over 8,100 Sylvania employes into the Union. UE defeated an independent union and won an election in the Clifford Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass. Some 1,250 people are in the unit. At Keystone Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass., 556 workers voted for the UE.

John B. Easton, CIO Reg. Dir., Charleston, W. Va., reports the establishment of a local for the SCMWA among the toll collectors on the W. Va. bridges crossing the Ohio River; in negotiations they secured wage increases and other benefits.

Geo. Brown, Dir. Org., IWA-CIO, reports: Kesterson Lumber Corp., Klamath Falls, Oreg. CIO 68, AFL 55. Dan & Russell, Redmond, Ore., 16 out of 21 employes voted for CIO. Independent Sawmill Co., Williamina, Ore., CIO 12, AFL 10.

Wm. Mayo, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., reports: American Paper Stock Co., Indianapolis, PWOC-CIO 28, against 18. CIO Rep. Howard L. McNamara conducted this campaign.

Fur & Leather Workers Intl. Union reports: Engel & Fetzer, Cleveland, Ohio, signed a union shop provision which culminates an 8-year struggle. Also provided were a guaranteed annual wage and other benefits. This agreement was negotiated by Local 86 Pres. Samuel Kurlan assisted by a shop committee.

Michael Livoda, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Denver, Colo., reports: CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employes succeeded in negotiating a contract with Colorado Milling & Elevator Co., Greeley, after a cross-check of cards against the payroll. The contract included recognition of this Union and a substantial increase in wages for all employes. The union was also certified by cross-check of cards at Colorado Milling & Elevator Co., Fort Collins, Colo. Credit for these accomplishments is largely due to Intl. Rep. Marion Frazier.

J. E. Crossland, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Houston, Texas, reports: Lone Star Cement Corp. Houston, CIO 97, AFL 7.

Ewald Sandner, CIO Reg. Dir., Newark, N. J., reports: General Chemical Corp., Edgewater, N. J., CIO Gas, Coke — Chemical Workers, 96, AFL 66. Assisting in this organizing campaign were David Elliott, Gerard Mullica and Spencer Kellogg Local Union members.

CIO Field Rep. Jack Rosen reports: At Western Exterminating Co., Newark, N. J., a card check among 28 employes resulted in a CIO

E. L. Sandefur, CIO Reg. Dir. for the Carolinas, advises: At White Furniture Co., Mebane, some 250 employes voted about two-to-one for CIO. Gray Concrete Pipe Co., Thomasville, N. C., CIO Stone & Allied Products Workers 35, against 26.

JAPS MUST GO TOO

By agreement between the Utility Workers Organizing Committee and the CIO, CIO Field Rep. Jack Altman has been assigned as UWOC Comptroller. His offices are located at 1133 Broadway, New

The free world was thrilled with the news of Germany's collapse. The might of free men overcame the might of brutality and hate as represented by Nazism. The war against Japan must go on in order that the honored dead who paid the supreme sacrifice to preserve freedom all over the world, shall not have died in vain. The CIO has pledged itself to carry on in this fight.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

Utah CIO Hails Charter

The charter for industrial peace in the postwar period signed by the CIO, AFL and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce was hailed as a milestone in labor-management relations by speakers at the recent convention of the Utah CIO Council convention at Salt Lake City.

Both John Brophy, director of CIO Industrial Union Councils, and Adolph Germer, CIO national representative, acclaimed the charter. Symbolic of the new agreement between management and labor, Brophy also addressed a breakfast meeting of labor leaders and employers with Gus P. Backman, executive secretary of the Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce, as host.

Brophy and Utah's Gov. Herbert B. Max urged the retention of the Geneva steel plant at Provo, Utah, after the war. The plant is owned by the Defense Plant Corp.

Resolutions pledged cooperation with other groups to retain the Geneva steel plant, support to the CIO United Steelworkers in organizing the Geneva plant workers, urged voluntary contributions of $1 from CIO members to carry on the work of PAC and called for enactment of the Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill.

The no-strike pledge was reaffirmed. The convention also resolved to urge congressional approval of the Bretton Woods agreement without amendments (HR 2211, S 540), of the anti-poll tax bill (HR 2232, S 101) and the permanent FEPC bill (S 101, HR 2232).

Following are the two candidates nominated for president, to be elected the first week of June: Clarence L. Palmer, incumbent, and Sidney I. Lester, both of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers.

Vice-presidents nominated are: Mining division, one to be elected, Kimball Kane, DeVon Pope and Frank West; Smelter and mill workers, two to be elected, Con Keith and Afton Davis, both cumbents; Steelworkers in Provo and south Utah, Chris Miller, incumbent; Steelworkers in Salt Lake City and Ogden, Arthur Mullett, incumbent; other affiliated unions, John H. Wood, Packinghouse Workers.

At a separate meeting, the Utah CIO Auxiliary elected Mrs. Dan Edwards as president and Mrs. Giles Croma as secretary.

27,000 Covered By Steel Order

A decision in the disputes between the CIO United Steelworkers and 12 non-integrated steel casting companies employing 27,000 workers, nearly one-third of the total employment in the industry was issued this week by the War Labor Board.

The decision follows substantially the Board's directive in the basic steel and iron ore cases, ordering night-shift differentials, correction of intraplant inequities, more liberal vacation pay, standard voluntary maintenance of membership and check-off.

The union's demands for a 17c general pay increase, guaranteed annual wage, a joint fund for members in the armed forces, elimination of geographical wage differentials and sick leave were denied.

As in the other cases, the denial of the 17c pay increase, to which labor members dissented, was without prejudice to reconsideration if there is any change in the national wage policy.

UAW Asks Revision Of WLB Wage Policy

Immediate review and revision of the War Labor Board's wage policies has been demanded by Pres. R. J. Thomas of the CIO United Auto Workers.

Thomas declared that reduction of working hours to 40 a week, which is already in effect in the Ford plants, and may be expected in other war plants, will seriously reduce labor's take-home pay.

UAW Pres. Thomas in a letter to WLB Chairman George V. Taylor urged that the board take action to maintain present overall wage levels notwithstanding reduction in working hours.

"The inevitable result of cutbacks in a great many plants in the automotive and aircraft industries will be large-scale unemployment and reduction of working hours for thousands of others," Thomas stated.

"The UAW-CIO has urged adoption immediately of a comprehensive plan for reconversion.

"The Road to Democracy"

In Paintings By

SARA BERMAN-BEACH

May 1 - May 31

ARTISTS ASSOCIATES

138 West 15, N. Y. C.

Rose Pringle, Director

11-5 Daily—3-6 Sundays

(All works for sale. Prices on request)

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS

Manufacturers

Celluloid or Litho-Metal

For—

Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems

CHARLES M. GERAGHTY

INCORPORATED

500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

L. J. IMBER COMPANY

Founded by L. J. Imber, Formerly of Green Duck Co.

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS

for ADVERTISING

UNION DUES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS
EMPLOYEES' BADGES

Recognized Union Labels

No Charge for Designs and Sketches

Also Specializing in

Light and Heavy Stamping
Coining and Embossing
Small, Intricate and Special Stampings.
Tools and Dies

N. Y. Representative
HERBERT R. LERMAN
AL. 4-3356
37 E. 14th St.

Detroit Representative
CLARENCE L. HOULE
CAD. 9085
424 Book Bldg.

L. J. IMBER COMPANY BRUnswick 7815
1725-41 W. North Ave.
CHICAGO, 22, ILLINOIS

FLAGS EMBLEMS

TEDDY'S

UNION LABEL STORE

Union Dues Buttons
Lapel Buttons
Campaign Buttons
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
Convention Badges
American Flags
Organization Flags
Parade Caps and Emblems
Brief Cases, Secretary
Cases, Bill Folds

231 So. Wells St., Chicago, Illinois
Phone Webster 4104

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"

Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets

THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY

925 11th St., N.W.

100% UNION MADE

SEALS

RUBBER STAMPS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

STATIONERY

PAPER WORKERS LOCAL 556 UNION MADE CIO

LET MILPRINT FURNISH YOUR

CIO STATIONERY

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES

MILPRINT, Inc.

431 WEST FLORIDA STREET
MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN

Over 750 CIO Employees

By ELEANOR FOWLER
Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Auxiliaries

The achievement of V-E Day gives a wonderful send-off to the Seventh War Loan Drive. It dramatizes the magnificent achievements of our armed forces and makes us more than ever determined to speed final victory.

"Work, work, work," was the main emphasis of President Truman's V-E Day message and one of the first things all of us must work for is to send the Seventh War Loan Drive over the top in record time.

CIO Auxiliary Pres. Faye Stephenson suggests that we make this drive the occasion for a very practicial tribute to FDR. She says:

"The Seventh War Loan Drive gives every one of us a chance to show our devotion to the ideas of Franklin D. Roosevelt and our determination to support President Truman in carrying them out.

"The funds raised in the drive will go first and foremost for the arms and equipment our men need to insure the unconditional surrender of the fascist enemy.

"That is the first of the goals for which Franklin Roosevelt gave his life. Let's make an extra bond in his memory from each of us our slogan for the Seventh War Loan Drive."

Other Tributes

We have many other things to do in tribute to Franklin Roosevelt's memory which become even more urgent now V-E Day is here.

One of the most pressing of these is to help feed the people we have liberated in Europe. Two reports have been released recently which reveal how desperately that help is needed.

The War Food Administration estimates that twelve million tons of food should be sent into Europe between August 1945 and the same month in 1946.

Judge Samuel I. Rosenman, reporting to the President on conditions he observed in northwest Europe said:

"The immediate and long-range economic situations of these liberated countries are extremely serious. The needs vary from country to country.

"Seven million displaced persons brought into Germany from overrun countries as slave labor will increase its seriousness. These people have no source of food of their own, and will place a critical burden upon an already severely limited food supply."

If we are really in earnest in our determination to see permanent peace follow this war we must do all we can to see to it that the liberated peoples of Europe get enough to eat. Hunger leads to war.

We must make up our minds that we will get along with less of meat, fats, sugar and some other scarce foods than we are used to for the next year or more so that our neighbors in France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, etc., shall not starve.

Story of Chinese Labor

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

"The Chinese Labor Movement," by Nym Wales, said to be the first general history of labor in China, is a disturbing book.

It is disturbing first because it shows how important and yet how difficult it is for American and European workers to understand the confusions and conflicts of the Chinese labor movement. But if the new World Trade organization which has just concluded its meeting at San Francisco, is to function effectively, some basis of understanding must be reached.

Second, the book is disturbing because it makes some serious charges against a labor organization in China which has been receiving support from American and European labor.

The author, who is the wife of Edgar Snow, magazine writer and expert on Far Eastern affairs, has spent ten years living and traveling in China. Her book contains, in addition to her own observations, a short account of the background of the Chinese labor movement and a description of its modern phases, from the first stage in 1922 to the fifth, beginning with the war in Japan.

Like feudal Europe, China had its guilds, known as hongs and pongs, primarily to promote the craft interests of both employers and workers, but the real trade union movement developed much later than in western countries.

"Labor in China never went through the slow period of organization that occurred in many other countries, but was born in the chaos of revolutionary emergencies. It cannot be understood if one views it as a mere trade union development," states the author. "Rather it was a revolutionary mass movement of the infant working class struggling to free itself from the bondage of semi-feudal conditions.

Until 1920 and 1921, she says, "the workers were groping in the dark for new forms of organization to meet their needs." During the second stage from 1923 to early 1925, the labor movement went underground, due mostly to the repression under the war lords control of the interior.

In the third stage, during the 1925-27 revolution, more than 32,000 persons were sent to prison, nearly 38,000 were killed and executed, 25,000 died in open struggle and 13,000 were "executed barbarously." In the fourth or civil war period from 1927-37, the writer says, "an unorganized labor movement seethed constantly below the surface and burst out in sporadic strikes.

It is in her account of the fifth stage covering the period of the war with Japan to the present, that the author makes some challenging comments aimed at American labor groups. Speaking of the funds contributed solely for one organization by the Allied War Relief Committees of the CIO, AFL and Railway Brotherhoods, she says:

"I am astounded to hear American union leaders say that because China is a semi-feudal, backward country, of course the unions are weak and nothing better than those represented by the Chinese Association of Labor in Chungking is to be expected."

Going into what she terms "the complicated question of labor organization under the Chungking government," she says it "is a form of labor union conscription and regimentation." The Chinese Association of Labor was set up in 1938, she states, under government auspices.

The Ministry of Social Affairs, formed in 1939 by the Kuomintang, "a one-party dictatorship," is attempting "to create a 'labor front' copied after that in Japan and Germany," the writer charges. The German-educated brother of the Minister of Social Affairs, she reports, is head of a "labor camp" where "political malcontents are 'rehabilitated'."

The CAL, says the author, "is an embarrassing subject to treat frankly, as it is the present contact between China and international labor organizations, receiving nearly all relief funds sent to China by American labor.

She makes the suggestion that American and British labor unions "make their own investigation" by sending a delegation to China "to show their goodwill and interest in the problem of the Chinese workingman.'

The Chinese Labor Movement by Nym Wales; John Day Co., New York.

44 Years of Know-how

in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.
20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

New CIO Pamphlet

Says Low Pay Is Drag On Postwar Security

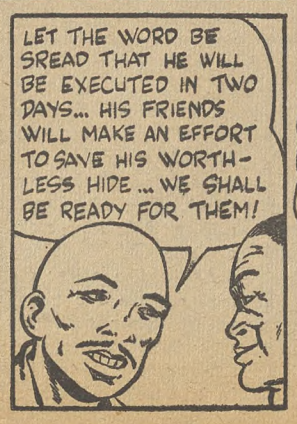
America's chances for achieving postwar security hang upon the problem of increasing the wages of our low paid workers, states a new 32-page CIO pamphlet, "Substandard Wages," just issued by the Department of Education and Research.

Basing its argument for a 65 cents an hour minimum wage on the story of what low pay means in human terms, the pamphlet is documented with the testimony and picture of seven sub-standard wage earners in varied fields of work.

"We feel that this is one of the most important publications yet prepared for mass distribution among our own members and among the general public outside the labor movement," said Kermit Eby, director of the Department of Education & Research in announcing the pamphlet.

"Full employment and the attending postwar security for all our population—including farmers, white collar workers, professionals and small business people—depends on the development of our greatest national market—Americans who now earn substandard wages."

Substandard Wages may be ordered from the CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D. C. Price, 15 cents a copy, 100 for $12, 500 for $48.



the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY TROUBLE SHOOTER

Art by Mort Meskin
Story by Cole Greene

COPYRIGHT NATL. CIO NEWS

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

Produced for the CIO NEWS by ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, INC.

It's Your Fight Now

DESPITE V-E DAY, despite the record of organized labor in war production, and despite the need for national unity, reactionary forces are trying to destroy the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

By a series of three trick riders on the NLRB appropriation bill and a cut in funds, the food monopoly lobby, the auto employers, and the mis-called "Christian Americans" are trying to rob you of your right to the benefits of genuine trade unionism.

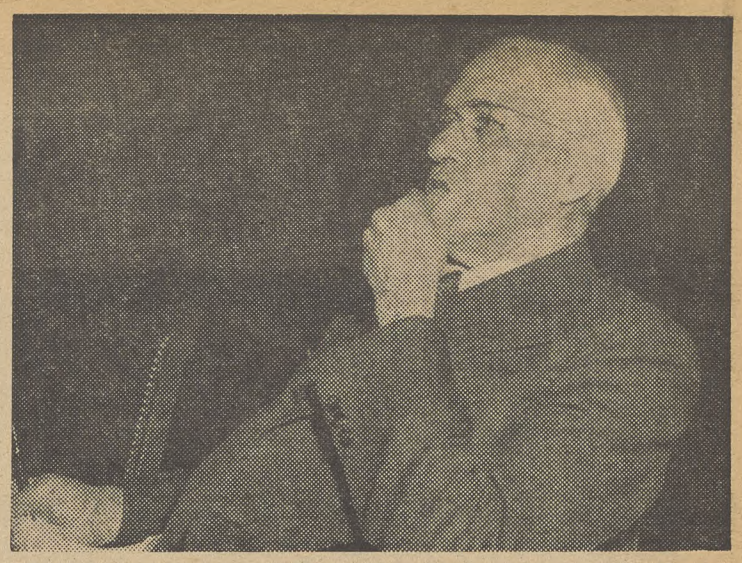
Here's what you can do to block this anti-American plot:

1. Wire your own Congressman and Rep. Clarence Cannon (D., Mo.), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, to defeat all riders on the NLRB appropriations bill and to restore the $500,000 cut in NLRB funds.

2. Get your shopmates, your friends and neighbors, your fellow workers in other unions to protest with you.

3. Urge local businessmen, farm leaders, professional workers, whose prosperity depends on strong unions and high wage levels, to join with you.

4. Point out to your community that an attack on labor is an attack on all—and emphasize the need for strong unions to protect the men who will come back from the war against fascist tyranny in Europe and the Pacific.



PENSIVE: "Colonel" John P. Frey, head of the AFL Trades Dept. and author of the "Frey rider," in a thoughtful mood as he contemplates new ways to protect company unions.

By C. W. Fowler

A WELL ORGANIZED, well financed and politically powerful conspiracy against your right to join a union of your own choosing is under way in Congress.

The conspiracy, revealed by CIO President Philip Murray in a warning letter to all affiliates this week, is aimed at the Wagner Act—first great achievement of the New Deal and keystone of labor's right to organize and bargain collectively.

It is being directed by such enemies of labor and of national unity as Senator W. Lee ("Pappy") O'Daniel, chief Congressional front for the unsavory "Christian-Americans," Rep. Howard W. Smith (D., Va.), George Romney of the Michigan Automotive Council, Ivan McDaniel, lobbyist for the citrus fruit industry, and of course "Colonel" John P. Frey of the AFL Metal Trades Department.

As charged by Pres. Murray, the conspiracy aims to cripple the Wagner Act by imposing trick riders on the appropriation for the National Labor Relations Board, now before the House Appropriations Committee and due to move on to the House floor within a few days.

The riders, plus a $500,000 cut in appropriations, are designed to do four damaging things to the act and to the NLRB:

1. To protect collusive contracts between employers and employer-dominated unions by a clause preventing the Board from taking up a complaint case where a contract has been in force for three months or more.

This is the "Frey rider" that has been used in the past to prevent genuine unions — whether CIO or AFL — from moving against a company union where a contract, no matter how collusive, is in force.

2. To deny hundreds of thousands of food industry workers the benefits of the Wagner Act, through a clause prohibiting the use of NLRB funds in any case involving the food processing industry.

3. To prevent foremen from organizing and bargaining collectively through a similar clause denying the use of NLRB funds in cases involving them.

WING COLLAR Smith, bitter end labor-hater from Virginia, has both hands deep in the plot against the Wagner Act. Smith is also co-author of the anti-union Smith-Conally Act.

HEIL O'DANIEL: Sen. W. Lee ("Pappy") O'Daniel, prolific author of anti-labor bills, looks on himself and is pleased.

TOGETHER AGAIN: and here are "Colonel" Frey and his chief Congressional stooge, Smith, proving that its always foul weather when phonies get together.

4. To cripple the NLRB by a $500,000 cut in funds that will force it to lay off 22 per cent of its personnel, approximately 165 employes.

What do these riders mean to members and potential members of genuine trade unions—whether they are CIO or AFL? They mean that genuine trade unionism can be blocked by company unionism. They mean that corrupt, collusive organizations will have a green light in every place where employers decide to deal with them rather than with an honest union of the employe's own choice. They mean, if passed, the end of the Wagner Act as a law protecting the basic right of a worker to organize.

As Murray wrote in his letter to CIO affiliates urging them to halt this attack on the Wagner Act: "The act is a charter of labor's rights. It is a basic contribution of the Roosevelt Administration to the national welfare, and its unimpaired functioning is indispensable to effective labor-management cooperation in the postwar world."

Attacks on the Wagner Act are not new. The Liberty League, a collection of rich and reactionary anti-New Dealers ten years ago told employers who cared to listen that it was illegal and unconstitutional. The Supreme Court answered that when it upheld the act in a series of historic decisions.

Four years later, disgruntled craft leaders of the AFL joined up with attorneys of the NAM and reactionary employers to write proposed amendments to the act that would have completely crippled it. Philip Murray exposed and blocked that attempt in testimony before the Senate Labor Committee in February, 1940.

Two years ago, CIO protests forced a revision of the original Frey rider that tore away a measure of its protection to out-and-out company unions.

All during these years, the vigilance of the CIO, of rank and file AFL members, and of decent people who believe in collective bargaining stopped efforts to amend the Wagner Act by open Congressional action.

Now the enemies of national unity have determined to concentrate on the rider technique, by a series of trick amendments that they hope will not have to face the full light of Congressional debate.

Congress as a whole, as Murray points out, has refused to write exemptions into the law denying its benefits to food processing workers and to foremen, as the present riders seek to do. It has refused to give special protection to company unions—in fact, the original act was written to outlaw company unionism. It has refused in the past to slice appropriations as deeply as the present cut contemplates.

"All of these riders are being pressed by individuals who are not only disappointed litigants before the NLRB but whose efforts to amend the act have been rejected by Congress," Murray writes.

"The device of an appropriation rider is a particularly undemocratic and unAmerican means of obtaining special privilege. The proposed riders at one stroke would undo gains in labor's rights that have taken years of bitter struggle to win."

The sponsors of these riders do not aim at the Wagner Act alone. Murray writes ". . . it is clear from the plans of this conspiracy of lobbyists that if success is won with respect to the act, a similar campaign will be instituted to attach riders to the War Labor Board appropriation."

The tie-up between those who are trying to wreck price control and the lobbyists trying to wreck the Wagner Act is made clear through the food lobby's leadership in the rider conspiracy.

Food profiteers want both ends and the middle too. They want to junk price control by breaking price ceilings and reducing OPA to complete impotence. This is a wage cut in itself. On top of that, they want to cut wages by taking away the protection of the Wagner Act and by crippling the Board that administers it.

The role of the Michigan Automotive Council, which is most active in demanding the rider exempting foremen from the act, is in line with attacks on the CIO and the UAW over recent weeks and months.

The whole thing adds up, as Murray points out, to "a dangerous and well-organized conspiracy to destroy the effectiveness of the Wagner Act and to shrivel the scope of its application."

The conspiracy can be halted —if we act quickly. The riders and the cut in funds will come before the House Appropriations Committee within a few days, later to the House floor.

Wire your own Congressman and Rep. Clarence Cannon (D., Mo.), committee chairman, to oppose all attempts to attach riders to the appropriation for the NLRB and to restore the $500,000 cut in funds already recommended.

Your right to join a union of your own choosing and to bargain for higher wages is at stake.

The CIO NEWS

National Edition

Weekly Publication
Of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 21 — May 21, 1945

BUY BONDS

FRIDAY, May 25th, is the 59th birthday of Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. We can only quote Resolution Number One from the Seventh Convention of the CIO which states: "Philip Murray has given statesmanlike leadership to American labor, and his direction of all phases of CIO activity has resulted in the continued organization of unorganized workers, has improved the national morale, and protected the interests of labor and has shown us the way to mobilize the political strength of American workers in support of the war effort and for the establishment of a durable and lasting peace and for the realization of a true Economic Bill of Rights. The CIO voices its appreciation." The CIO wishes him a happy birthday.

In answer, Philip Murray urged the increased purchase of War Bonds: "I urge all loyal CIO members to maintain and increase their War Bond purchases. It is important that as the boys begin streaming back from Europe—as they will shortly—and later coming back from the Pacific, they find a maximum number of War Bonds piled up to await their return and to help the difficult change over to a peacetime basis. Hold onto the War Bonds you have already bought; increase your payroll allotment and buy as many more as you can."

The Press and the Conspiracy Against Labor Laws

By IRVING RICHTER

LAST week President Philip Murray, charged a conspiracy between the Automotive Council for War Production and the food processors for an all-out attack on the Wagner Act and on orderly labor relations. (See CIO News of May 14.)

The nation's press is furthering a conspiracy to provoke strikes. By their handling of strike news they are aiding some leading corporations — who are willing to gamble with the welfare of the nation in the hopes of inflaming public opinion against collective bargaining.

The press paved the way for the job that is "now up to Congress."

- The Automotive Council refused to join in signing the Labor-Management Charter which recognizes "the fundamental rights of labor to organize and to engage in collective bargaining." This Council is controlled by General Motors and Chrysler, and they in turn
- Dictated the refusal of the NAM chief, Ira Mosher to go along with the Charter.
- The Auto Council director, George Romney, has offered the same alternative for the Charter as Mosher of the NAM has offered: "This is a job for Congress."

The job in Congress will be to repeal all federal labor laws, and especially the right of collective bargaining. This was made very clear by John W. Scoville, in August, 1944:

"It is probable that public opinion will change in regard to collective bargaining. As industrial turmoil increases, more and more people will see the evils generated by collective bargaining, and we should look forward to the time when all federal labor laws will be repealed."

That is the part of the job, welding public opinion against labor, that the press undertook.

Documentation of these charges follows:

The papers studied were the three Detroit dailies, plus six other major papers: The New York **Times** (independent), the Chicago **Tribune** (McCormick-Patterson), the New York **Telegram** (Scripps-Howard), the New York **Journal-American** (Hearst), the Philadelphia **Record** (independent), and the New York **Daily News** (McCormick-Patterson). Their day-to-day handling of labor news was analyzed, with special attention paid to what was omitted, what was buried on back pages, and what was featured in bold headlines and prominent position. Their columnists, cartoons and editorials were not included in this study, but only the news columns.

Of these nine representative papers, only the **Record** gave a semblance of objective reporting. The big three chain papers, Hearst, Scripps-Howard and McCormick, were the worst.

Hearings on war production problems were held in the Detroit area by the Mead Committee.

Three weeks before the hearing, on February 16, 1945, the Detroit **News** (Scripps-Howard) carried in three columns, headed "Auto Industry Flays Union," a general attack on the UAW-CIO. This warm-up for the hearing was carried under a Washington dateline without even the pretense of a news release or any news event.

At the opening of the hearing, on March 9, the Detroit **News** headline for a four-column story was, "War Work Lag Blamed on Unions." This headline was based on the testimony of George Romney, director of the Automotive Council. People reading only the headline would never know that the major part of the story itself actually described the testimony of the state War Manpower Commission Director, who did **not** attack the unions.

On March 12, the **News** carried the headline, "Packard Overtime Loafing Told at Quiz." Yet the sensational charge by a plant **foreman** that the company deliberately kept production down and encouraged loafing was put at the tail end of the story, with no heading.

On March 11, the **Free Press** headline read, "Hundreds Loaf, Says Ferguson." But the story itself contained documented charges by a union **witness** that plants and equipment were idle in the Detroit area; that management "winks at gambling" in the plants.

Hearst's Detroit **Times** yelled, "War Production Hurt 25 Per cent By CIO, Industry Charges" (March 9), and across the front page on March 11, "Packard Loafers Facing Quiz."

One constructive note came out of the hearings. That was an agreement reached by the state War Manpower Commission, the UAW-CIO, and the Automotive Council regarding the protection of seniority for workers changing war jobs. The achievement was killed or buried beneath the union-busting headlines in all three of the Detroit papers.

So much for Detroit's papers. How about the other six?

"Senators Told CIO Drive For Power Cuts War Output 25 to 50 Per Cent," was the way the Scripps-Howard N. Y. **World Telegram** handled the story, in a headline that streamed across an entire page. In smaller type the paper explained that "(Romney) Presents Exhibits Showing Unions Aim To Control Plants."

The New York **Times** talked some more about "Union Usurpation Plans" in its March 10 story, and the **Journal American** featured "War Job Loafing."

The headline given by the **World Telegram** to its March 13 story was: "Probers Hear GM Men Quit After $18 Day."

With two notable exceptions, the New York **Times** of March 13 and the **Record** of March 11, not one of the six papers, during this entire period of hearings headlined testimony of UAW spokesmen. Labor testimony was buried or cut, usually reduced to a paragraph or two at the end of a story. Even when labor statements were adequately reported in the story, the headlines were so arranged as to stir up anti-union sentiment.

Yet throughout the hearings, in dozens of pages of testimony, nationally known union leaders provided constructive proposals and explained the real obstacles to Detroit war production.

The same week of the Mead hearings, the UAW Executive Board, meeting in New York, condemned striking Dodge workers in Detroit and scored local union officers for not living up to the union's no-strike pledge. Of all the six papers, only the New York **Times** (March 9) printed that story, but all played up the Dodge strike.

UAW-Vice President Richard T. Frankensteen charged on March 29 that one of the Dodge strike leaders was given a management job for his strike agitation. Not a single paper carried that item.

Also missing from all six papers during the period studied was the decision of the National CIO Executive Board, meeting in New York March 10-12, to uphold the no-strike pledge.

At this period, the UAW-CIO announced a 2 to 1 referendum vote in favor of upholding the no-strike pledge. Except for the **Free Press**, which gave it six inches, all ignored or buried this news.

Most newspapers don't print the stories of growing understanding between labor and other groups of the population, or between U. S. labor groups. But they grab any inter-union differences. Here's how Hearst, who smeared the CIO throughout the hearings, played up Matt Smith of MESA, an anti-CIO union, after his testimony ate the Mead hearing: "MESA's Smith Silences Senators."

All but the **Record** featured after his testimony at the Mead any other labor story—the fight against the Little Steel formula, the world labor meeting, etc.

Another part of the obstructionists' line, to which the papers have lent willing support, is the constant attack on the Administration. To repeal labor laws, they must first undermine the administration which passed them.

It is no accident that only one of the nine papers carried the most sensational expose of all recent stories of political corruption. The story broke on March 7, when Senator Joseph Guffey (D., Pa.), shattering all precedents and senatorial courtesies, stood up on the floor of the Senate and pointed to his colleague, the senior Senator from South Dakota:

"Senator Bushfield was financed by Joe Pew and the other fatcats of Republican politics, as well as the duPonts, Alfred Sloan, and Col. McCormick of the Chicago **Tribune**."

Guffey charged that probably the largest slush fund in American political history — about $4 million—was raised by the Re-Republican political machine in Pennsylvania in 1944. About $875,000 of this was left over, which, Guffey charged, will be used to "buy or steal" Pennsylvania elections in 1946, in the same manner as Bushfield's election in South Dakota was bought by the GOP in 1942.

The Philadelphia **Record** gave this story front page space and complete coverage. But not a line of it appeared in the New York **Times** ("All the News That's Fit To Print"), the New York **Daily News**, the New York **Journal American**, the New York **World Telegram**, the Chicago **Tribune**, or any one of the three Detroit papers!

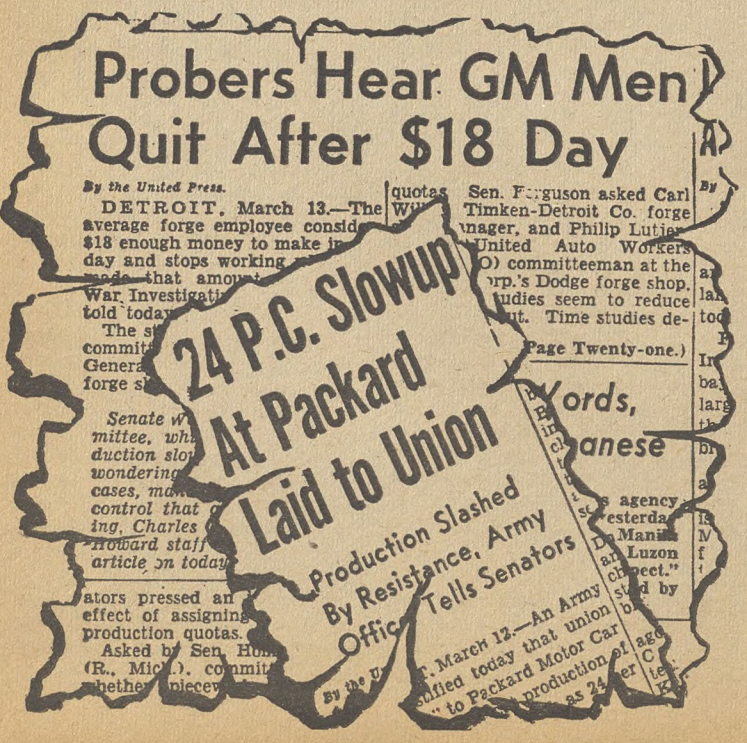
The conclusion? Reporters are trying to do an honest, objective reporting job on labor news. Some few publishers are, too. But the bulk of the U. S. dailies are burying the real labor news beneath misleading headlines or killing the stories altogether.

As **Stars and Stripes** recently pointed out, "The loyalty of American labor seldom makes the headlines."

The unreconstructed union-busters in American industry are counting upon the headlines to inflame public opinion for a drive in Congress to repeal Federal labor laws. Strike provocation is a basic part of their plan. To this end, as Senator Guffey (D., Pa.) has charged, they are preparing to spend record sums of money to buy the Congressional and Presidential elections in 1946 and and 1948. The press is providing the headlines about "industrial turmoil" and burying the news about the vote-buying conspiracy. In short, the press is furthering a conspiracy, knowingly or otherwise, to provoke strike and disorder.

Senator Bushfield, frowning, squirming and red faced, maintained silence when charged with being financed by Pew. He is shown here with Robt. Taft (Rep. O.)

Senator Joseph Guffey (D., Pa.) charged that a tremendous slush fund, perhaps the largest in the history of American politics, was raised by the Republican political machine in Pennsylvania last year.



Probers Hear GM Men Quit After $18 Day

By the United Press.

DETROIT, March 13.—The average forge employee consid... $18 enough money to make i... day and stops working ... made that amou... War Investigati... told today.

The s... commit... Genera... forge s...

Senate w... mittee, wh... duction slo... wondering... cases, ma... control that ... ing, Charles ... Howard staff ... article on today.

...ators pressed an... effect of assigning ... production quotas.

Asked by Sen. Hol... (R., Mich.), commit... whether piecew...

quotas. Wi...

Sen. Ferguson asked Carl ... Timken-Detroit Co. forge ... anager, and Philip Lutje... United Auto Workers ... O) committeeman at the ... orp.'s Dodge forge shop. ... udies seem to reduce ... ut. Time studies de-

Page Twenty-one.)

24 P.C. Slowup At Packard Laid to Union

Production Slashed By Resistance, Army Offic... Tells Senators

By the U...

...Words, ...anese

...s agency ... yesterday ... Manila ... Luzon ... ect." ... d by ...

...T. March 12.—An Army ... ified today that union ... to Packard Motor Car ... production ... as 24 ...

Seamen Win Stay in Bonus Cut Proposal

A DRIVE to cut down merchant seamen's earnings, even before V-J Day, was stalled this week by national CIO and CIO maritime industry union action. The drive came with a "proposal" by the Maritime Emergency Board to end wartime bonus payments to seamen on the Atlantic run, ostensibly on the ground that the war has ended in that ocean.

Ending the bonus would mean a drastic cut in take-home pay, CIO Pres. Murray pointed ont in a wire to Admiral Emory S. Land of the U. S. Maritime Commission and to Congressional leaders.

It would also, he said, "result in severe hardship to families of merchant seamen and produce severe manpower problems in shipping." He urged the Board to hold up its consideration at least until the Labor Dept. has completed a current study of seamens' earnings.

Murray's plea was backed up by rank and file members of the NMU and by NMU Pres. Joseph Curran, who told the three-man Board just what an end to the bonus would mean to the seamen and their families.

The proposed cut also comes at a time when the NMU is negotiating with shipowners for wage adjustments "based on seamen's rights to maintain a family and to have living standards equal to workers in shore industries—which seamen have not yet been able to establish."

Contrary to the general impression promoted by newspapers, merchant seamen do not make high wages, the CIO maritime unions pointed out. In large ads appearing in daily papers, the NMU revealed that the wages of an Able Seaman—a highly-skilled worker—work out at 42 cents an hour. Ordinary Seamen make about 34 cents, and on shipboard, overtime doesn't begin until 56 hours have been worked in the week.

Able Seaman George Conklin put it this way: "I'm making $50 a month more now than I did before the war. Living costs are up 45%. It's hard enough to get along now, even with my wife working. Our three-year-old kid has to be taken care of outside our home. I'm married eight years, and we've got nothing saved.

"Sure, I'd stay at sea. There's a war to be won. But it'll be tough if this bonus cut goes through."

The argument that the war is over in the Atlantic was knocked down by Curran, who pointed out that no Board sitting in Washington can "regulate the range of a Japanese submarine or bomber." Mines and other wartime hazards will remain in the Atlantic for months and even years, he added.

"This is a real wage cut," he said, "a cut in our income. We ask that this proposal be at least postponed, and we ask that the Board use its influence to persuade the ship operators to bargain collectively with us for a real increase in basic wages. Our seamen want to live in decency as other men do."

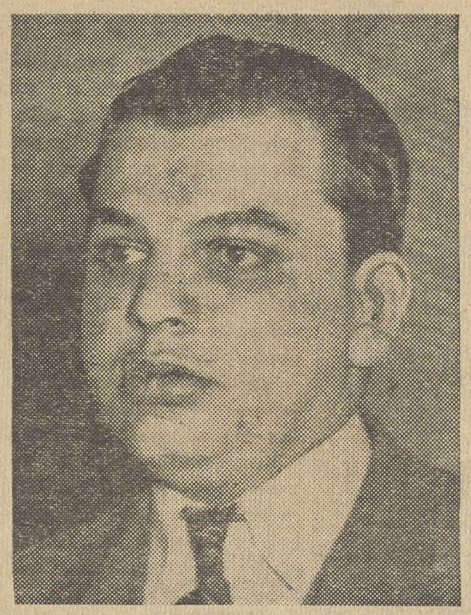
Shipyard Union's New Book Club

A drive for 10,000 subscribers to the new Labor Book Club sponsored by the Education Dept. of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers got off to a fine start at an "Author and Reader Family Night" held recently for Local 1, Camden, N. J. Some 1,000 members attended the affair.

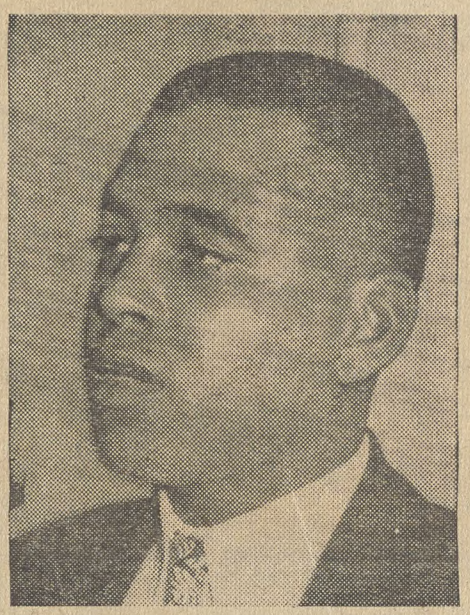
Featured guests included Margo, stage star of "A Bell for Adano," adopted from the novel which is the Book Club's first selection; Howard Fast, author of "Freedom Road," May-June selection, and Elizabeth Hawes, who was on the staff of the United Auto Workers' education dept. when the UAW Book Club was first formed.

An intensive three-week campaign within the Camden local is being conducted by the local education committee under the guidance of the shipyard union's National Education Dept.

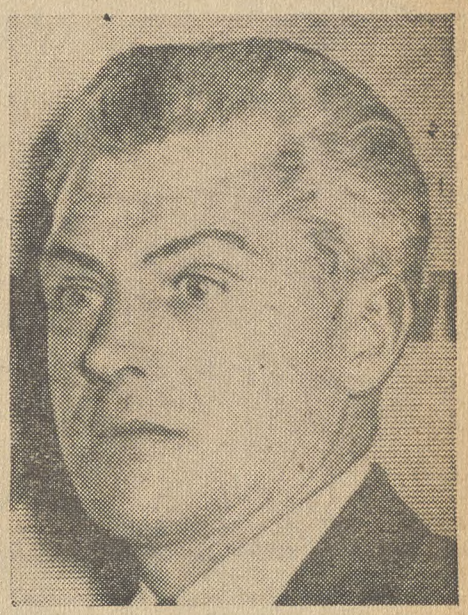
Joe Curran, president of the NMU and vice president of the CIO, told the hearing: "Ours is the only industry where a cut in earnings is being contemplated. If this goes through, it won't be the last. Men with families won't let them starve—they'll have to take shoreside jobs."



Julio Garcia figures his base pay rate without the wartime bonus at 36 cents an hour. Garcia has three dependents, including an aged mother. His rent is $60 a month, and he doesn't see how he'll manage if he has to go back to $87.50 a month. Garcia wants to stay in his war industry—if he can.



Charles A. Mills says: "I'll try to stay in shipping, but if my four kids suffer I'd have to go shoreside. Then I'd be drafted and my family would get $135 a month in allotments. They'd be better off with me in the Army, though the Merchant Marine tells us they're short 135,000 men."



Able Seaman James A. Kerr has been sailing for 17 years. "I've got four kids, and they're hearty eaters. Our rock-bottom living costs are $50 a week. If this bonus cut goes through, I go back to my base rate of $100 a month. How am I going to pay the rent and feed the kids on that?'

Murray Gives Steel Workers Directives On Orderly Procedure to Peacetime Work

PHILIP MURRAY, as President of the CIO United Steelworkers of America, sent a communication to all district directors giving them an eight-step procedure to be taken when notification of cutbacks reaches them.

"With victory in Europe, every member of our Union can justly take pride in his contribution to the defeat of Naziism," said President Murray. "The continuing war against Japan will still require the utmost devotion of all of us in meeting war production programs and war-supporting production programs. However, the military requirements for a one-front war against Japan will involve cutbacks in certain production programs."

In steel, these cutbacks will be most severely felt in plants producing ordnance, aircraft and shipbuilding equipment, and in plants producing components and end products for military use.

The armed services are filing through the Production Readjustment Committee of the War Production Board their proposed cutbacks by product and plant. When final decision has been made after careful review and screening by the WPB, the Office of Manpower Requirements will notify district directors of USA-CIO of these cuts.

Among the steps suggested by Murray to be taken on receipt of such notification are: plantwide meetings; discussion on employment possibilities; consultation with management for reconversion to civilian production; rousing of community sentiment for the use of plants heretofore only with a war production history for civilian production; meeting with municipal and civic authorities, Chambers of Commerce and Associations of Manufacturers for full production and full employment in the industries located there.

"Full employment continued through the Japanese war and on into peace is of concern not only to the members of the United Steelworkers and to the membership of the CIO as a whole, but also to all of the people of America. The prosperity of our members is but one segment of the total prosperity that we wish for all America. Reconversion that is accomplished rapidly and in a planned and orderly manner will make this prosperity possible; and your action now and in the months ahead will help insure this rapid, planned and orderly reconversion for the plants and industries under contract to the United Steelworkers of America," concluded President Murray.

Dyers Ask FDR's Birthday As Holiday

The Federation of Dyers, a department of the CIO Textile Workers, believes it is the first union to ask that Franklin D. Roosevelt's birthday be added to the paid holidays called for by union contract on an industry-wide basis.

This demand was among the 14 major points presented by the Federation in recent negotiations for renewal of contracts with Metropolitan New York-New Jersey companies employing 25,000 workers in some 275 plants. The contracts expire next Sept.

Haywood Urges 'On Guard' For Organizing Rights

By Allan S. Haywood

THE right of labor to organize is under serious threat. The employers who were most active in promoting strikes during the war are now sending their lobbyists up to Congress to say:

"These wartime strikes show that we've got to take care of labor." They even went so far as to have an official of the NAM appear in an off-the-record meeting with propriations Committee, outlining cuts in the NLRB appropriation and the passage of certain riders.

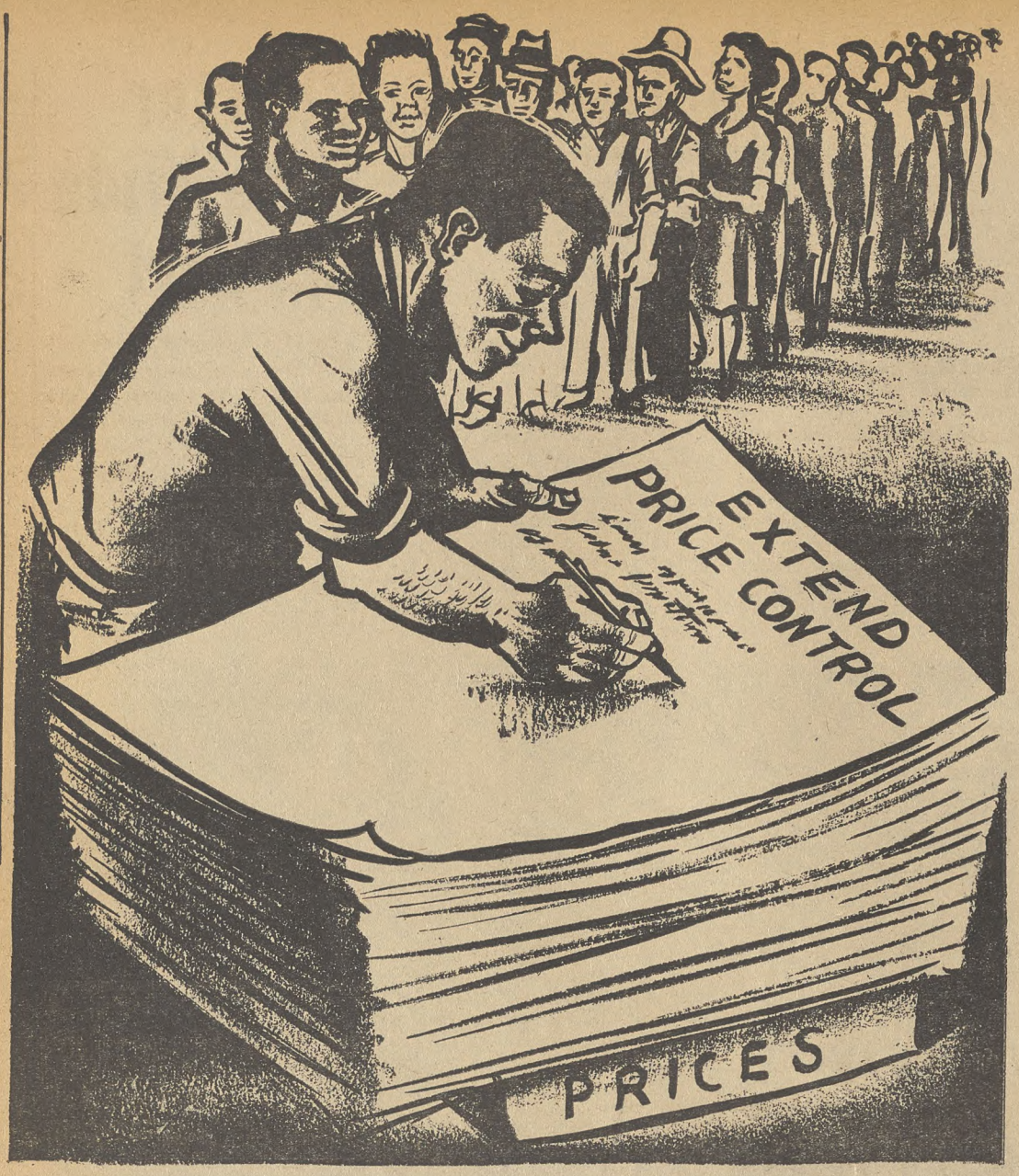
Some AFL unions have this year refused to go along with renewal of the Frey Rider, but the top officialdom of the AFL is again lobbying for the renewal of this company union move. The AFL is now embarrassed by the fact that the union-busters in industry are using the precedent of the Frey rider to push other riders, one to prevent the use of NLRB funds for protecting collective bargaining rights of foremen, and another for protecting collective bargaining rights of food processing workers.

The move for the two new riders failed in the House Appropriations Committee. But the Frey Rider has been renewed and a substantial cut has been made in the NLRB appropriation. The matter will be on the House floor as this goes to press.

We find the lobbyists against NLRB and collective bargaining, are also lobbying against full employment. They want breadlines as a means of destroying the labor movement. The following quotation from one of the braintrusters of this move, John W. Scoville of Chrysler Corporation, shows that they are also out to destroy the basic rights of farmers and workers:

"While I condemn collective bargaining as an assault on liberty, as an evil thing . . . I realize that collective bargaining is only one chick in the foul brood of vultures that seek to pick the meat from the bones of honest men . . . **farmer schemes for parity prices are of this malignant type.**"—(Speech before Kiwanis Club of Detroit, August 1944.)

Never before has the issue been made so clear. It is scarcity for farmers and workers, or prosperity for both.



United Action Needed

THE broad offensive going on against American living standards can be halted and thrown back—but only if every CIO member, his wife and his neighbor gets to work and stays at work until the danger is over.

The three front attack is no accident—any more than fascism was an accident or the attack at Pearl Harbor was an accident. It is a planned, conscious drive by the most reactionary elements in this country. It must be beaten back by the same kind of unity and planned action that beat back the Nazis and will beat back the Japanese.

Here's the outline of the drive against American well-being and security now going forward.

One: plans in Congress and outside it to wreck price control, thereby loosing a flood of inflation that could wash away every wage gain and every approach to a recent standard of living that have been achieved in years of struggle.

Two: the drive, repelled for the time in the House but still threatening in the Senate, to wipe the Wagner Act off the books by trick riders on the NLRB appropriations, which could put labor relations back to where they were 20 years ago.

Three: the proposal, aired last week by the Emergency War Maritime Board, to cut merchant seamen's earnings as much as 50% by eliminating wartime bonuses.

The price control crisis must be met by the organization of community-wide action as was done last year and the year before. Announcement of a special week dedicated to the fight against inflation will be made shortly by a group of organizations including CIO, its Auxiliaries, consumers, church groups, professional associations and the like.

The special week will rally every group and every individual in the country who would be hurt by inflation—and that includes all except the minority of profiteers and the lobbyists who earn a prostitute's living by working on their stooges in Congress.

The drive against the Wagner Act has been somewhat choked in the House, where a vote on the appropriation bill rejected two riders aimed at robbing food workers and foremen of their collective bargaining rights.

The same unity of all who benefit from strong unions and good wages—and that again excludes only the profiteers and the greediest of the employers—will stop this attack in the Senate.

The attempt to cut earnings of merchant seamen—who have given 6,000 lives to their country—is a cloud no bigger than a man's hand, but unless it is stopped it can spread over every union in the CIO and over every paycheck in the country.

CIO President Philip Murray's support of CIO maritime unions in the quick protest against the proposed act has halted it for the time being. The same kind of united, national action that will save price control and protect the Wagner Act must be rallied to put a quick and permanent end to even a "proposal" to cut wages.

The forces that seek to destroy American security have the same reactionary stripe as those that sought to destroy world freedom and security in the German phase of the war against fascism.

Their success now, while we have yet to defeat Japan, would give direct aid and encouragement to every enemy our nation and the United Nations still has to overcome.

United community action will defeat this drive as it has defeated similar wars upon the people in the past.

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

SAN FRANCISCO divides its frequent fogs into two kinds, "High" and "Low."

But the lowest kind of fog during UNCIO hasn't rolled in from the Pacific. It has come from the two local Hearst papers, with assistance from Scripps-Howard.

* * *

The Hearst press has tried to turn the building of the world peace into a Babel-Tower of dissension and confusion.

The Bible story of Babel says: "And they had brick for stone, and slime had they for mortar."

The Hearstians have improved on this by using brickbats and slime.

* * *

Aiding press propagandists to confuse and divide are numerous Soviet-baiting lobbies, with expensive headquarters, daily press conferences and an output of literature that seems to know no paper quota.

A sample of their work was the whispering campaign about imaginary fights among the Yugoslav delegates, and that Subasic had gone into hiding.

In hospital with a minor throat ailment, Subasic exposed the lies as soon as he could see reporters.

Even well-intentioned reporters have had difficulties, since so much of the news has come from behind closed doors, from meetings of the Big Four, from the Steering Committee, etc.

"Reliable sources" are not always too reliable, it seems.

Sample: The conflicting accounts by **News-Week** and **Time** of the first announcement of the arrest of the 16 Poles accused of sabotaging the Red Army.

News-Week set the scene at a dinner given by Stettinius in his Fairmont Hotel penthouse apartment. It had Eden called out by messenger to receive the news, which Molotov later confirmed.

Time, on the other hand, had Molotov as the host on the occasion. It described Stettinius and Eden "perking to attention," when Molotov suddenly announced the news to them.

* * *

Looking back on the conference from Los Angeles and points east, it is easier to get perspective on its great achievements than in the man-made fog of San Francisco.

The exaggerated surface differences, mostly unrelated to the main business, have tended to obscure the more fundamental agreements.

Actually, the main outlines of the new world set-up have been agreed upon with surprising unanimity. There is little doubt that remaining problems, on trusteeships, regional security plans, etc., will be similarly adjusted.

This doesn't suit the plans of the anti-UNCIO crowd, whose most extreme expression is the Hearst press.

Many isolationists in Congress, for instance, pay public lipservice to world organization because they know how strong is the popular demand.

But privately, they frankly admit they look for some international incident, or for enough rows at San Francisco, to turn the tide of American public opinion, so they may come out openly against world organization.

* * *

It is to provide such an incident, and to create such dissension, that the Hearst press and other propagandists have been working so hard at San Francisco.

Believing with Hitler's successors that the United Nations can most easily be divided by the "Bolshevik Bogey," they have declared a wordy war on the Soviet Union, with more exaggerated attacks than they ever directed against the Nazi or the Japs.

In so doing, these so-called "isolationists" have thrown off their "peace-loving" cloak and revealed themselves as warmongers and imperialists.

The essence of their policy is not "freedom from foreign entanglements, which is "impossible in this day and age." It is rather repudiation of the United Nations alliance against Fascism, and alliance instead with Fascist and reactionary elements for suppression of the democratic upsurge throughout the world, for creation of an anti-Soviet bloc and for an eventual third world war.

* * *

Against all such tendencies, united world labor can become a powerful unifying factor.

Labor everywhere has everything to gain from the alliance of all freedom-loving peoples against Fascist reaction, and from world organization to check aggression and preserve peace.

That is why the World Trade Union Conference has shown the way to resolve national differences and has achieved such amazing goodwill and unity.

In each country, as well as internationally, labor will lead the fight against fascists, reactionaries and "isolationists," to make a real success of the new World Security Organization.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, S. H. Dalrymple, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, Emil Rieve, Reid Robinson, Frank Rosenblum, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux..... Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C.
Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 May 21, 1945 No. 21

"We Can Plan Postwar Production"

"THE CIO looks upon Fred M. Vinson as chief of an Economic General Staff, responsible for and capable of organizing the logistics of maximum production and employment, and of carrying the battle against deflation, inflation and poverty," declared CIO President Philip Murray in a statement giving the CIO's position on the problems ahead with reconversion a reality.

As an implementation of this Murray declared that the need is even greater now than in 1944 for the unemployment compensation provisions and inter-area transfer provisions of the Murray-Kilgore bill.

Declaring that coming "cut-backs and cancellations of war production will be deeper than has been officially stated," and that "consequent unemployment of industrial workers, and loss of their income and purchasing power is of course the concern of the CIO," President Murray pointed out that "the prosperity of industrial workers is found only in the prosperity of all Americans."

He declared:

Now is the time for the U. S. to determine how it shall organize itself to benefit from victory over Germany, while the war continues against Japan.

The military will ask for "and shall receive" all they need to advance our arms to similar triumph in the Pacific. At the same time "proper consideration must be given to prevent unemployment and economic deflation in our own country."

American soldiers must know as they leave for the Pacific war that American genius for organization will also be applied to bring security for every American in peace.

The CIO called for bold and forward action through every federal agency to use the mass of information and skill that exists:

1) to make sure that reconversion shall be accomplished rapidly and in a planned and orderly manner;

2) to make sure that policies shall be adopted to maximize employment in order to provide 60 million good paying jobs and to fulfill the Economic Bill of Rights enunciated by President Roosevelt and supported by President Truman.

The statement pointed out sharply to Judge Vinson that plans must be made; that he must issue orders for their execution and "to declare to J. A. Krug, chairman of the War Production Board that his agency has important work still to do, and that it does not **exist to go out of existence at this time.** WPB's deliberate suicide now would adversely affect the nation's prosperity and create grave unemployment."

Murray asked that labor be more fully consulted, declaring that Section 203 (c), in One and Two of the Act provided for such consultation.

Murray declared that he does not admit the validity of any legal objections that federal agencies cannot operate as an economic general staff in planning for full production. He quoted from the Act, Section 101 (c) One, authorizing the power of formulating "such plans as are necessary to meet the problems arising out of the transition from war to peace."

Murray States CIO Wage Policy in Reconversion

WITH reconversion an immediate problem, CIO's President Philip Murray urged that "take-home pay be maintained as high as at present to sustain national income," in a statement of CIO policy presented to War Mobilization and Reconversion Director Vinson.

"Cut backs are under way; workers have been laid off; and the reconversion period has begun. A formulation of wage policy to meet this condition is not a problem of the future but an immediate necessity so that workers may be able to buy enough and so that employers will be able to estimate both labor costs and consumer demand," declared Murray.

"The new policy should be directed to maintaining full production and full employment. Expansion, not contraction, of purchasing power, therefore, must now be our objective. Take-home pay must be at least as high as at present to sustain national income. Merely maintaining current hourly wage rates is not enough. A substantially reduced work-week, downgrading, and the shift back to lower-paid occupations make it essential to increase wage rates to make up for the resultant loss of earnings," he said.

Murray declared that such a policy would not require any upward price adjustments nor, with price control, initiate any inflationary spiral. He urged an upward adjustment of basic wage rates of at least 20 per cent to simply *"restore pre-war relationships between wage rates, prices and productivity per man hour,"* the last of which he estimates has increased by 10 per cent in the last four years.

(1.) The abolition of the wage bracket, since it is based essentially on the preservation of present wage rates, which has imposed injustices on American workers, and destroyed national wage standards achieved through collective bargaining.

(2.) The raising of the substandard ceiling from 55 cents to at least 65 cents an hour for all employes.

(3.) Appropriate adjustments for the "forgotten workers" in white collar, government and professional areas.

(4.) The prohibition of reductions in wage rates.

Murray declared that wage controls must be maintained at "least until VJ Day." "In conclusion," he said, "the CIO believes that the War Labor Board must be given greater authority than it has had during the last two years in the establishment of specfic wage policies and in the making of specific decisions. The problems that will be created by reconversion will exceed in their difficulty and complexity the problems that faced the Board heretofore. The Board must be granted the necessary freedom of action to make appropriate decisions within a very general frame-work without being subject to veto by the Director of Economic Stabilization."

"I Saw It With My Own Eyes"

"I had killed the German machinegunner's assistant and was reloading my Garand to get the machinegunner when he got me in the right shoulder," declared Pfc. Edward K. Assel, Pittsburgh, member of the CIO Steelworkers, at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, this week.

"My BAR (Browning automatic rifle) had frozen in the battle of St. Vith while I was fighting with the 30th Division," continued Assel, whose brother William, now in the Navy, is also a member of the United Steelworkers. "The machinegunner had hit eight of us. When my BAR froze, I picked up the M-1 (Garand) of one of my dead comrades.

"Protected by a mound of earth, I bumped off the assistant. I was putting another clip in the M-1, thinking I would be able to hit the gunner from the same position.

"Only my right arm was exposed, and that's where he got me."

A former open hearth worker at the Bethlehem Steel at Sparrow Point and at Pittsburgh Steel at Monessen, Pa., Assel has undergone three operations, the latest at Walter Reed where a piece of bone from his left leg was grafted on his splintered right arm. Another operation will be necessary.

Serving his second consecutive enlistment in the Army which he joined in 1941, he was with a 30th Division patrol when the bodies of the 100 massacred American artillerymen were discovered near Malmedy, Belgium. He also served in the Army from 1934 to 1937.

"All you hear about German bestiality and atrocities is true," he declared. "I wouldn't have believed it myself but I saw the mutiliated bodies of American men with my own eyes. Their heads were bashed in, eyes gouged out, and bodies all shot up.

"After we saw the mutilated bodies, we heard the story from 18 men who escaped by pretending they were dead."

The Americans had surrendered to German SS troops. The men, lined up on the road, had been riddled by machineguns on SS tanks 20 yards away. Any who survived were finished off by Nazi bayonets.

"Industry Gestapo Must Go"

Steubenville, O.—More than 200 local union leaders from the CIO United Steelworkers this week heard Asst. Pres. Van A. Bittner and CIO Organization Director Allan S. Haywood urge renewed action on the Weirton drive to bring unionism to the last citadel of industrial reaction in steel.

"The industrial Gestapo has to go in the United States," Haywood told the meeting. "We can't make political democracy real while we allow the Weirton brand of dictatorship to remain. This is reaction's last citadel in steel. When it is taken, our union will be secure."

Bittner urged all USA-CIO members to contact Weirton workers, tell them about the union, strengthen them in their fight for collective bargaining.

"Sooner or later Weirton will have to recognize the union," he said. "How soon it does so depends on you. This fight is of paramount importance to all steelworkers, their wives and their families. Let's put it over now."

The meeting, one of the most successful in local steel union history, was called by USA-CIO Director R. J. Davidson, in charge of the Weirton drive, and Assistant Director Nilles.

Charter Gets Wide Support

WITH unanimous vote the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States last week approved the labor-management charter which was signed on March 28th by Chamber President Eric Johnston, Philip Murray, president of the CIO, and William Green, president of the AFL.

This unanimous decision will stimulate local chambers to meet with labor leaders on local levels to promote such charters in their communities. Already such spontaneous actions have taken place in communities throughout the country.

The charter was signed by the three, subject to the approval by the three organizations. The CIO Executive Board has already approved the charter.

Portland, Ore., was the first community to draft a charter of their own for labor-management **"continued operation in the peace for the highest possible production and employment at wages assuring a steadily advancing American standard of living."** On March 29th, the Oregon State Senior Executives of the AFL and the CIO and the Oregon president of the Chamber of Commerce signed a joint statement accepting the terms of the labor peace charter and complimenting Green, Johnston, and Murray upon that attainment.

"Six years of labor peace in this state attest to the value of the type of understanding between management and labor under which we have been operating and which the labor-management charter expands on a national basis," declared Frank E. McCaslin, Portland Chamber of Commerce president.

In Ohio, the executive committee of the State CIO and AFL have approached the Ohio State Chamber of Commerce to draw up a charter on a state level.

The Memphis (Tenn.) Chamber of Commerce invited labor to meet with it in committee to put the charter into effect.

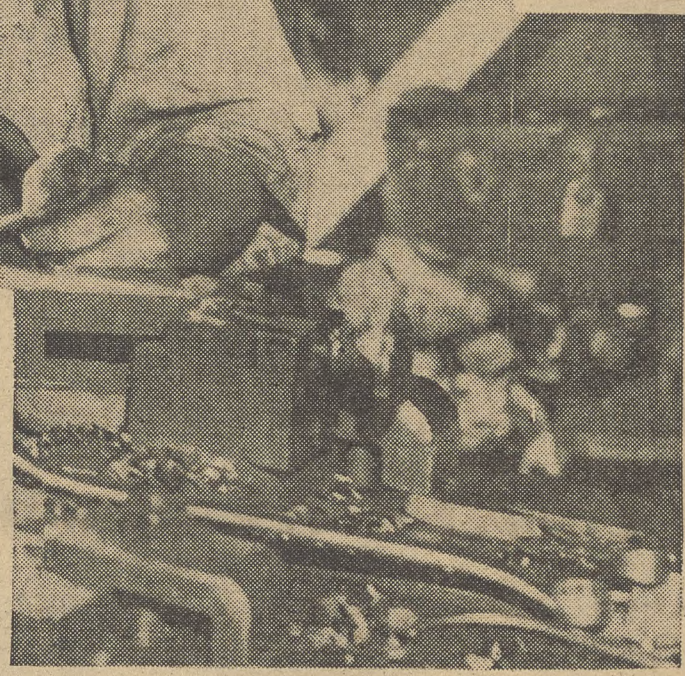
At Fort Wayne, Indiana, the CIO called upon the Chamber of Commerce to initiate a labor-management charter there.

The United Office and Professional Workers of America telegraphed the Chamber of Commerce that the charter "strengthens prospects for a bright future."

The charter recognizes the American system of free competition, the right of management to direct industrial operations. In turn management recognizes the right of labor to organize and conduct collective bargaining without interference.

N. J. Unions Answer Press' Refusal

When the Perth Amboy (N. J.) Evening News refused to print news of the signing of the joint labor-management charter by Eric Johnson, Chamber of Commerce, CIO Pres. Philip Murray, and AFL Pres. William Green, the CIO unions in this area published a statement outlining the basic principles of the charter and circulated it throughout the district.



1 Helping to win the war by working on the production front is Shiro Ebihara, CIO United Auto Worker employed in a Cleveland plant, where his employer says he is one of the most valuable men. His son, Henry, pictured below, was the first Japanese alien to enlist in the U. S. Army, after the ban was lifted.

2 Born in Tokyo, Henry Ebihara, right, of Cleveland, wrote President Roosevelt: "I only ask that I be given a chance to fight." Under a War Dept. ruling lifting the enlistment ban against Japanese aliens, Ebihara, a CIO Auto Worker, was the first of this group in this country to enlist in the U. S. Army. With him is Roy Shiba, also a CIO Auto Worker, second to enlist. Shiba also lived in Cleveland.

3 As living proof of its policy of welcoming back Nisei, the California CIO Council at San Francisco has employed as a secretary Miss Alice Takeuchi. She returned to San Francisco from Columbus, Ohio, where she had lived for a time following her release from the Jerome, Ark., relocation center. Council executive committee condemned "those who are attempting to split the American people by arousing racial prejudice for their own partisan ends."

4 Sgt. Karl G
the CIO
Warehousemen's
to be the first
war to become a
erans of Fore

Ar

IN Placer Coun
charged with
Sumio Doi. Sum
descent. He has
ing been given a
tion on the part
intolerance on t
against Japanese
their homes.

Nisei is an A
the situation beco
Ickes issued a sta
the Nisei, includi
dynamiting, three
Since then and b
tempted shooting

In striking co
ward a minority
Nisei by the Calif
out the country w
in again taking up

This story te
and also tells ab
on the home front

Tom Nakamu

The future lo
duction cutback
been told by the p
a Detroit concern
the Navy, to repo

The Internal
proved placement

He had hard
of the other work

"Why do we
one of them said.

"We're at wa

Vainly did a
on his fellow wor
had been approve
that other Nisei

The argumen

. Yoneda, member of Longshoremen's and Union, is believed Nisei soldier of this member of the Vet- gn Wars.

5 **Imagine the surprise of these German storm troopers when upon surrendering after a deadly exchange of fire in the Orciano area in Italy to find that their captors were Japanese Americans. These Yanks were members of the 100th Infantry Battalion, consisting of Nisei, which won a Presidential citation for "outstanding duty in action" during the Italian campaign. "The fortitude and intrepidity displayed by the officers and men of the 100th Infantry Battalion reflect the finest traditions of the Army of the United States," the citation declared. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Fifth Army commander, himself presented the Presidential citation to the battalion. In some of the action in Italy the 442nd Combat Team, also composed of Nisei, helped the 100th Battalion and acquitted itself proudly.**

nericans — by birth — by choice — by loyalty

By FRED ROSS

y, California, a jury acquitted three men planting a dynamite bomb on the farm of io Doi was a loyal American of Japanese just returned from a relocation center, hav- clean bill of health by the Army. This ac- of the jury climaxed a wave of terror and he West Coast conducted by hoodlums Americans (Nisei) seeking to return to

merican of Japanese descent. So grave has me that last Monday Secretary of Interior tement calling attention to 24 acts against ng 15 attempted shootings, one attempted cases of arson and 5 threatening visits. efore the CIO News went to press an at- and a threatening visit were reported.

ntrast with this attitude of intolerance to- group is the welcome accorded the loyal ornia CIO Council and CIO unions through- which have aided them in getting jobs and the thread of community life.

lls how some of the unions have helped; t the war record of this minority group , and their bravery on the war front.

ra heaved a sigh of relief.

oked brighter. Laid off because of a pro- t the Aluminum Alloy Co., he had just ersonnel manager of the Palmer Bee plant, making much needed radar equipment for t for work on the night shift at 7 p. m.

Security Division of the Army had ap- of Tom on the new job.

y been at his bench before he heard some ers discussing him.

have to work with that Jap b - - - - - - - d?"

r with them, aren't we?" another put in.

calmer member of the group try to impress kers that Tom was a loyal American, who d by the Army for work in the plant, and are dying for the United States.

ended when one of the group said: "What are we waiting for? You cream puffs stay. I'm blowing."

With that he walked from the plant. He was followed by 13 others.

But Tom stuck, staying on the job until the 7 a. m. whistle blew.

The CIO Steelworkers which holds a contract at Palmer Bee backed the company when it told the 14 that Tom would be retained and that they would be fired if they did not return to work. Then the union told the men they would be expelled if they failed to return to the plant.

Three men returned the next evening and apologized to Tom, and the following night the entire 14 were back on the job.

This is one of the many cases of CIO cooperation with the War Relocation Authority, the agency charged with relocation of the Nisei.

The action of the Steelworkers was in keeping with the CIO policy of non-discrimination against workers because of race, color or creed.

Well aware of the problem, the California CIO executive council early this year in a resolution condemned "those who are attempting to split the American people by arousing racial prejudices for their own partisan ends.

The resolution also called on State and local officials and the people "to cooperate with the War Dept. in order to assist in the readjustment of these loyal Japanese Americans to our community life."

The San Francisco, Los Angeles, Alameda and Sacramento CIO Councils have all publicly supported the return of the evacuees.

The San Francisco CIO Council has employed Alice Takeuchi, evacuee from the Jerome, Ark., Relocation Center. Yuki Kato, another evacuee, is employed in the St. Louis, Mo., office of the CIO Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employes.

CIO locals and their officials in California and throughout the country have also championed the cause of the Nisei.

Pres. R. J. Thomas of the CIO Auto Workers has urged fair play and the right to jobs for loyal Nisei in a letter to all regional directors, international presidents and local union officers.

The sound sense of the attitude of the CIO unions is fortified by the war record of their own members—both Japanese aliens and Nisei.

The first Japanese aliens to volunteer for the Army when a ban against their enlistment was lifted by the War Dept. were Hank Ebihara and Roy Shiba, two CIO Auto Workers from Cleveland.

Ebihara comes from an all-union family. His father, Shiro Ebihara, works as a machine tool operator in a vital war plant at Cleveland, where Hank was employed prior to enlistment, and like his son is a member of the Auto Workers.

A sister, Amy, works in a textile plant and has been active in the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers. A younger sister, Fumi, employed in a lens grinding factory, belongs to the CIO Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

A member of Local 10, CIO Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, and a former vice-president of the Alaska Cannery Workers, Sgt. Karl G. Yoneda, one of Merrill's Marauders is believed to be the first Nisei of this war elected to the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

While in the China-Burma-India theater, Yoneda was elected to Howard A. Sperry Post 3570, San Francisco, an all-labor post.

Further evidence of the Nisei's fighting loyalty is furnished by the exploits of the 100th Infantry Battalion, which participated in the landing at Salerno.

The battalion made four drives across the Voltuno River, aided in the capture of the bitterly-contested Cassino, took an active part in the march on Rome, spearheaded the attack on the important seaport of Liverno in the campaign to expel the Nazis from the upper ranges of the Italian Peninsula. The 442nd Combat Team, also a Nisei unit, participated with the 100th Battalion in some of this action.

For "outstanding performance of duty in action" at Belvedere and Sasseta, Gen. Mark W. Clark, Fifth Army commander, awarded the Presidential citation to the 100th Battalion.

"The fortitude and intrepidity displayed by the officers and men of the 100th Infantry Battalion reflect the finest traditions of the Army of the United States," the citation declared.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Including The Sink . . .

Current obstructionist strategy in Congress seems to be to throw everything in the path of progressive legislation, including the kitchen sink.

Here are some of the more sink-like objects that have been tossed on the floor of Congress and on the committee tables recently—chiefly by GOP Congressmen, some of whom seem to be trying hard to show the nation what total war really means.

Item: Rep. Gearhart (R., Cal.) tried to amend the reciprocal trade agreements act by making all agreements with other nations subject to court review on the plea of any individual who felt himself injured by them.

This would make a mockery out of reciprocal trade, since it would mean that any person in the U. S. could hold up any agreement involving no matter how much trade. Trade relations conducted on such a basis would be a farce.

Item: Senator Taft (R., O.) has a proposed amendment to the price control renewal act that would baldly and simply end price control. This would mean an economic crisis that would make Hoover's days look secure in comparison.

Item: Rep. Rankin (D., Miss.) screams "communism" and spits racist venom at the proposal for a permanent FEPC and everything else that irritates him—even an investigation of his patronage preserve, the Veterans Administration.

Item:—but why go on? The point is not the number of kitchen sinks that obstructionists drop, but the reason why they drop them.

They don't expect that every one will be a blockbuster. They do expect, however, that they will serve some purpose, if only delay and confusion. This is the key to the strategy of the Congressmen who are against Bretton Woods, against world trade, against the United Nations, against labor.

The strategy doesn't work forever, though at times during the course of long and filibustering hearings it seems almost to do so. It would work less well if the majority leaders established a little more discipline, kept a little better order and required more attendance of their own people.

During James B. Carey's testimony on reciprocal trade, for example, the only Democrat who bothered to stay in the committee room was the chairman, Rep. Brent Spence (D., Ky.). The opposition to reciprocal trade stayed to the bitter end, and naturally had the monopoly of asking questions.

With the new Congress, some challenges have been made during particularly dirty examples of obstructionism. Rep. Rankin has been called several times by new and progressive Representatives. Members get up on the floor and defend unions from smearing attack.

More is needed to persuade the obstructionists that their tactics won't work. As of this week, the Congress has a big backlog of major legislation that has been allowed to pile up—with deadlines approaching more and more rapidly every day.

Progressive bills in this backlog include the Bretton Woods bill, the reciprocal trade bill, price control renewal, polltax repeal, permanent FEPC, and others.

The backlog can be reduced, if we work for it, and if we help all Congressmen, including the progressive ones, to do the job from their end. Let our slogan be: away with the kitchen sink and let Congress do its job.

It's Your Wages They're After

The three point attack on wages and living standards now going on in Washington became clearer this week with the report of the Senate Agriculture Committee on the food situation.

The report, with a vigorous dissent by Sens. Lucas (D., Ill.) and Ellender (D., La.) calls for breaking ceiling prices on meat, which would be the signal for breaking all ceilings.

As described by Sen. Lucas, it "is in keeping with the dangerous theory now being advocated by certain special interests in this country to the end that the Price Control Act be repealed."

This is a direct attack on all consumers, labor, professional workers, farmers, housewives, alike.

The attack on labor's wage and living standards is being made through attempts to wreck the Wagner Act in the NLRB appropriation bill.

Here the method is a little more subtle, but no less dangerous. The plan is to use the rider device, by which legislation can be wrecked through trick conditions imposed on the appropriation for the agency charged with administrating it.

Point three of the triple offensive is the proposal—still only a "proposal"—to deprive merchant seamen of their wartime bonus on the Atlantic run.

In none of these instances do the enemies of decent living standards quite dare to propose an open wage cut.

The ending of price control would be an economic disaster to every worker and consumer in the country. The crippling of the Wagner Act would be a serious blow at every union and every pay envelope.

A reduction in seamen's income would mean suffering for the families of scores of thousands of our most heroic frontline fighters—and would be the signal for cuts in earnings in every other industry.

Perhaps we're tired of writing to Washington. But we'd soon find ourselves even more tired and harassed if we lose price control, lose the Wagner Act, lose our painfully built up wage and living standards.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

A quick tabulation of bills now before Congress.

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
NLRB appropriation.	Includes "Frey rider" that protects company unions; has $400,000 appropriation cut for NLRB; aimed to kill Wagner Act, wreck unions.	Frey rider and cut voted by House; now to Senate Appropriations Committee.	Wire your two Senators to restore cut, defeat all riders when the bill comes to Senate after House passage.
Reciprocal Trade. (HR 3240)	Renews government power to make world trade agreements by lowering tariff barriers here and abroad.	Reported out of House Ways and Means Committee. GOP opposed, well organized for House vote at early date.	Wire Representative to support without amendments.
Price Control. (SJ Res. 30)	Renews price control act.	GOP drive in Senate to wreck price control being sparked by Taft, Wherry, et al through Agriculture Committee report released this week.	Renew wires, letters to Senators urging renewal without amendments. Urge community action; prepare for "Fight Inflation Week."
FEPC (S 101; HR 2232)	Makes Fair Employment Practice Committee a permanent U. S. agency.	Still bottled up in House Rules Committee; Discharge Petition out; needs 218 signatures.	Urge Representative to sign.
Polltax repeal. (HR 7)	Gives 10 million white and Negro citizens the chance to vote.	Discharge petition 1 will probably be completed this week; debate expected by May 29.	Urge your Representative to work for a big majority vote.
Bretton Woods. (S 540, HR 2211)	Paves way for 5,000,000 postwar U. S. jobs in world trade.	Report still awaited from House Banking and Currency Committee.	Representative to vote for without Keep urging your amendments.

(Note: Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Coming Up—Issues to Watch

RECIPROCAL TRADE: After weeks of hearings, the House Ways and Means Committee has reported favorably on HR 3240, in a party vote of 14 to 11. One Democrat, West of Texas, voted with the Republicans.

The bill extends U. S. government authority to negotiate for cuts in world tariff barriers. A GOP drive to introduce hampering amendments is expected on the floor this week. One proposed change would subject agreements to court review at the demand of any individual who feels himself "injured."

If the bill is still in debate as you read this, wire your Representative to support HR 3240 and to reject new amendments.

★ ★ ★

MISSOURI VALLEY: Sen. James A Murray (D. Mont.) charges the utility interests with using a huge slush fund to fight S 555, the MVA bill that received an adverse report from the Senate Commerce Committee last week.

MVA means jobs, farms for returning soldiers, flood and erosion control, new industries for nine states. Next hearing is in the Senate Irrigation Committee. Write your Senators to support.

★ ★ ★

WAGNER ACT: the House this week voted down moves to exclude food workers and foremen from benefits of the Wagner Act, voted for the Frey rider and a $400,000 cut in funds for the NLRB.

This is a real victory on two of the crippling moves directed against the Act.

The appropriation bill now goes to the Senate Appropriations sub-Committee, headed by Sen. McCarran. Wire him and your own two Senators to restore the cut in funds, remove the Frey rider and oppose any attempt to re-introduce the two riders defeated in the House or any others.

★ ★ ★

INTL. EDUCATION: CIO is supporting H. Res. 215, which would put the U. S. into the Intl. Office of Education an advisory and consultative body such as the Food and Agricultural Organization.

CIO Research and Education Director Kermit Eby testified for H.Res. 215 this week in the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

WASHINGTON GUIDE
Published by CIO Legislative Dept.
PHILIP MURRAY, President
NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary
Editorial Committee
John Edelman **Robert K. Lamb**
C. W. Fowler **Irving Richter**

Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

CIO Regional Director Pete Mosele, NYC, reports: Harris Structural Co., South Plainfield, N. J., USA-CIO 93, Independent Union 77.

John Maurillo, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Syracuse, N. Y., reports: Champion Sheet Metal Co., Cortland, N. Y., USA-CIO 59, against 49. This campaign was conducted by USA Rep. John Kowalski.

CIO Reg. Dir. Walter Harris, Chicago, advises: Samuel Bingham's Son Mfg. Co., Chicago, CIO Rubber Workers 48, AFL 2, no union 10. URWA Reps. Manson L. James and Stanley Lester were in charge.

Geo. Craig, CIO Reg. Dir. Philadelphia, reports: York Electric & Machine Co., York, Pa., USA-CIO 48, AFL 32, against 3.

Un. Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employes, advise: Namm's Department Store, Brooklyn, N. Y., (Wrappers, cashiers, etc.) CIO 80, AFL 39; (cafeteria, & restaurant employes), CIO 67, AFL 1. Providence Warehouse & Production Division of Green Brothers, New England, CIO 60, AFL 1. Special commendation for this excellent job goes to Reps. Boudreau and Kuhsner.

Harry Rosenzweig, Bus. Mgr. Local 305 and Intl. Rep. for Westchester Co., reports: American White Cross Laboratories plant, CIO 55, AFL 1. The New England Joint Board, URWDSEA report: Rumford Baking Powder & Allied Products Co., voted 89 to 16 for CIO.

Wm. B. Taylor, director, Oil Workers Campaign, reports: Lone Star Gas Co., Dallas, Texas (Maintenance Dept.) CIO 36, against 4. Five C Refinery, Santa Maria, Calif., employees voted 100 per cent for the CIO.

Meyer E. Stern, Dir. Dist. 6, CIO Packinghouse Workers, reports: American Agricultural Chemical Corp. South Amboy, N. J., CIO 45, against 4. Plans are under way to organize other plants of this company with the end in view of signing a master agreement.

Pres. Reid Robinson, Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, announces: Arrow Aluminum Castings Co., Cleveland, Ohio, CIO 61, no union 37; Southern Naval Stores, Columbia, Miss., CIO 95, no union 38.

Thos. F. McGuire, IUMMSW Field Rep. in Ontario, reports: Local 598, Sudbury MMSW, signed the second collective agreement with the International Nickel Co. Ltd., of Canada covering some 10,000 workers. This was the result of approximately two months of negotiations and includes voluntary irrevocable checkoff of dues, improvement in the seniority set up and grievance procedure. On V-E Day a collective agreement was signed at Port Colborne between the Port Colborne Refinery Workers' Union and the International Nickel, containing similar improvements.

C. W. Danenburg, Regional Director, UGCCWA, reports: Koppers Coke Wood Preserving, Montgomery, Ala., CIO 55; no union 4. Organizer Harry Zebal was in charge.

A splendid meeting was held in Steubenville, Ohio, on Sunday, May 13, all USO locals in the area and other unions, called by Director R. J. Davidson and Asst. Director Nilles of the Weirton Steel. Drive. A good job is being done and all officers pledged themselves to get fully into the drive. Van A. Bittner, assistant to the President, USA-CIO, and the writer were the speakers. Watch Weirton for results!

The National Mediation Board has assigned a mediator to conduct a hearing, on the CIO's request for an election among the shop crafts on the Pennsylvania Railroad, to be held in Philadelphia, shortly.

Let us not forget that the organizing of the unorganized is of paramount importance now!

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

Profit-Mad Oil Moguls Must Be Curbed, Says Union Head

Senate investigation of oil cartel practices were commended in a statement issued this week by Pres. O. A. Knight of the CIO Intl. Oil Workers Union. Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney is chairman of the special petroleum committee which opened hearings in Washington May 17.

"We who produce, process and ship our nation's oil have long realized that our labor was used, against our will, in helping to arm Nazi Germany and Japan for World War II," Knight declared in a statement directed to Sen. O'Mahoney.

"We know that powerful American oil companies entered into agreements with firms in Germany and Japan, that they handed over valuable American patents and processes to our enemies and that they assisted in the acts of aggression committed by Hitler and the Mikado, beginning with the rape of Manchuria in 1931.

"The Oil Workers Intl. Union also realizes that these firms are anxious once again to get into the international cartel racket and to start all over again the profit-mad policies which can produce World War III.

"May your committee shed the pitiless light of publicity upon such machinations and recommend to the Senate measures which will make impossible a repetition of the ghastly record of the 1930's when certain major U. S. oil companies collaborated with Hitler and the Japanese military clique and threw the world into the shambles of war.

"The Oil Workers Intl. Union, representing the rank and file of the oil industry, pledges to you its unfaltering support in curbing the anti-social activities of such cartels so that the world may enjoy peace and prosperity."

"Jacky" Brophy Goes to Portugal

Jacqueline Brophy, daughter of CIO Director of Councils John Brophy, sailed this week for Lisbon, Portugal, where she has been assigned as a clerk in the State Department's Foreign Service.

UAW Catalog

The new film catalog for 1945 issued by the United Auto Workers' Film Dept. contains an extensive list of motion pictures suitable for union showings and gives information about how and where to order them. The catalog may be obtained from the UAW-CIO Education Dept., 1324 Maccabees Bldg., Detroit 2, Mich.

In Honolulu

Plans for an educational program to include eventually some 25,000 plantation workers, 12,000 of whom have already been organized, has been announced by the Oahu CIO Council in Honolulu.

The council has elected a special educational committee to organize regular classes on the plantations, and has appropriated $100 a month to be spent chiefly on literature. Courses planned include economics of Hawaii, labor history of Hawaii and of America, current events and English.

PICTURE CREDITS: Harris & Ewing, Sidney R. Bayne, Norman Driscoll, War Department.

"The Road to Democracy"

In Paintings By

SARA BERMAN-BEACH

May 1 - May 31

ARTISTS ASSOCIATES

138 West 15, N. Y. C.

Rose Pringle, Director

11-5 Daily—3-6 Sundays

(All works for sale. Prices on request)

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

L. J. IMBER COMPANY
Founded by L. J. Imber, Formerly of Green Duck Co.

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS
for ADVERTISING
UNION DUES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS
EMPLOYEES' BADGES
Recognized Union Labels
No Charge for Designs and Sketches
Also Specializing in
Light and Heavy Stamping
Coining and Embossing
Small, Intricate and Special Stampings.
Tools and Dies
N. Y. Representative
HERBERT R. LERMAN
AL. 4-3356
37 E. 14th St.
Detroit Representative
CLARENCE L. HOULE
CAD. 9085
424 Book Bldg.
L. J. IMBER COMPANY BRUnswick 7815
1725-41 W. North Ave.
CHICAGO, 22, ILLINOIS

FLAGS EMBLEMS

TEDDY'S
UNION LABEL STORE
Union Dues Buttons
Lapel Buttons
Campaign Buttons
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
Convention Badges
American Flags
Organization Flags
Parade Caps and Emblems
Brief Cases, Secretary Cases, Bill Folds
231 So. Wells St., Chicago, Illinois
Phone Webster 4104

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Badges
Dues Buttons
Bronze Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

STATIONERY

PAPER WORKERS LOCAL 566 UNION MADE CIO
LET MILPRINT FURNISH YOUR
CIO STATIONERY
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES
MILPRINT, Inc.
431 WEST FLORIDA STREET
MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN
Over 750 CIO Employees

44 Years of Know-how

in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.
20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

By ELEANOR FOWLER
Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Auxiliaries

IT'S going to take hard work to get our child care centers continued. The Republican members of the House Public Buildings and Grounds Committee made that clear at the May 16 hearings on extension of the Lanham Act.

They were very critical of the large amount which the Federal Works Agency estimates will be needed for child care centers in the coming year. After all, they said, now that VE-Day is here there will be substantial cuts in production and women will be the first to go. Why not stop this child care nonsense.

Congressman Ralph W. Gwinn (R) of Bronxville, N. Y., said that in his community the child care centers were out soliciting babies and that the agency shouldn't rely on the local community to give them an accurate picture of the need.

Congressman Rolla C. McMillen (R) of Decatur, Ill., was even more critical. He felt that the centers would encourage women to stay in industry, whereas they "should be discouraged or even driven, if necessary, back to their homes where they belong to take care of those children."

Congressman Lanham gently pointed out that many women were still needed in war industry and that the aircraft plants, for instance, were still hiring women.

Federal Works Agency, in presenting its case for extension of the act, reported that half of the women whose children are in the centers are heads of families and that a high proportion are wives of servicemen. These women must work to support their children.

ARGUE ECONOMY

But in spite of the excellent case they made for the continuing need for federal assistance in maintaining child care centers, Federal Works is yielding to so-called economy pressure. They cut $14,000,000 from the $36,000,000 which the applicants said they expected to need to operate facilities for working mothers during the coming year.

They report that they are increasing the maximum fee which can be charged these mothers from 50c to 75c a day—which we know from past bitter experience will make them too expensive to meet the needs of many low-paid women workers.

Finally, FWA informed the committee that they are renewing child care projects on a quarterly basis only—instead of for a whole year—so that they can check each quarter to see how many centers can be closed down.

All of this makes it clear that a campaign to bring home to Congress the continuing need for child care centers is urgent.

H.R. 3187 was favorably reported to the House by the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee May 16, at the conclusion of one morning hearing. It must pass Congress and an appropriation made before funds will be available to continue the program next year.

Every Congressman who has centers in his district should hear from his voters and especially from mothers who use the centers, how vital they are. Letters from wives of servicemen and of men wounded or killed in action would be particularly effective in pointing up the continuing federal responsibility.

Congressmen should be urged to speak on the floor for H.R. 3187 and to appear before the Appropriations Committee in support of the full appropriation. Quick action is needed to prevent any interruption of the program.

Labor Education

Eby Teaches At CIO School

Kermit Eby, national CIO director of education & research taught a class in "Workers Education, Why and What it is" the first week of the CIO Southern School held at Highlander Folk School during this month. Theme of the course is "60 Million Jobs. Full Employment for Workers after the War."

Students for the most part are local union officers, presidents of state and local CIO Councils and CIO representatives. Unions represented include United Auto Workers, Transport Service Employes, Oil Workers, Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, Rubber Workers, Intl. Woodworkers, Paper Workers, Packinghouse Workers, United Steelworkers, Textile Workers, and the Houston, Tex., and Oklahoma CIO Councils.

Policy, class and work schedules at the school are decided by a council elected by the students. Classes start each morning with a discussion of CIO policy and organization led by a visiting CIO regional director.

Paul Christopher of Tennessee led this discussion the first week, followed by William Henderson of Arkansas and Carey Haigler of Alabama the second week. Ernest Push of Virginia and Charles Gillman of Georgia are scheduled for the remaining two weeks.

A Training Within Industry course conducted by the War Manpower Commission was held two hours a day, and James Dombrowski, exec. sec. Southern Conference for Human Welfare, formerly with the CIO-PAC, was scheduled to lead a discussion on political action.

New PAC Pamphlet

A new pamphlet supporting the Bretton Woods proposals has been issued by the CIO Political Action Committee in its latest nationwide campaign on political issues.

"Bretton Woods is No Mystery" is a 20-page illustrated booklet which explains simply the purpose of the international monetary agreement, what it means to labor, and answers the objections bankers and others have made to it.

It charges that "big bankers and their monetary experts," opposing the world monetary program, sought to make "a very complicated mystery" of Bretton Woods to discourage general understanding of the program.

Adoption of the Bretton Woods program, it contends, will mean at least five million additional jobs for American workers and its principles are easier to understand "than a recipe for apple-pie or the rules of rummy."

The CIO-PAC has issued 250,000 copies of the pamphlet as the first of a pamphlet-a-month series to be distributed by the committee on vital national and international questions. PAC Chairman Sidney Hillman said that this is only the first run and predicted that it would be distributed by the millions.

Pamphlets to be issued later will deal with the world security conference, the world trade union conference, a guaranteed annual wage and an increased minimum wage, race relations, Missouri Valley Authority, development of natural resources and other current matters.

These pamphlets will be timed, Hillman stated, to meet the debates on legislation.

He also announced that the CIO-PAC, by arrangement with Pamphlet Press, Inc., subsidiary of Reynal & Hitchcock, publishers, will make available its pamphlet-a-month to the general public, through the cooperation of the National Citizens' PAC and other progressive groups.

CIO's Youth Program

America's children are a deep concern of the CIO, as the extensive program for education, maternal and child health, youth security and housing adopted at the last Natl. CIO convention shows. The resolutions embodying this program has been reprinted by the CIO Dept. of Education & Research in an attractively illustrated 4-page leaflet, "For American Youth." Copies may be obtained from the Natl. CIO office, 718 Jackson Place N.W., Washington 6, D. C., 3c a copy; 100, $2.50; 500, $9; 1,000, $15.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY TROUBLE SHOOTER

Art by Mort Meskin
Story by Cole Greene

COPYRIGHT NATL. CIO NEWS

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

Labor Continues to Press For Voice at UNCIO

By HARRY READ

SAN FRANCISCO—Labor representation in the peace structure of the United Nations moved measurably closer to realization this week as the air was cleared on the issues involved in establishing a world constitution in keeping with the Dumbarton Oaks proposals.

Earlier, the Steering Committee of the United Nations Conference on International Organization had rejected labor's proposal for representation by reversing a decision of the committee on economic and social cooperation to invite the World Federation of Trade Unions to sit in on its deliberations. This over-ruling of the committee's invitation was vigorously protested by CIO Pres. Philip Murray, consultant to the American delegation. Just before he was recalled east on CIO business. Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, associate consultant, remained in San Francisco.

The apparent change in attitude towards representation of labor and other economic groups came Thursday when all the consultants met with the full American delegation headed by Secretary-of-State Stettinius. The entire group concurred in a four-point program of suggested amendments in the Dumbarton Oaks draft.

The first of the four proposals was an amendment providing for representation in the economic and social council of "major non-governmental organizations, national and international, which are concerned with matters within the competence of the council." The other three points suggested clarification on participation of official international groups; asked full representation of educational groups; and requested the establishment of an interim committee to carry on the work of the economic and social council.

There was every indication after the meeting that the American delegation was favorably inclined to the requests of the consultants.

Pres. Murray has laid the groundwork for the change in attitude at an earlier meeting of the consultants with Stettinius. On that occasion, Murray's insistence on full recognition in the world charter of human rights and the fundamental freedoms, played a large part in an amendment proposed a few days later by the American, British, Soviet and Chinese delegations.

In accordance with the principle voiced by Pres. Murray, Sec.-Treas. Carey had proposed an amendment providing for representation of the major economic groups, "specifically industry, agriculture and labor." A CIO memo in support of the proposal was sent to Stettinius by Carey.

On May 11, Carey returned from a hurried trip to Washington where he testified before House committees on reciprocal trade agreements and the Bretton Woods proposals to find that Robert Gaylord, chairman of the Board of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, had issued a press statement that "the NAM joined in the appeal and ran an assist for the CIO."

Subsequently the consultants from the large business groups, the farm organizations, and the educational groups held several meetings, with Carey representing the CIO and Robert Watt the AFL. When the discussions were reported to the other consultants, they promptly concurred in the proposals.

It was then decided that in the meeting with the American delegation, Carey would speak for American labor; Philip B. Reed for the Intl. Chamber of Commerce, Gaylord of the NAM for American business, Allan Klein of the American Farm Bureau Federation for American agriculture, and Dr. George F. Zook of the Education Assn. for the educational groups.

"We are concerned with the fact here that huge segments of our population have, in exercising their human rights, retained in their own hands determination of their economic affairs," Carey told the American delegation.

"Our political representatives are empowered by us under the Constitution to represent us only in limited specified matters, and they have never been entrusted with determination of all economic formulas. The common people work out their own economic plans through labor unions and their associations representing business, agriculture and education.

"Their right to do so is beyond challenge under any theory of government; and it is a right they prefer to exercise in world affairs."

Radio Notes

A DRAMATIZED program on price control will highlight the CIO radio show Saturday when it heralds **Fight Inflation Week**, tentatively scheduled for June 10-17.

The CIO radio series, "Labor-USA," which hits the Blue network at 6:45 p. m. EWT each Saturday evening, is gaining an ever-widening audience. A broadcast on the Fair Employment Practices Bill May 5 brought letters from all parts of the country.

William Gaffney, of the Social Science department of Mount St. Michael's in Spokane, Wash., sent congratulations. A vocational guidance instructor, Florence Moskowitz, Jersey City, asked for more information with which she could combat the "spineless New Jersey FEPC law."

Hannah Kaufman, Chicago, wrote directly to the Blue network and praised them for alloting radio time to "a splendid program from labor and in so doing more nearly approaching democracy on the air waves—something too long overdue."

* * *

In addition to the national CIO radio series, CIO councils in various cities are airing their own radio shows.

On the west coast, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland, Ore., CIO Councils are bringing labor news direct to the radio audience. With the beginning of the San Francisco United Nations Conference, the Portland program was highlighted by a series of forums to discuss the Dumbarton Oaks proposals and the aims of the San Francisco parley.

The editor of the Oregon Journal, Marshall Dana, British consul for Portland, James McDonald and Dr. Ah Silwing, Chinese counsel, were heard on the first broadcast.

Subsequent programs introduced George Scott, bureau chief of INS; Capt. Lionweaver, U. S. Marines; Dr. Compton, former president of Reed College, and Daniels McDade, vice commander of the American Legion.

Latin Labor Thumbs Down Argentina at UNCIO

By LEN DE CAUX

LABOR PROTESTS against the admission of Fascist Argentina into the UNCIO are occurring all through Latin America, according to V. Lombardo Toledano, President of the Confederation of Latin American Workers (CTAL).

He criticized the U. S. State Department for having previously "carried on the fight against Argentina singlehanded, and without enough consulation with the Latin American countries."

This led, Lombardo said, to stirring old fears of "Yankee Imperialism" and to some countries being unwilling to follow the United States lead.

They finally put pressure on the United States on behalf of Argentina, which pressure, he said with a smile, "I think the State Department was very pleased to have."

Lombardo also remarked that Britain has always supported Argentina, and criticized Mexico's Foreign Minister Padilla for having "changed his mind overnight" about Argentina.

He said, however, that Padilla has agreed to push for World Labor Representation in the permanent United Nations set-up, and to introduce amendments for this purpose.

Another Latin American country, besides Mexico, that voted for UNCIO representation for world trade union conference was Guatemala, where there has recently been a democratic revolution against a reactionary regime.

Gautemala, along with Brazil and Honduras, is one of the few Latin American countries without a CTAL-affiliated labor movement, according to Lombardo. But with its new liberties, labor there is expected to join up shortly, he said.

Brazil has up to now forbidden any international affiliations to its unions, the CTAL leader said. But he believed the increasing democracy in evidence there in connection with the current elections would lead to growth of the Brazilian labor movement and its eventual affiliation with CTAL.

Lombardo distinguished sharply between the dictatorships in Brazil and Argentina. He said the Vargas dictatorship in Brazil was a purely personal dictatorship of a type long common in Latin American countries.

The personal dictatorship in Argentina, on the other hand, is a Fascist dictatorship modeled after the fascist regimes in Spain and other European countries.

Three of those most vitally concerned with the problems taken up at the CIO Veterans Conference appear satisfied that their civilian future is in good hands. They were photographed at the first CIO citywide conference on veterans' welfare on May 12 at the Park Central Hotel, under the auspices of the Greater New York CIO Council. Over 300 delegates from labor, civic, veterans and welfare organizations attended the conference and adopted resolutions calling for a broad program of jobs, security, hospitalization and education for veterans of the armed services and merchant seamen. L. to r.: Pvt. Julius Appel, Liberty, N. Y.; Cpl. Raymond M. Smith, Wellsboro, Pa.; Cpl. Joseph A. Hoffman, Philadelphia, Pa.

The CIO NEWS

National Edition

Weekly Publication
Of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 22 May 28, 1945

On Teen Age Workers—

Philip Murray Said:

"OUR nation is rich in gold and silver, in coal, iron and all the resources men are prone to count when they measure a nation's wealth. But the products of mine, factory and farm are not our most valuable asset. Our boys and girls are the foundation upon which we build our hopes for a better tomorrow. They are the true measure of our nation's strength.

"The well-being of these boys and girls must not be neglected, nor the demands of today's emergency be permitted to rob tomorrow's need. We want no "lost" generation when this war ends. Rather, we will need a generation of healthy, well-educated youth, believing in democracy as their way of life.

"To protect the future, we must see that our boys and girls carry on with their education now. So won't you, in whatever capacity you speak, write or act for the CIO, encourage the boys and girls in your community to return to school, to attend regularly, and to study hard?"

THADDEUS (Teddy) Manelski is 16 years old. He works for the Bellanca Aircraft Corporation in Newcastle, Delaware. He's producing for the Arsenal of Democracy. His job is important, and he's doing it well.

But . . .

There has been a startling increase in the number of child laborers and teen age workers during the war years.

Three million between the ages of 14 and 17 years of age were employed in April, 1944.

Five million of the same age group were employed during the summer months.

The High School population of the country has been reduced by 1,000,000 in three years.

One million of those working were 14 to 15 years of age—one out of every five children of these ages in the population.

Two million were 16 or 17—two out of every five of these ages.

"Every American boy and girl needs the best education and training the Nation can provide. Both for the children themselves and for the future of the country, more high school training than ever is needed," said Katherine Lenroot of the Labor Department's Children's Bureau.

Labor knows the value of training and study. Our soldiers know how much modern wars depend on scientific knowledge.

Labor also knows how much a lasting peace will depend on intelligent and trained minds, trained in appreciation of democracy. As a nation, Americans believe that our children must be wiser and abler and more prosperous than we are. We rely for this education on our schools.

They are the arsenals of democracy in peace.

(See more on Page 6)

Rankin Tries VA Whitewash, Flays Witnesses

THE Rankin Committee named by the House to probe the Veterans Administration has been using everything but the rubber hose on its witnesses.

Three witnesses had appeared up until the time the CIO News went to press, Rep. Philbin (D., Mass.), Albert Deutsch of the newspaper PM, and Albert Q. Maisel, who wrote a series of articles for Cosmospolitan magazine telling of shocking conditions at veterans hospitals.

And with no exceptions the witnesses got the same kind of grilling they would have received if they were defendants in police court.

The fact that Philbin was a Congressman did not get him any better treatment. With John E. Rankin (Polltaxer, Miss.), chairman of the committee, leading the attack aided and abetted by Joe W. McQueen, committee counsel, Philbin was asked time and again whether he knew personally of the bad conditions in VA hospitals described in the hundreds of letters he submitted to the committee.

"Your business is to investigate the conditions," he told the committee. "I'm furnishing the leads."

Philbin was quizzed at length on the distribution of copies of the Cosmopolitan containing one of Maisel's articles to members of the House.

When he said that he assumed full responsibility for the distribution of the articles, Rankin insisted on knowing the name of Philbin's friend who made arrangements to get copies of the magazine.

Philbin asked as a matter of personal privilege as a member of the House to be permitted to give the name to an executive session of the committee, but Rankin continued to insist that he tell the committee.

"Joseph Smith," Philbin finally said, which of course did not mean anything to the committee.

Objecting to this type of questioning, Rep. Green (D., Pa.) said: "Seems like we're investigating Mr. Philbin." At the insistence of Rep. Rayfiel (D., N. Y.) Rankin called an executive session at which, it was reported, the propriety of the questioning did not come to a vote.

Deutsch and Maisel fared even worse. They had to review their life histories. They were asked where they went to school, what jobs they held, their draft status, and Deutsch even was asked what his father did.

Deutsch didn't really get a chance to testify. His articles, he explained, were based partially on information received from 100 physicians, all of whom he would be willing to name except about five, who were VA employes who spoke to him in confidence.

Rankin wanted to know the names of the five.

"I stand on freedom of the press," Deutsch said.

"There is no freedom of the press that permits a man to gather information of a destructive nature and spread it before the public," Rankin replied.

"This information was not destructive," Deutsch said. " I think it was constructive."

"It doesn't make any difference what you think," Rankin shouted. "You can answer or I will cite you for contempt." Deutsch refused to answer.

Rankin called for an executive session of the committee during which members were reported to have voted 11 to 9 against citing the writer for contempt.

Deutsch was again called to the chair, and again under questioning from Rankin refused to reveal the names of the VA employes. Rankin called for another executive session. Meanwhile, Rep. Edith Rogers (R., Mass.) and Rep. Rayfiel (D., N. Y.), who had been opposing him left.

First witness to undergo the grilling at the hands of Rep. Rankin was Rep. Philip Joseph Philbin (D. Mass.), who turned over hundreds of letters complaining of conditions at VA Hospitals.

The committee then cited Deutsch for contempt. Rankin refused to give the vote, but others reported:

For contempt proceedings—Rankin, Peterson (D., Fla.), Allen (D., La.), Gibson (D., Ga.), Stigler (D., Okla.), Irvin (D., N. C.), Carnahan (D., Mo.), Pickett (D., Tex.), Cunningham (R., Iowa), Bennett (R., Mo.), Auchincloss (R., N. J.), Vursell (R., Ill.).

Against contempt proceedings—Green (D., Pa.), Huber (D., Ohio), Kearney (R., N. Y.), Scrivner (R., Kan.), Ramey (R., Ohio).

Until the time the CIO News went to press, Rankin had not dared to bring the Deutsch citation to the House for action. Administration leaders reported that Rankin could not get more than 75 votes on the contempt motion.

When Maisel took the stand, Rankin and McQueen proceeded to subject him for an hour to gruelling cross-examination without giving him a chance to testify to what he knew.

Their strategy was finally halted for a time when Reps. Domengeaux, Kearney, Green, Ervin, and Pickett objected and asked that Maisel be allowed to tell his story. Seeing that he was beaten, Rankin gave in.

Later on when Mrs. Rogers tried to ask the witness some questions, McQueen objected, which drew this caustic retort from the Congresswoman:

"This is a committee investigation. I will ask questions in my own way and in my own time."

This finally silenced McQueen for the day and allowed Maisel to say on the basis of talks with officials and doctors and his own investigation that:

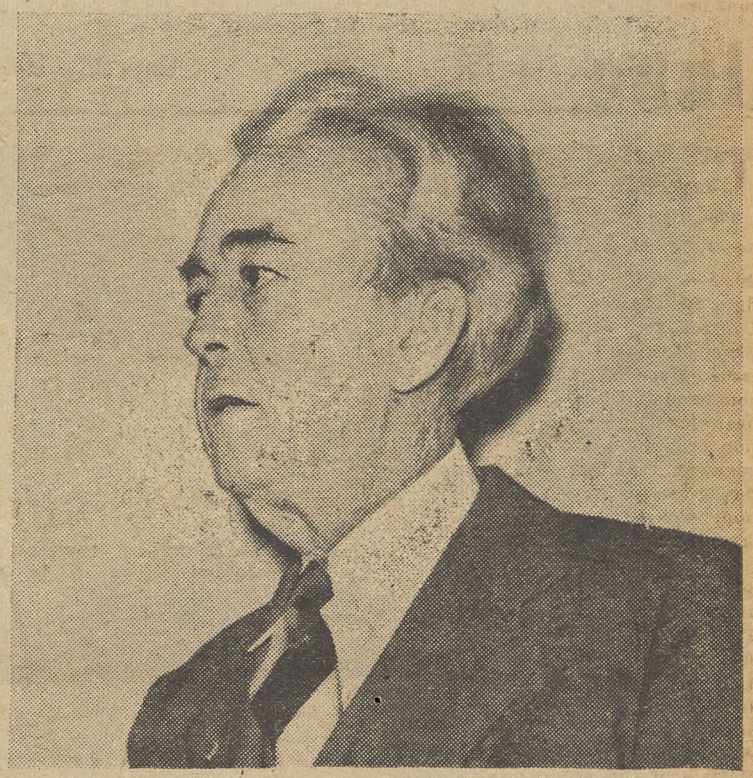
He had reports on beatings of patients at VA hospitals, which were based on letters from their relatives, which he offered to submit to the committee.

Some VA hospitals were so overcrowded that diet kitchens were used for wards, with the result that food prepared at a central kitchen at the Castle Point, N. Y., hospital was served cold.

Modern surgery was not used sufficiently at veterans' hospitals, a condition that resulted in more deaths and fewer recoveries than in similar institutions run by States and counties.

Many VA hospitals are understaffed and poorly staffed.

He had seen a number of instances of callousness on the part of doctors.



For 13 consecutive terms, Rep Rankin (Polltaxer, Miss) has been a member of the House, was elected in 1944 by only 17,493 persons.

Hope for Labor Consultation Grows at UNCIO

By HARRY READ

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26—Adoption by the American delegation this week of a proposal originally advanced by the CIO, virtually assured organized labor, on both national and international levels, of a place in implementing the World Constitution for Peace being drafted here at the United Nations Conference on International Problems.

The proposal is predicated on the insistence of CIO President Philip Murray in the opening days of the Conference that recognition of human rights be accorded a principal place in the World Charter which is expected to outlaw fascism in all its assorted forms.

Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey, who remained here to represent CIO as consultant after President Murray was called back east, adhered closely to the established CIO formula of advocating measures that benefit all the people. As a result CIO found flocking to its support the big business groups, the farm organizations and the educational consultants. Their example was followed by the rest of the consultants who represent the balance of the 42 organizations holding consultative status here.

There had been a tendency among members of the American delegation headed by Secretary of State Stettinius, with a resulting influence on delegates of other nations, to treat the entire subject matter from a purely political standpoint. Carey's sustained insistence that the people of this nation have preferred to keep determination of their economic affairs largely in their own hands, changed the whole approach of the consultants and delegates alike.

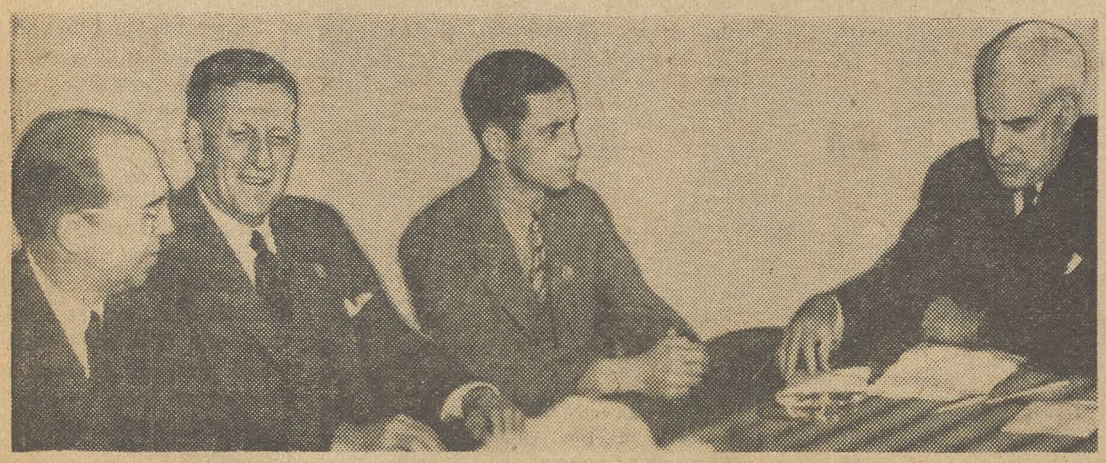
As a result, the American delegation has now tentatively agreed to an addition to the chapter of the Dumbarton Oaks agreement which sets up an economic and social council of the world organization. This tentative amendment reads as follows:

"The economic and social council shall be authorized to make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations, international, and where appropriate, national, which are concerned with matters within the competence of the council."

This amendment was drafted as a re-wording of the proposal made last week by the consultants that the council should "from time to time arrange conferences with and receive recommendations from major non-governmental organizations, national and international, which are concerned with matters within the competence of the council." The consultants' amendment was in turn a rephrasing of the orignial CIO proposal.

The proposal for participation of non-governmental organizations in the work of the economic and social council now backed by the American delegation, was unanimously approved unofficially at a dinner given by CIO Monday night of this week to representatives of organized labor in attendance at the conference. Present at Carey's invitation were Peter Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand; Michael Tarasov, USSR; J. F. Walsh, Australia; Francisco Aguirre, Cuba; H. T. Liu, China; Haakon Lie, Norway; Mr. Goodwin, Canada; and Martin H. Miller, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Robert Watt, AFL consultant, had planned to attend but was prevented by other business from doing so.

The status in the World Constitution of the International Labor Organization, a tri-partite body composed of industry, labor and government, which was established by the old League of Nations, has not yet been finally determined. There had been discussions of including it by name as a governmental agency in the set-up of the economic and social council, but there apparently has been a change in sentiment against its specific mention until its constitution has been liberalized to accord direct participation in its affairs of all bona fide labor organizations throughout the world.



James Carey meets with Stettinius during consultants meeting. Left to right are: Robert M. Gaylord, Nat. Association of Manufacturers; David A. Simmons, American Bar Association; James B. Carey, CIO, and Edward R. Stettinius.

Murray Urges 20% Wage Increases Now

WAGE increases of at least 20 per cent are urgently needed to stave off economic collapse after the War, Pres. Murray told President Truman in his first call at the White House since FDR's death.

Murray left a copy of a CIO wage policy statement, originally released May 14, which President Truman said that he would study carefully with Stabilization Director Vinson. (See CIO News, May 21.)

Excerpts from the statement follow:

"Cutbacks are under way, workers have been laid off, and the reconversion period has begun. A formulation of wage policy to meet this condition is not a problem of the future but an immediate necessity so that workers may be able to buy enough and so that employers will be able to estimate both labor costs and consumer demand.

"The new policy should be directed to maintaining full production and full employment. Expansion, not contraction, of purchasing power, therefore, must now be our objective. Take-home pay must be at least as high as at present to sustain national income. Merely maintaining current hourly wage rates is not enough. A substantially reduced workweek, down-grading, and the shift back to lower-paid occupations make it essential to increase wage rates to make up for the resultant loss of earnings.

"Such a policy would not require any general upward price adjustments nor, with proper price controls, initiate any inflationary spiral. In 1944 price levels were far enough above costs to yield $25 billion of profits before taxes. Production for war purposes has passed its peak and production for civilian purposes will be on the increase. Thus, purchasing power is declining as more goods become available for consumers.

"Labor's earlier argument that wage rates must be increased to keep pace with the cost of living still holds good, and would necessitate an upward adjustment of at least 10 per cent, using the most conservative estimates. But such an adjustment would make no allowance for the increase in labor productivity, which in over four years may be estimated conservatively as 10 per cent or more.

"Thus, a 20 per cent increase in basic wage rates is necessary simply to restore pre-war relationships between wage rates, prices and productivity per man-hour. But unless labor receives an even larger share of what it produces than in 1940, when ten million workers were jobless, even more workers will be unemployed.

"An immediate increase in basic wage rates is essential, equalling at least 17 cents in steel and similar amounts in other industries."

June 10-17 Is "Fight Inflation Week"

THE week of June 10-17 is "Fight Inflation Week." Nineteen organizations have banded together to issue a call to action, and have pledged to carry through the fight against inflation.

The Price Control Act expires on June 30, and the first item on the order of business is to fight for the renewal of the Price Control Act, and the agency for which President Harry S. Truman issued a special "word of deserved commendation. . . . Had it not been for OPA and the stabilization program we should have had runaway inflation. . . . Congress has given us a good law and I hope Congress will extend that law for at least another year."

The call to action urged all members of the organizations and all citizens to carry on this fight. The organizations pledging themselves are: Nathan E. Cowand for the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Mrs. Faye Stephenson of the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries, Kathryn McHale of the American Association of University Women, Mrs. Joseph H. Welt for the National Council of Jewish Women, Rev. Francis McPeak of the Council of Social Action, Congregational and Christian Churches, Mildred Gutwillig of the National Federation Settlements, Willard Givens of the National Association, Lelia Massey of the American Home Economics Association, Elisabeth Christman of the National Woman's Trade Union League, Colsten Warne of the Consumers Union, Katharine Armitage of the League of Women Shoppers, Millard Rice of the Disabled American Veterans, Ruth Craven of the National Council of Catholic Women, Mary McLoed Bethune of the National Council of Negro Women, A. F. Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Mrs. Laura Essman of the Ladies Auxiliary Railroad Labor Organizations, Mrs. James W. Irvin of the National Board of the YWCA. Mrs. Herman Lowe, President of the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries.

The call to action points out that the "danger to inflation is greater than ever before. That there must be no negotiated peace with inflation through special interest amendments, no compromise with black markets. Rationing must continue to assure fair sharing, and to enable us to help prevent starvation of liberated peoples. The OPA must not be crippled for lack of funds."

The organizations urge that during the week of June 10-17, and until the Price Control Act is passed—that all the members of the organizations signing the pledge let the people of "every community tell their Congressmen that they must renew the Act without inflationary amendments and must appropriate enough funds to enable the OPA to fight the black market."

The following 12 points were issued as a suggestion for action in each community to dramatize the need for continuing and strengthening OPA and to let Congress know what the people want:

1—Get interested organizations together in your community. Work up a number of projects for Fight Inflation Week to be done in your city.

2—Ask your Mayor (Governor, too, if there is any chance) to proclaim the week June 10-17 as Fight Inflation Week.

3—Visit the editors of your papers. Discuss the urgent need for continuing price control and rationing. Stress the need to protect our servicemen and their families from inflation. Urge them to write editorials; give news coverage.

4—Get in touch with your religious leaders. Ask them to arrange sermons in the churches June 10-17 stressing our moral responsibility to help feed the people we have liberated from Nazi terror. Ask them to point out that we must continue price control and rationing here for some time if we are to meet that responsibility and still see to it that our food is fairly divided among us.

5—Draw up a petition addressed to your Congressman urging him to work and vote for renewal of the price control act without amendments and with full appropriation.

6—Get out a leaflet explaining the urgency of the campaign and calling upon people to write their Congressman.

7—Arrange community meetings with prominent community speakers.

8—Cover meetings of organizations, leaflets, postcards, petitions.

9—Arrange radio broadcasts during Fight Inflation Week.

10—Get everybody writing letters.

11—Arrange a housewife-retailer meeting at which both groups pledge to fight the black market by refusing to buy black market food.

12—Arrange a demonstration which will interest people and get publicity during Fight Inflation Week. For instance have a caravan or float which goes from block to block with big signs and a loudspeaker to get signatures for petitions, distribute leaflets and help housewives write postcards. Or have a baby carriage parade with suitable signs.

A final word of advice was: "And plan to keep your campaign going until the law and appropriation are passed."

What Will Your Dollar Buy?

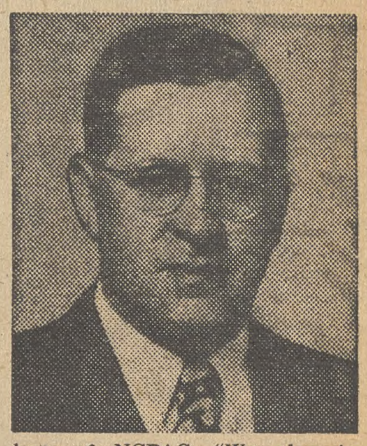
A League of Women Voters Chart

Elmer Benson Heads NCPAC

ELMER Benson, scholarly and earnest former Governor of Minnesota, declared in a press interview in Washington this week that his first official act as Chairman of the National Citizens Political Action Committee was to assure President Harry S. Truman of his committee's support in "fulfillment of the goals of Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

Governor Benson is the new acting chairman of the Executive Council of NCPAC. Sidney Hillman remains as honorary chairman.

Benson will spend his time in the field, working to broaden the



base of NCPAC. "We plan to broaden both the scope of the committee and the work," he said. "We will continue our friendly cooperative working relationship with CIO-PAC, sharing the same offices in New York City, but will devote our time and make every effort to have farmers and business men predominate in our committee."

"You might mention in passing that both the chairman and vice chairman are farmers," laughed Benson. He referred to Vice Chairman James G. Patton of the National Farmers Union who was also present. Benson owns a 520 acre farm in western Minnesota.

Benson declared that he was well impressed with the record of President Truman both as Senator and as President. He declared that NCPAC would continue to support men and issues, that NCPAC was interested not in a partisan Democratic Congress, but a "democratic Congress with a small d."

"If we can have a paid field worker in every hamlet, we'll have it," declared Benson. NCPAC hopes to have an organization in every state. NCPAC hopes also to open a legislative office in the nation's capital.

There are 800 organizations represented on the National Executive Council, guided by a steering committee. "If we had a meeting of our member organizations," declared Benson, "we'd have a pretty good sized convention."

At present NCPAC looks toward continuing to improve the calibre of the Congress in 1944. By 1948 they hope to help get out a vote of 75,000,000. "One way to do that would be to wipe out the poll tax," said Benson.

NCPAC's program is nonpartisan political action to afford a "broad base upon which citizens from every walk of life may work in unison with the forces of organized labor, farm, business and professional groups for: Complete and final victory; A just and durable peace; Attainment of President Roosevelt's Economic Bill of Rights; Elimination of racial discrimination; Attainment of full voting rights.

CIO Opens Dept. Of Intl. Affairs

THE CIO has opened a Department of International affairs and has appointed Michael Ross as Director of the Department, President Philip Murray announced this week.

CIO participation in the World Trade Union Congress dramatized the growing need for maintaining relations with the labor movements of other countries. Michael Ross as director of the department will conduct the CIO's official business with representatives of international labor. He will also serve as CIO representative and liaison with the State Department and other agencies of the federal government whose interests are in foreign affairs.

Michael Ross represented the CIO in recent meetings in Paris and London as well as at San Francisco where he was liaison officer for the members of the Administrative Committee of the World Trade Union Congress.

Ross was born in England and worked in the British Labor Party and trade union movement. He has also lived in various other European countries, and "has wide experience in this field," declared President Murray.

New Wage Policy Urgently Needed

CIO's demand for a 20% increase in basic wage rates has been carried to the White House by Pres. Philip Murray and is now under consideration by top government officials.

The urgent necessity for a new formulation of wage policy is obvious to American working people who are already suffering from reduced purchasing power as a result of the reconversion under way since V-E Day. But it also needs to be widely understood by the general public, which will suffer too unless the proper adjustments are made.

The CIO has long led the fight for revision of the Little Steel formula to adjust wage rates to increased living costs. It warned that unless this was done before V-E Day, the whole country as well as labor would suffer from the most serious economic madadjustments as reconversion got under way.

These new problems are now upon us, and every one of CIO's previous arguments is fortified by actual experience.

With the cutbacks, layoffs, reduced working hours and downgrading of a reconversion period, it is no longer enough merely to maintain current hourly wage rates.

It now becomes even more essential to increase them substantially to preserve take-home pay and to prevent a serious reduction in workers' purchasing power.

More than this, if full production and full employment are to be maintained, and a disastrous economic slump is to be averted, there will have to be not only no contraction, but on the contrary an expansion of purchasing power to maintain and increase the demand for consumers' goods which will hereafter become increasingly available, as war production is cut back.

CIO's case for an immediate 20% increase in basic wage rates is based on two main factors: (1) the need for at least a 10% increase to bring wage rates into line with living costs, as most conservatively estimated; and (2) the need for at least an additional increase of 10% to compensate labor for its greatly increased productivity over the last four years.

Even such a 20% increase, however, as Murray points out, will do no more than to restore pre-war relationships between wage rates, prices and productivity per man-hour. Under those circumstances some ten million workers were jobless in 1940.

So it is obvious that merely to restore this status quo is not enough, and that labor's purchasing power and its share of what it produces will have to be still further increased if we are to avert more unemployment and develop an expanding economy.

All this does not mean, however, that the CIO is asking that the lid be taken off wages and prices while the war with Japan is still raging in full force.

The CIO recognizes that wage controls must be maintained, at least until the end of the war. All it is asking at the moment is that wages be so adjused as to achieve effective economic stabilization.

Nor will CIO's wage demands necessitate any price increases or lead to more inflation, if proper price controls are enforced, since profit levels are so high as to be able to absorb the necessary wage adjustments.

If CIO's wage policy receives the study and consideration to which it is entitled, it will be found to be a noteworthy contribution to the economic welfare of the whole country and to our war effort, and it will receive the public support that is necessary to make it effective.

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

ONE OF THE clearest lessons of the San Francisco conference is the indivisibility of domestic and foreign policy.

The CIO has never fallen for the notion that there is some kind of wall between the two, or that labor can concentrate solely on its domestic interests, leaving foreign affairs to governments and diplomats.

It has recognized that peace and war are fully as vital labor concerns as are wages and jobs; and that wages and jobs themselves are directly at stake in foreign trade, Bretton Woods and all other phases of international planning.

That is why the CIO has taken the lead for international labor unity and for labor representation at all international conferences.

But the UNCIO has also shown the indivisibility of domestic and foreign policy by revealing how strongly the United States delegation has been influenced by domestic pressures and considerations.

★ ★ ★

Because of Roosevelt's justly famous world leadership, it was too hastily assumed by many that the delegation he appointed would follow through in the spirit of his policies; and there have been many disappointments with its actual performance.

Roosevelt was known as the outstanding champion of United Nations unity, and particularly of the closest and friendliest relations between the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain, upon whose mutual cooperation world peace and prosperity most depend.

He was also known as the outstanding foe of fascism everywhere, and regarded Argentina as the chief source of fascist infection in the western hemisphere.

Roosevelt's name was associated with the 60 million jobs program for full employment. He saw the importance of world labor organization as a popular prop for the world organization of the nations. And he sympathized strongly with the aspirations of colonial peoples for self-government and national independence.

So there was much hope that the United States would assume leadership at San Francisco against any fascist penetration of UNCIO, against attempts to divide the Soviet Union from the other nations, for the self-determination of all peoples, for the promotion of full employment, and for a greater voice for world labor.

★ ★ ★

Unfortunately, the United States delegation at San Francisco has fallen far short of such expectations.

It earned the scathing criticism of CIO President Murray by taking the lead against representation for the World Trade Union Conference, which was supported by a number of other nations and actually approved by a conference committee until the United States secured reversal of this committee's action.

It led the fight for the admission of Fascist Argentina. It did little to combat, and in some respects helped to feed, the virulent propaganda designed to create an anti-Soviet division.

Instead of taking moral leadership on behalf of independence for subject peoples, it joined with the colonial powers in opposing insertion of the word "independence" as a goal for countries under trusteeship.

It even opposed including the promotion of "full employment" in the charter as one of the purposes of international economic and social cooperation.

★ ★ ★

To understand such attitudes, it must be explained at once that Roosevelt did not appoint a delegation wedded to his policies.

On the contrary, he included opponents as well as supporters his policies, so that the delegation might be broadly representative and might forestall Senate opposition such as wrecked President Wilson's plans.

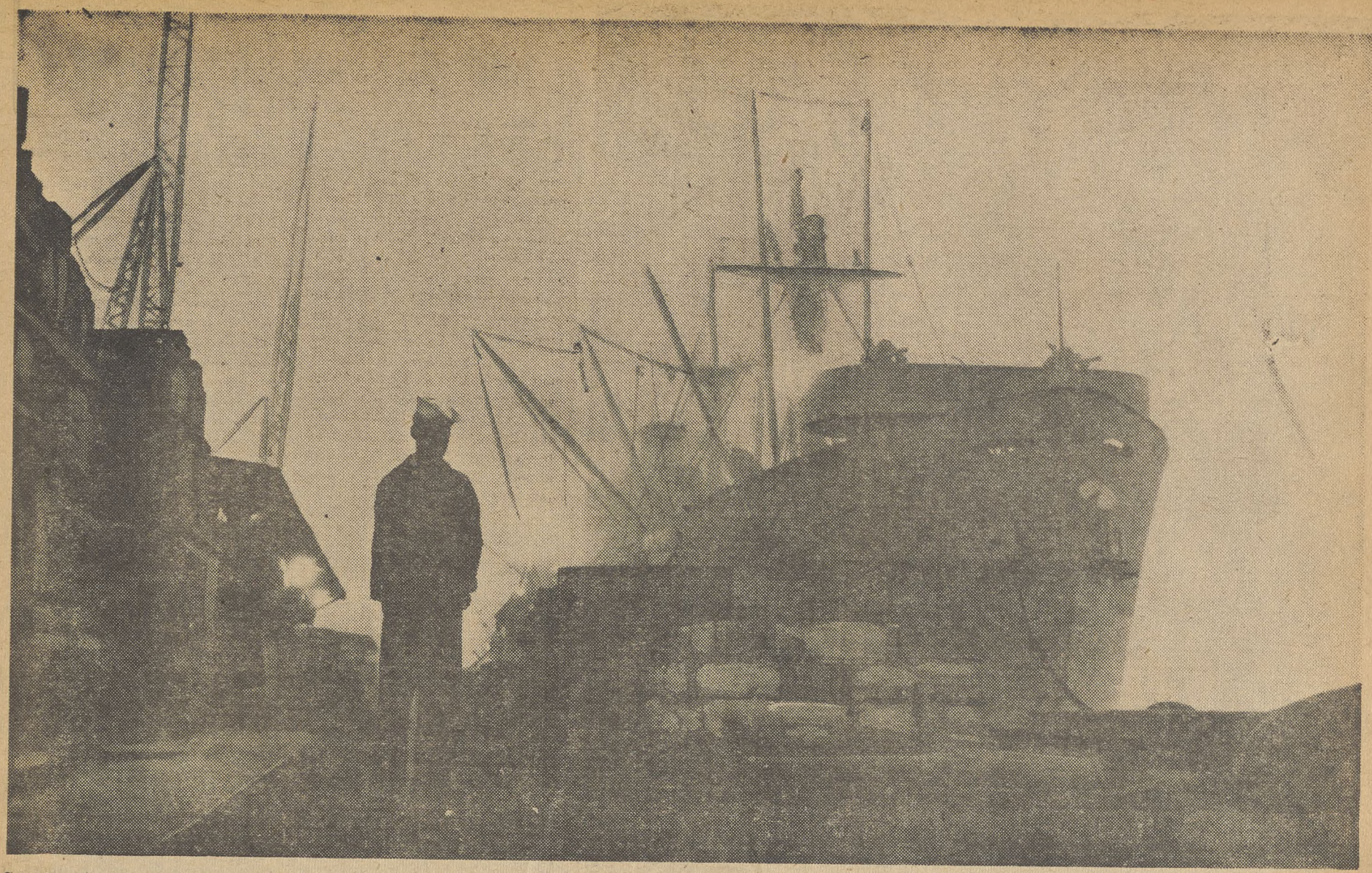
So the U. S. delegation includes tory Republicans like Sen. Arthur Vandenberg (Mich.) and Rep. Charles Eaton (N. J.) and other administration opponents, who have had their way too often at San Francisco by threatening Congressional opposition.

Vandenberg and Eaton, for instance, are reliably reported to have opposed charter reference to "full employment" on the same kinds of grounds that they oppose full employment plans domestically.

And other international attitudes of the U. S. delegation were similarly determined by domestic political considerations.

In a word, labor has to cope in foreign affairs with the same line-up that opposes it in Congress on domestic issues.

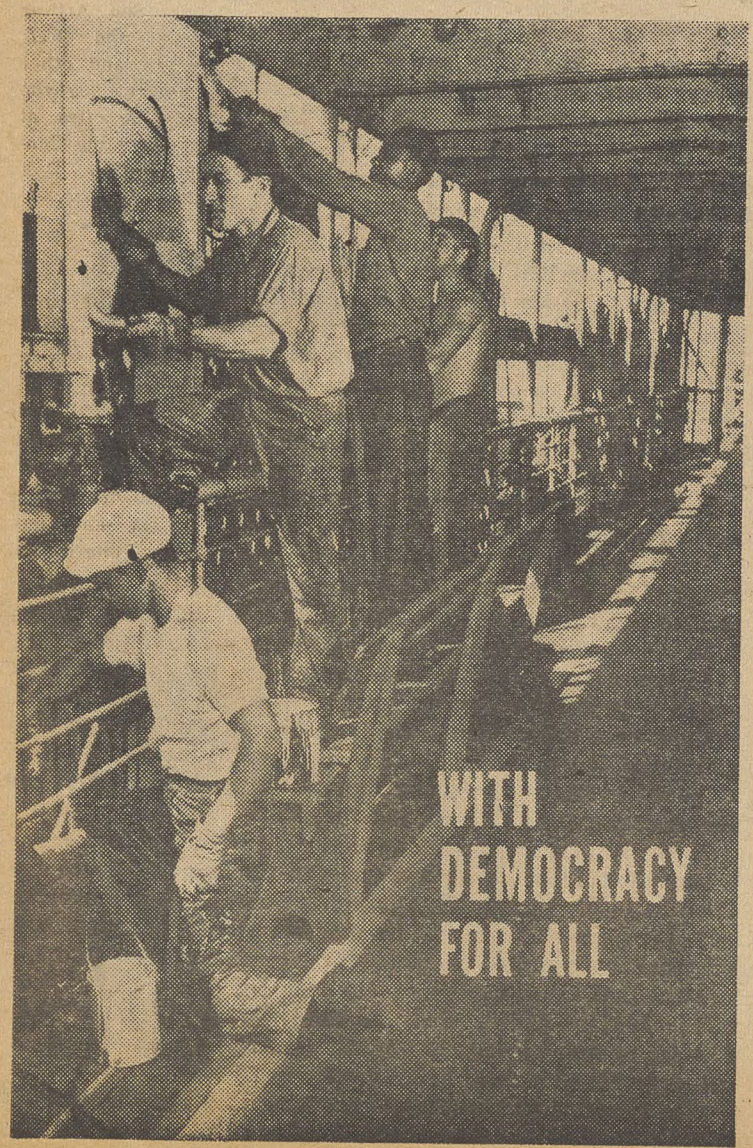
The CIO News
Congress of Industrial Organizations
Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer
Vice-Presidents
Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson
S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum
Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas
Len De Caux.....Editor and Publicity Director
Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C.
Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925
Vol. 8 May 28, 1945 No. 22



Supplies for MacArthur's men in the Pacific—and their Allies—have poured into this Australian port and hundreds of other ports since Japan first struck at Pearl Harbor. Today the Merchant Marine needs 115,000 more men to complete the long haul to victory in Tokyo.

National Maritime Day

All races and creeds work and fight together in the U. S. Merchant Marine. Section of newly unveiled photo-mural in CIO Natl. Maritime Union headquarters in New York shows Negro and white seamen at work painting their vessel.



TWELVE years ago, in the first year of FDR's administration, Congress set aside May 22 as National Maritime Day to honor the men and women who build and man the ships of America's merchant marine.

Since that time, and particularly since Pearl Harbor, we have built and manned the greatest merchant fleet in world history. Today we have 4,000 ships, more than 50 million deadweight tons; in one year we carried 77 million tons of supplies to the fighting fronts. Close to a quarter million men are in the American merchant marine.

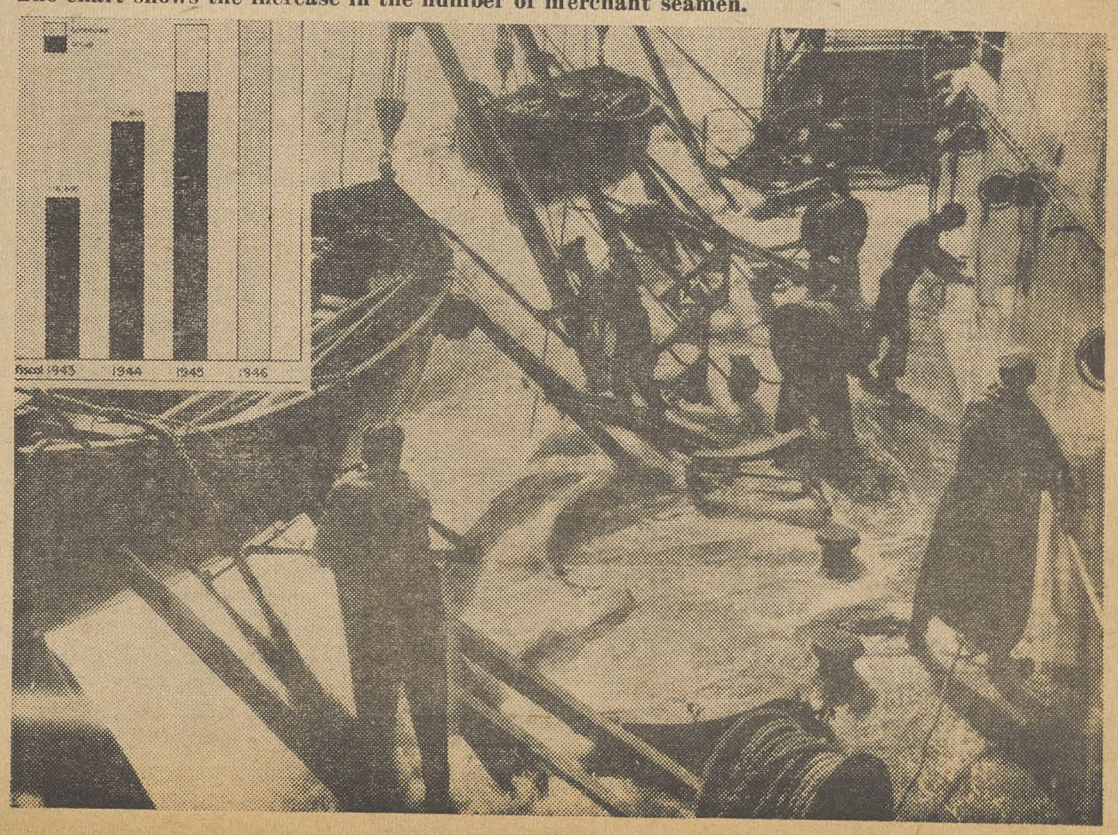
The U. S. merchant marine, built by members of the CIO Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, manned by members of the Natl. Maritime Union, the American Communications Assn., the Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn., has lost 6,000 men by enemy action.

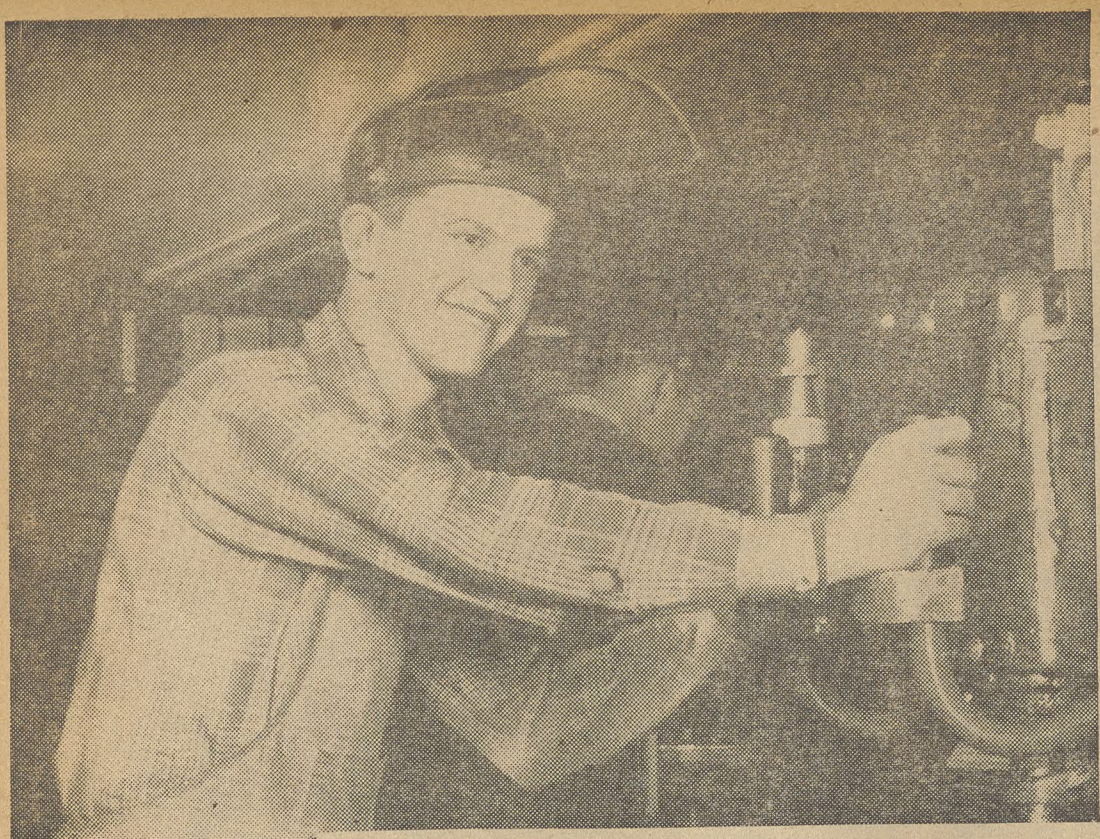
Yet today American seamen get no protection from the Wagner Act, from Social Security, from the Wage Hour Act. They still lack a "Seamen's Bill of Rights" similar to the GI Bill. Their base pay for a skilled AB is 42 cents an hour—and there are proposals to cut their earnings in half by eliminating the Atlantic war risk bonus.

Urging a strong and stable merchant marine after the war,—without which we cannot have full employment—Rep. Jackson (D., Wash.) said in Congress that seamen must have: "1. An adequate wage. 2. Continuous employment. 3. Enactment of the Seamen's Bill of Rights. 4. Revision of the various social security laws to give coverage to merchant seamen."

And in the Senate, Sen. White (R., Me.) added that our country wants "a merchant marine that will be abreast of the latest developments. It wants a sizable shipbuilding industry behind its merchant marine. It wants decent conditions for our seamen who cover the lanes of the seas in their ships."

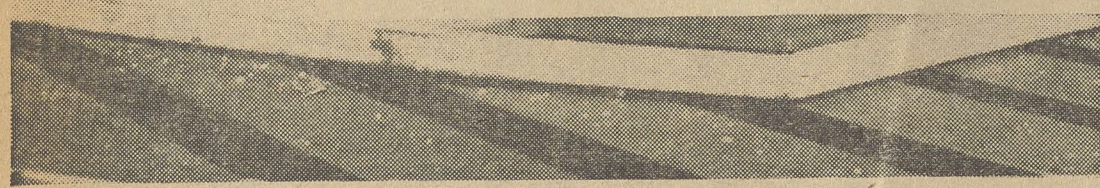
The chart shows the increase in the number of merchant seamen.





School and the Teen Age Workers

Story by
Pictures



1 WHEN this new machine came into the Bellanca Aircraft Corporation Plant in Newcastle, Delaware, none of the older men would volunteer to work on it. It was too big. But Teddy did. He is 16 years old, and has been working here since December, 1944. Teddy is called a router. He cuts aluminum from a jig for airplane parts. He gets 80 cents an hour. Teddy's sleeves are taped up; and he wears a protector for his face. The hot aluminum flies all over the place as he works.

2 TEDDY'S family at Sunday dinner. L. to r. are: Teddy's mother, Hod w "Teddy" 16, and Johnny 14. They all live at 900 Brown Street in Wilm

"TEDDY" Manelski is 16 years old, and has been working for a half year now at the Bellanca Aircraft Corporation in Newcastle, Delaware. The Bellanca Aircraft Corporation is an important war plant. It subcontracts for component parts of the Navy Helldiver, C-46's, TBM3's, transport patrol boats, and parts of the Mars, the Navy Transport plane, in addition to innumerable other vital war machines. Teddy himself is doing more than a man's job. When the huge machine he is now working on came into the plant, the company asked for volunteers. None of the older men would volunteer. The job looked too big, too hard. But Teddy volunteered. And he's been working with a head shield as a protector while the hot aluminum splashed all about him ever since.

Teddy began by working in the shipyards last summer. He thought it would be temporary, and he would go back to school in the fall. He did go back to school. He really wanted to stay there, too. And his parents wanted him to stay. But he just couldn't get interested in school work again. Teddy was going to a vocational high school, and the work there seemed like play work, after the shipyards. He didn't study. He was doing poorly. His father took him to task.

"Teddy," he said: "You're either going to settle down and study, or you quit and go to work." So he went to work in December of 1944, at the Bellanca Aircraft Corp., and quit high school in the eleventh grade.

He makes $31 a week. He gives his mother $20 which has enabled the family to purchase a house, clothe the children "for the first time in their lives." Teddy keeps ten or eleven dollars, out of which he purchases his own clothes, including shirts for $3.50; goes to the movies every night; gives his kid brothers quarters whenever they ask for some spare change. His only savings since he's been working are eight $25 bonds, deducted from his pay. As to his future, he has no plans. He thinks he'll work at Bellanca until he's 18, and then there's the Army.

Teddy's father would have liked to have Teddy finish school. He is a leather worker, member of a CIO union, and thinks a high school education is valuable. "But after all he wouldn't study."

There are two hundred or more teen age workers in the Bellanca Aircraft plant, nearly 10% of the total working force. And in 1944 in Delaware 6,500 boys and girls like Teddy left High School to work in similar plants. In the country the figures are more alarming.

In the summer of 1943 some five million boys and girls from 14 through 17 years of age went to work. When the schools opened in the fall there were one million fewer boys and girls enrolled in America's high schools than in the year before we entered the war. The child labor and youth employment figures for the country have been radically changed during the war years 1940 to 1944.

In the two decades preceding 1940 child labor had been steadily decreasing. It fell from nearly two and a half million in 1920, to about one million in 1940. During these four war years, urgent demands for all kinds of manpower, high wartime wages, patriotic pressures and social restlessness have pushed the numbers of teen age workers to this high.

More than seven times as many teen age workers (14-17) went to work in 1943 as had in 1940. In the spring of 1944, the figure was 3,000,000, of which 1,000,000 were in the 14-17 age group. During the summer months the total figure swelled to 5,000,000.

The situation has become so alarming that the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, the U. S. Office of Education, the War Manpower Commission, educators and community leaders are now urging

6 TEDDY cut his finger on the aluminum jig. The nurse at the Bellanca Aircraft plant gave him first aid.

7 MARY Hepburn is the shop steward and is proud of Teddy who is also a member of the United Auto Workers Union (CIO).

8 TEDDY sits out to sun himself during his half hour lunch period. About 10% of the working force are teen agers.

9 TEDDY brings his lunch in a paper bag; he buys coffee and pie to finish up with at the shop canteen.

Helen Kay
by Rebecca Snyder

g Manelski, Teddy's father John, Henry 15, Anthony 10, Thaddeus
ngton, Delaware.

that school is **priority number one** for America's youth.

They give the following as reasons for the increase:

A desire to earn money. "Jobs are easy to get; pay is good. Money in the pocket makes you your own boss, and you can have a good time."

A desire to help the Nation. "Uncle Sam wants everybody to fight or work. Youngsters can't go to war, but they can take jobs."

Desire to help the family. In millions of homes where the adults are either in the service or at work, a young person is apt to be out of things or in the way. But getting a job helps to get attention, add to the family income, and put you on a par with the patriotic older members.

Doubt of the Future: These teen age boys and girls are children of the depression. They and their parents remember when jobs were hard to get. They are fearful of a lack of jobs when the war is over. Better work now while jobs are plentiful. School can wait.

Doubt of education. Youngsters cannot be expected to take the long view of education and balance its values against immediate pleasures or economic returns. Nor can they anticipate the difficulties in returning to school after breaking off.

The danger to the nation in the employment of young workers of 14-17 is great. The Children's Bureau points out that:

Accidents are most frequent among young workers. Immature judgment and recklessness leads to accidents.

Teen age workers move restlessly from job to job. The Chief of the Bureau of Attendance of Cleveland's Board of Education reports that a third of some 12,000 youths studied were shifting from job to job.

The health of America's youth becomes jeopardized with such employment. Doctors say the rapid growth of the middle teens makes them undergo many physical and emotional changes. This maturing process throws an added strain upon the young worker and makes him especially susceptible to unfavorable health conditions that may alter the course of his physical development. Safeguarding the health of America's youth should be a public concern.

The CIO Teachers have put up a standard of a minimum of a high school education for every American boy and girl. They also condemn as outdated the mechanical separation of "academic high schools and vocational high schools." Education for democracy should include both.

Some communities were able to initiate school and work programs. In Los Angeles, schools have a four-four plan, with four hours in school and four hours on the job. Last year 20,000 students were employed and 16,000 of these maintained school programs which insured graduation. Other cities had similar, more limited programs.

"Our boys and girls are the true measure of our nation's strength," said President Philip Murray. The Children's Bureau urges labor to join with other groups in organization of a community-wide "Go To School Committee." Campaign material can be procured from the Department of Labor. They urge giving the facts in the shop, and seeing that posters are displayed and that shop stewards talk with young workers about the importance of school; and help in the promotion of recommended standards for part-time school and part time work programs for young

In urging education for the young, they suggest: "He's winning his service stripes. Are you winning your diploma? Point out that soldiers study too. It takes training to keep pace with the great advances in skills going on now in wartime. There'll be more when the war is won. Get your education now."

3 **TEDDY'S favorite meeting place is the Candy Kitchen, where the boy's buy their milk shakes and ice cream sodas. Teddy has $10 a week to spend on himself. "A lot of money," he admits and likes it. The boy next to him works in the shipyards.**

4 **TEDDY goes to the movies every single night of the week. It is his favorite recreation. Of the five boys in this picture, only two are in school at present. The others are working in the local shipyards, and in the aircraft plant.**

5 **TEDDY gathers his gang at the corner grocery store. The boys like to bowl. They also play cards, shoot crap, and kid each other about girls. Most of these boys are already working. Only a few of them are still going to the local high school. Teddy lost interest in high school after one summer at the shipyards. When he returned to school in the fall, he just couldn't apply himself to school work. He preferred a job.**

Education Leaders and Organizers Pool Ideas

Here are some of the 125 delegates and visitors who attended the CIO regional education conference held last week in Chicago.

Clinton Golden, left, and Kermit Eby look over the pamphlet exhibit.

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

Organizers and education leaders of the CIO had a grand chance to swap ideas at the regional conference held by the National CIO's Dept. of Education & Research last week-end in Chicago, and they made the most of it.

Kermit Eby, director of the Department, in summing up what the conference felt should be the main functions of CIO education, boiled down the discussion to these main points:

- The program should be aimed to serve organizing, and to teach CIO members, new and old, about the aims of trade unionism.
- It should serve unions by presenting them with methods that will help them to function effectively.
- Sharp emphasis was laid on the need of training shop stewards, as the key people in maintaining the union.
- The relation of unions to government and the necessity of understanding the present government set-up as it affects labor was stressed.
- A closer relationship in educational work should be maintained between various CIO organizations, including the Political Action Committee, so that new pamphlet material and methods developed may be made available to all and duplication eliminated.

A highlight of the conference was a dinner speech by Clinton Golden, assistant to the President of the CIO United Steelworkers, who drew upon his years of experience in educational, administrative and organizing work in the trade union movement, in outlining a CIO education program.

The union is the base upon which all really successful educational work must be built, he said. It must be developed from within the union, not superimposed from without.

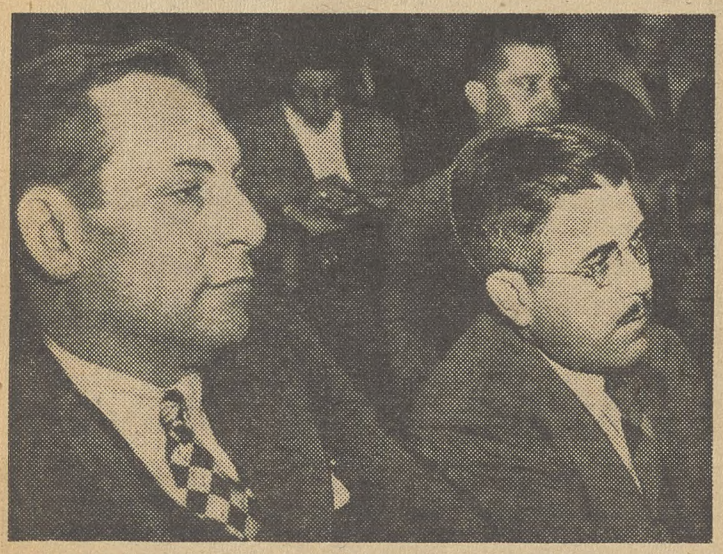
"If we are to maintain our social gains and make the contribution of which organizations of labor are capable to the progress and well-being of mankind, we must make use increasingly of the rich resources of accumulated knowledge and wisdom that education can make available," Golden said in conclusion.

George Guernsey, chairman of the Conference Planning Committee, who is making a survey of workers education throughout the country, told of the tremendous resources and modern techniques now available for use in educational work.

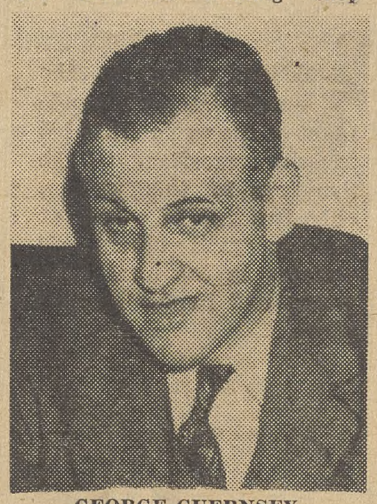
Other main speakers included Walter Harris, CIO regional director in Illinois, who talked about the relation of education to organizing. Mel Heinritz, sec.-treas., Wisconsin CIO Council, told how education can help get new members and Sam Evett, Steelworkers, outlined how it can help unions maintain their gains. C. W. Culbreath of the Ohio Farm Bureau spoke on the relationship of farmers and workers.

Jack Zeller, UAW Intl. education director proposed that CIO correspondence courses be started, and Edwin Schonfeld, education director, Farm Equipment Workers, outlined a course on collective bargaining.

These three (left to right) are Barbara Bates, British trade unionist now visiting in Chicago; Elizabeth Moore and Sadelle Berger, both from the United Electrical, Radio Workers.



Al Whitehouse, Kentucky CIO president (left) and Vin Sweeney, United Steelworkers' publicity director.



GEORGE GUERNSEY
Chairman of the Conference Planning Committee.

Svend Godfredsen, editor and educational director of the United Packinghouse Workers and Annette Van Howe, editor of a paper published by Dist. 1 of the same union.

From the Natl. CIO organizing staff, L. to R., Harry Harberthear, asst. regional director in Cincinnati; Irwin DeShetler, Kansas City director; and Gobel F. Cravens, Chicago representative.

By ELEANOR FOWLER
Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Auxiliaries

FIGHT Inflation Week is a special challenge for housewives. We know what a hard time we've been having to make ends meet with some overtime pay to help. Now, just when cutbacks are cutting pay checks, we find price control in serious danger.

The truth is that the special interest groups and their spokesmen in Congress hope to take advantage of the V-E Day feeling that the war is nearly over to gouge the public. Profits are more important than lives to them. They don't care if their efforts result in slowing war production and increasing the sacrifices our boys must make for Victory over Japan.

Senator Taft has actually proposed that as of next January, we end the wartime stabilization program. Remember him? He's the same Senator Taft who got an amendment into the price control law to forbid the requirement of grade labeling and to limit the power of OPA to control quality.

He's busy right now raising doubts about the San Francisco agreement. He's opposing the provision that there must be a unanimous vote of the permanent Council members before force is used to combat aggression. He wants us to forget that unless the big five do agree on such major decisions, the world peace machinery will break down.

In fact, you can be pretty sure when you see Taft's name attached to anything, that it isn't in the interests of the people of this country.

We do not have to base our opposition to weakening or scrapping price control on our distrust of Senator Taft, though. Most of us have seen or heard what happened to prices after the last war.

There's a very effective chart which Mr. Bowles used in presenting his testimony to Congress on the need for renewal of the stabilization act. It shows that 43 per cent—almost half—of the rise in living costs due to the last war took place **after** the armistice. 91 per cent of the rise in rents occurred after the war was over, 47 per cent of the rise in clothing, 37 per cent of the rise in food.

Just imagine what would happen if we relaxed price control now when the war is not over. There's a world-wide food shortage. OPA and WPB both tell us clothing will probably be scarce for at least two years. In most war production areas housing is terribly short. What we need actually is tighter price control.

How can we get that?

The answer is very simple. Tell your Congressman and Senators how you feel. Let them hear that you want the price control act renewed with no weakening amendments. Let them know that you support a large appropriation for OPA so they can do a more effective job of enforcing price ceilings and combatting black markets.

Get your friends and neighbors busy. Help organize community meetings, door-to-door canvassing with petitions, and streams of letters and post cards to Washington.

The Price Control Act may be up in the Senate as you read this.

WIRE YOUR SENATORS

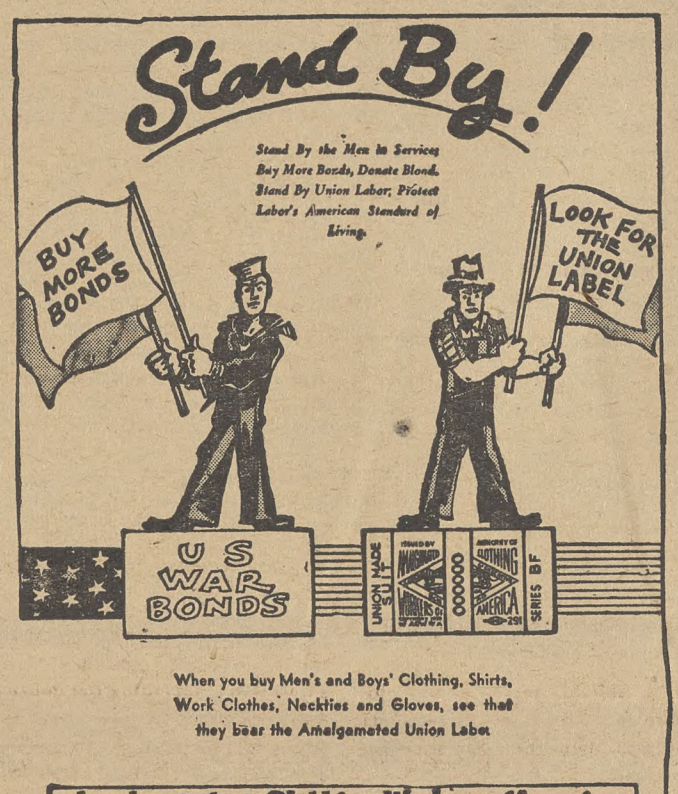
Remember the allotment checks of the families of our boys in the Pacific won't increase if prices rise. It's up to us to protect them as well as ourselves.

'Good Schools For All' a Myth

CHARGING that a difference of 60 to 1 exists in educational opportunity in the United States today, the CIO, in its monthly Economic Outlook supports federal aid to education.

"The job of educating America for its great responsibilities in the years ahead is not a local problem," the Outlook stated in an article entitled "Good Schools for All—The American Myth."

Citing a study by the American Council on Education, the Outlook points out that whereas some pupils are being educated in fancy classrooms supported by $6,000 each year, twice as many are taught in classrooms on which less than $100 a year is spent.



When you buy Men's and Boys' Clothing, Shirts, Work Clothes, Neckties and Gloves, see that they bear the Amalgamated Union Label

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
15 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK N.Y.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

PAPER WORKERS LOCAL 356 UNION MADE CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

LET MILPRINT FURNISH YOUR

CIO STATIONERY

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES

MILPRINT, Inc.

431 WEST FLORIDA STREET
MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN

Over 750 CIO Employees

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

L. J. IMBER COMPANY
Founded by L. J. Imber, Formerly of Green Duck Co.

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS
for ADVERTISING
UNION DUES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS
EMPLOYEES' BADGES
Recognized Union Labels
No Charge for Designs and Sketches
Also Specializing in
Light and Heavy Stamping
Coining and Embossing
Small, Intricate and Special Stampings.
Tools and Dies
N. Y. Representative
HERBERT R. LERMAN
AL. 4-3356
37 E. 14th St.
Detroit Representative
CLARENCE L. HOULE
CAD. 9085
424 Book Bldg.
L. J. IMBER COMPANY BRUnswick 7815
1725-41 W. North Ave.
CHICAGO, 22, ILLINOIS

FLAGS EMBLEMS

TEDDY'S
UNION LABEL STORE
Union Dues Buttons
Lapel Buttons
Campaign Buttons
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
Convention Badges
American Flags
Organization Flags
Parade Caps and Emblems
Brief Cases, Secretary Cases, Bill Folds
231 So. Wells St., Chicago, Illinois
Phone Webster 4104

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

STATIONERY

PAPER WORKERS LOCAL 356 UNION MADE CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
LET MILPRINT FURNISH YOUR
CIO STATIONERY
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES
MILPRINT, Inc.
431 WEST FLORIDA STREET
MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN
Over 750 CIO Employees

Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

R. G. Davidson, USA Intl. Rep., Philadelphia, reports following election victories: Globe Hoist Co., Chestnut Hill, Pa., CIO 79, against 12; Geo. W. Swift, Jr., Inc., Trenton, N. J., CIO 71, against 22; American Brake Shoe Co., American Manganese Steel Division, New Castle, Del., CIO 74, against 39; Economy Engineering & Machine Works, Chester, Pa., cross check among 19 employees showed 13 for CIO; John A. Roebling's Sons Co., Trenton, N. J. (timekeepers and inspectors) CIO 54, against 14.

Carey E. Haigler, CIO Reg. Dir., Alabama, reports: Dorsey Brothers Trailer plant, Elba, Ala., UAW-CIO 128, no union 50. CIO Field Rep. K. G. Ingle and UAW Rep. G. W. Guest and S. E. Chambers are responsible for this fine victory.

UAW Reg. Dir. Paul E. Miley announces: Thompson Grinder, Springfield, Ohio, (run-off election) CIO 103, Company Union 100. Intl. Reps. Austin Patton and Robert Smith were in charge. At Universal Tool Co., CIO received 90 per cent of the votes cast. Intl. Rep. George Wilkins was in charge of the drive.

Walter H. Harris, CIO Reg. Dir., Chicago, reports: Chefford-Master Mfg. Co., Inc., Fairfield, Ill., (production & maintenance employees), UAW-CIO 387, against 297.

CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Bender, Maryland, advises: Seldner Co., Baltimore, ILWU-CIO 21, against 0. Intl. Rep. ILWU James Moore was in charge; Comfort Springs Co., CIO Furniture Workers 115, no union 4. UFWA Rep. Louis Gilbert was in charge.

E. L. Sandefur, CIO Reg. Dir., Carolinas, reports: Hans Rees Tannery, CIO Fur & Leather Workers 108, AFL 64, neither 4. Rep. Hardy Scott assisted by the CIO Regional Office are to be credited for this fine victory. Southern Co., CIO Stone & Allied Products Workers, 41, against 0. Rep. Sam H. Scott handled this campaign; U. S. Rubber Co., Charlotte, N. C., (cafeteria employees), CIO won by a substantial majority.

Helen Kingery, Dir. Pub. UOPWA-CIO, reports: International Harvester Co., Fort Wayne, Ind. (office & technical employees), CIO 558, against 278.

CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. John Majrillo, reports: John Deere Plow Co., Syracuse, N. Y., CIO Farm Equipment Workers 97, against 64.

Carey E. Haigler, CIO Reg. Dir., Birmingham, reports: Koppers Co., Wood Preserving plant, Montgomery, Ala., CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers 55, against 4. UGCCWA Field Rep. Harry Zebal was in charge.

Through Pres. Murray the CIO is asking that the Little Steel formula be changed and the workers granted a 20 per cent increase. This is essential if we are to protect the purchasing power of those employed and meet the cut-backs and unemployment ensuing. The purchasing power of the American workers must be maintained. Industry has lavish profits, larger than at any time in its history, even after the payments of all taxes. Take-home wages where plants are reducing the working week is going to be seriously impaired. Many are already having difficulty.

Pres. Murray called up Pres. Harry E. Truman to act—hoping he will see this thing clearly in the interest of the people of the nation and not in the interest of a selfish few who have gained tremendously by war profits while the workers have suffered through having wages frozen and soaring prices.

The UAW-CIO Executive Board is in session at this writing in Washington, D. C. Many UAW members are affected by these cut-backs. The USA-CIO Executive Board meets this week in Pittsburgh to discuss problems affecting the steel industry.

Those in the field must keep on untiringly organizing the unorganized so that we can meet the difficulties that will arise during the post-war period.

IWA Pact Covers 5,000 Plywood Men

A contract between plywood operators in the Douglas Fir industry in Oregon and Washington employing 5,000 workers, and unions affiliated with District 9, CIO Intl. Woodworkers of America has been renewed for five years. The union shop contract has been in force since 1940, with a record of no work stoppages since its inauguration, states Dist. 9 Pres. W. J. Baker.

Groups covered in the renewed contract represent about 60 per cent of the plywood operations in the Douglas Fir area.

White Collar Pay Increase Extended

White collar workers in the higher salary class can be granted automatic pay increases, the War Labor Board ruled last week in a decision involving some 6,000 salaried employes in 12 Westinghouse Electric plants.

The request to extend to the higher paid group the company's present practice of granting an automatic 10 per cent increase after six months' service to those making $250 or less a month was requested by the CIO United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Industry members dissented. The union's request for automatic in-grade progression from minimum to maximum of the salary range was denied, with labor members dissenting.

8,000 Fur Workers Win Job Security

Job security and paid vacations are the high spots of an agreement covering some 10,000 New York fur workers made this week between the CIO Intl. Fur & Leather Workers Union and the Associated Fur Coat & Trimming Manufacturers, Inc.

Ben Gold, the union's president, hailed the agreement as "the best we ever had." It brings to a successful conclusion a 15 months' struggle during which the employers defied a decision handed down by the War Labor Board and threatened a lock-out. Negotiations broke down repeatedly before agreement was finally reached.

The job security provision outlaws discharges except for just cause, which is to be determined by an impartial chairman. Previous agreements specified an open period in each year during which employers had the unrestricted right to discharge workers.

The vacation clause calls for one week's paid vacation, equivalent to the worker's regular earnings, for a season's employment, retroactive to 1944. The agreement also recognizes the WLB's order on equal division of work during 10 months of the year, continuation of restrictions on the number of employers engaged in productive work, and prohibition of contracting.

The agreement covers about 10,000 workers in 750 Association shops. Six hundred independent shops in addition have already signed agreements embodying these demands. In all, about 15,000 New York fur workers will be affected by the new agreement.

The pact which was unanimously approved by the fur workers at a big mass meeting this week, becomes effective upon ratification and will remain in force until February, 1948.

Union officials who headed the negotiations included Pres. Gold, Irving Potash, manager, and Joseph Winogradsky, asst. manager, Furriers Joint Council, and Jack Schneider, business agent.

Labor Bank Has New President

Election of Michael M. Nisselson as president of the Amalgamated Bank of New York to succeed Adolph Held, resigned, has been announced by Pres. Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

This pioneer labor bank sponsored by the ACW, established 22 years ago, was dedicated "to the service and advancement of the labor movement."

Since its inception it has transmitted $56,000,000 to more than a million persons abroad depending for their lives on remittances from friends and relatives in this country.

44 Years of Know-how

in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.

20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

Standard Oil Must Disband Company Union

The Standard Oil Co. of California has been ordered to disband the Standard Employes Assn., company union, and to cease unfair labor practices by the National Labor Relations Board.

This board decision was given last week after over two years of deliberation, hearings and appeals. The NLRB found that Standard Oil not only approved formation of the Employes Assn., but had financed and encouraged its operations.

During the court hearings, the CIO Oil Workers Organizing Committee has been actively organizing the Standard Oil plant at El Segundo, Calif., one of the nation's largest plants, in the face of stiff competition from both the company and its association.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY TROUBLE SHOOTER

ART by MORT MESKIN
STORY by COLE GREENE

COPYRIGHT NATL. CIO NEWS

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

Federal Action Needed Now

One of the most-used arguments against a Federal anti-polltax bill or a Federal bill to set up a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission is one that runs this way—let the states do it. After all, there's a lot of opposition to a Federal bill from certain sections of the country. They can—and do—stall Federal action. But in the states, where these people don't control, we can do business.

The argument is a misleading one, as state legislatures in Illinois and Alabama showed this week. In Illinois the State Senate killed a bill for a state FEPC by pigeon-holing it in committee. In Alabama the lower house killed a polltax repeal bill by an overwhelming vote of 70 to 25.

Up in New York the fight for a state FEPC bill took months. Other states have had similar tough campaigns—in Pennsylvania, for example, the campaign for a state FEPC did not succeed in passing a bill with teeth in it.

Of course, the opposition to Federal legislation against discrimination and other feudal hangovers is difficult to overcome. Certain Senators—even men of otherwise progressive outlook on many issues—are openly promising to filibuster both the polltax repeal and the FEPC bill to death.

But Federal action can be won, and when it does come, it obviates the need for 48 separate campaigns. It also allows the CIO and other forces behind progressive legislation to mobilize on a national scale, bringing the full weight of organized opinion to bear.

HR 7, the polltax repeal bill, will likely be voted upon in the House this week. After that, it goes to the Senate—where the filibuster is threatened.

The FEPC bills are ready for action in both House and Senate. In the House, HR 2232 has a discharge petition out on the floor that needs around 118 signatures to become effective. The Senate Labor and Education Committee has reported out S 101 by a vote of 12 to 5.

Renew your campaign for Federal action now on both these measures. State action alone will not do the trick.

Bretton Woods Wins

BRETTON WOODS: the House Banking and Currency Committee has reported out the Bretton Woods world trade agreement bill (HR 2211) by a sizable majority of 22 to 3. An early House vote is expected. GOP opposition, though defeated in the Committee, can still be vocal on the floor. Keep after your Congressman for a quick yes vote without amendments—and start on the Senate, where the bill now goes to Banking and Currency.

Ask Social Security Study

Following is a brief statement by CIO Pres. Murray on new social security amendments introduced this week by Sens. Wagner and Murray and Rep. Dingell.

"The CIO welcomes the introduction of a revised Social Security bill by Senators Wagner and Murray and Congressman Dingell and urges its members to lend every support to early hearings before the Congressional committees.

"The American people want an adequate system of Social Security throughout the country covering the widest possible group of Americans, including agricultural and domestic workers and the self-employed. We want to see the aged properly cared for.

"We expect early action on emergency unemployment compensation. Persons temporarily or permanently disabled should be properly protected by insurance. Where the blind, the aged, or dependent children and others in need of public assistance are not sufficiently provided for, the Federal government should aid the states in meeting these needs.

"Finally we favor early action to meet America's health needs. Our war production proves that Americans can afford the Social Security our people want and need.

"In the months immediately ahead the CIO proposes to conduct a nationwide discussion among CIO unions in preparation for presenting testimony at the forthcoming hearings."

Two Major Gains

Prospects for postwar peace and security have brightened considerably with two major victories in the House over the past two weeks—the 14 to 11 vote on the reciprocal trade agreements act and the 22 to three vote on the Bretton Woods bill.

Powerful Republican opposition to both bills kept them in committee for many weeks. Continuing talk of amendments served to distract attention from the main job of getting the bills to an early and decisive vote. But finally even the GOP had to yield and the bills are now ready for debate and vote.

Both the Bretton Woods and the reciprocal trade bill received strong CIO support, particularly the Bretton Woods measure. The support was given because CIO members realize that their own future was closely bound up with the two agreements for expanding world trade.

Support also came from businessmen, farmers, housewives and professional workers. The same kind of united effort is still needed, despite the success in winning favorable committee action, before the two bills become law.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

A quick tabulation of bills now before Congress.

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
NLRB appropriation.	Includes "Frey rider" that protects company unions; has $400,000 appropriation cut for NLRB; aimed to kill Wagner Act, wreck unions.	Frey rider and cut voted by House; now into Senate Appropriations Committee.	Wire your two Senators to restore cut, defeat all riders when the bill comes to Senate after House passage.
Reciprocal Trade. (HR 3240)	Renews government power to make world trade agreements by lowering tariff barriers here and abroad.	House vote expected by May 28. GOP opposed. Next to Senate.	Wire Senators to support without amendments.
Price Control. (SJ Res. 30)	Renews price control act.	GOP drive in Senate to wreck price control being sparked by Taft, Wherry, et al through Agriculture Committee report released this week.	Renew wires, letters to Senators urging renewal without amendments. Urge community action; prepare for "Fight Inflation Week."
FEPC (S 101; HR 2232)	Makes Fair Employment Practice Committee a permanent U. S. agency.	S 101 reported out. House bill still bottled up in Rules Committee; Discharge Petition out; needs 218 signatures.	Urge Representative to sign Discharge Petition. Ask Senators to pass S 101.
Polltax repeal. (HR 7)	Gives 10 million white and Negro citizens the chance to vote.	Eight signatures needed on DPI as of May 25. Vote can come May 29.	Urge your Representative to work for a big majority vote.
Bretton Woods. (S 540, HR 2211)	Paves way for 5,000,000 postwar U. S. jobs in world trade.	Report still awaited from House Banking and Currency Committee.	Keep urging your Representative to vote for without amendments.

(Note: Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Coming Up-- Issues To Watch

SOCIAL SECURITY: Sens. Wagner (D., N. Y.), Murray (D., Mont.) and Rep. Dingell (D., Mich.) put their new amendments to the Social Security Act into the hopper this week.

The bill calls for a 10-year program of new hospitals, health centers, etc., grants to states for health services, maternal and child welfare, aid to the aged, blind, dependent children, etc.

Unemployment benefits are set at a minimum of $5 a week, maximum $30, for a top of 26 weeks. Prepaid personal health insurance and retirement disability and survivors' allowances at a minimum of $20 a month, maximum $120, are included.

About 15 million workers not covered now come under the new bill, including agricultural and domestic workers. Contributions are set at 4 per cent from workers and employers. Veterans will get credits for social security benefits of $160 for each month in service. **Watch** for further CIO analysis and reports on this bill, and for early hearings.

★ ★ ★

WAGNER ACT: Prompt CIO action stopped half of a four-way plan to wreck the Wagner Act in the vote on the House appropriation bill (HR 3199) last week, when two proposed riders excluding foremen and food workers from the act were shelved.

The House did vote for a $400,000 cut in funds for the NLRB and for the Frey rider. The bill now goes to the Senate Appropriations sub-committee headed by Sen. McKellar (D., Tenn.). Urge your Senators to restore the cut, end the Frey rider.

★ ★ ★

ANTI-UNION: There's a string of anti-union bills quietly lying around in Congress, where they can be picked up and pushed through to passage if a favorable opportunity shows itself.

Sen. O'Daniel (D., Tex.) has a proposed constitutional amendment that would outlaw union shop contracts, abolish overtime pay, allow employers to intimidate workers joining unions, make picketing a crime.

Rep. Miller (R., Nebr.) has one outlawing the union shop and the check-off. Sen. Bailey (D., N. C.) has another outlawing any contract providing benefits not paid directly to the employe (aimed at benefits other than straight wages in a contract). Rep. Colmer (D., Mass.) has another cancelling the effect of union contracts for workers returning from the armed forces—and so on.

The point is not that these Congressmen hope to get their particular bill through at any specified time, but that they do plan to create disunity, split up harmonious labor relations, and generally harass the unions. And they always hope that such bills can be slipped through at an opportune moment — as Rep. Hobbs (D., Ala.) almost slipped his anti-union bill a few weeks ago, only to be stopped by quick action on the part of Rep. De Lacy (D., Wash.).

WASHINGTON GUIDE
Published by CIO Legislative Dept.
PHILIP MURRAY, President
NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary
Editorial Committee
John Edelman **Robert K. Lamb**
C. W. Fowler **Irving Richter**

The CIO NEWS

National Edition

Weekly Publication
Of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 23 — June 4, 1945

Truman Asks Aid For Unemployed In Reconversion

CONGRESS was asked this week by President Truman to close "a major gap in our reconversion program: the lack of adequate benefits for workers temporarily unemployed during the transition from war to peace."

Setting the necessary benefits at a top of not less than $25 a week for 26 weeks, Truman asked that this coverage be extended to include "Federal employes, maritime workers and other-workers not now insured" under the present Social Security Act.

He also pointed out that many state benefit scales are "inadequate to maintain purchasing power and to provide a reasonable measure of economic security for the workers" and urged that the proposed emergency benefits be financed entirely by the Federal government administered by the states.

"Most states fix a maximum of $15 to $18 a week," he said. "This is clearly inadequate to protect unemployed workers against ruthless cuts in living standards, particularly if they have families."

The length of time benefits are paid under present state laws is too short, he added, explaining that in most states they only last at best 16 weeks, "and many workers do not qualify even for this length of time."

Congress has already laid plans to help business, through the postwar tax refund scheme, farmers through extending support prices, and veterans through the benefits of the GI Bill of Rights, Truman pointed out, and has made plans for termination of war contracts without loss to industry.

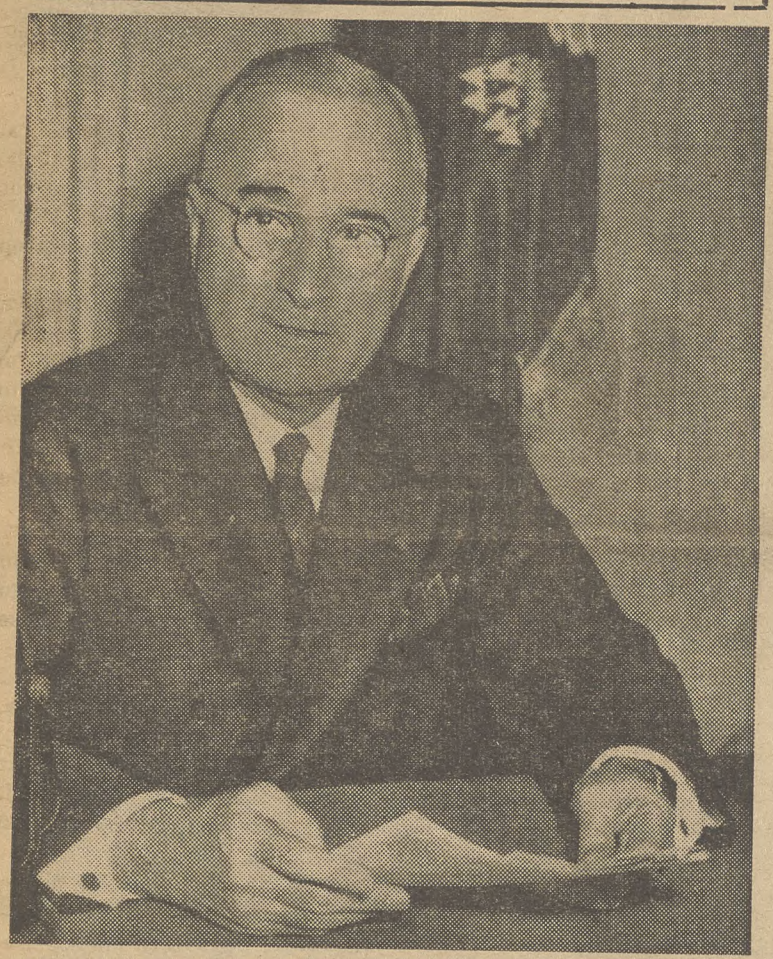
"The transition from war to peace is part an parcel of the war and we cannot shirk our obligation to those temporarily unemployed through no fault of their own," he told Congress.

Providing for displaced workers now is also a necessary part of the production job to defeat Japan, he explained, saying: "To produce what is needed for the Pacific war we must appeal to the workers to accept and remain in jobs which they ultimately must lose when munitions production ceases. The government has thus incurred a moral obligation to these workers and to those who have stuck faithfully to their post in the past."

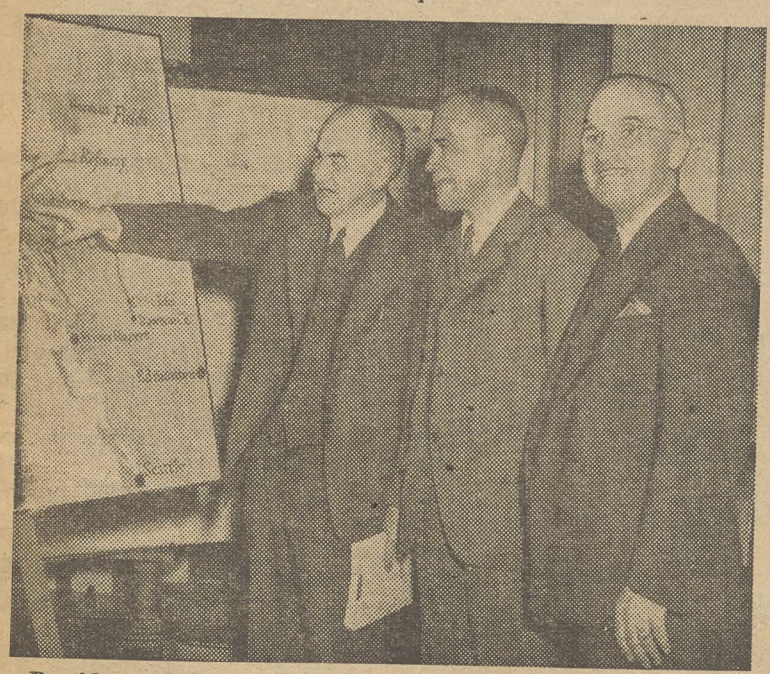
Only 30 million of some 45 million non-agricultural workers are today protected by unemployment benefits, Truman explained. Biggest group of the 13 million not covered that Truman discussed is the Federal workers in arsenals, navy yards, government offices and the like. After that come the maritime workers.

Truman also discussed the need for changes in the present Social Security Act in the conclusion of his message, pointing out that these changes will necessarily take a great deal of time before Congress passes on them.

In his final point, he expressed the hope that "the appropriate committees of Congress will undertake immediate consideration."



President Truman urged Congress to pass legislation raising unemployment compensation benefits, and taking steps to alleviate suffering during the transition to peace.



President Truman as Senator with Undersecretary of War Patterson and Harvey Kilgore, author of a bill embodying the same program, which was defeated last year by Congress. The bill was known as the Truman-Kilgore bill and also dealt with the human aspect of reconversion.

R. J. Thomas visited President Truman last week with a delegation of Auto Workers protesting firings in the auto industry. About 10,000 have been laid off at Willow Run, and many more thousands at other plants. He urged reconversion planning. Left to right leaving the White House are: President R. J. Thomas, UAW, CIO; Frank Winn, member of Thomas's staff; W. G. Grant, President of the Ford Local 600, and Matthew Hammond, President of Local 157. **(See Page 8.)**

New Fronts Against Labor

The plot to destroy the Wagner Act, first revealed in The CIO NEWS of May 14, opened on another Congressional front this week, with a drive to eliminate CIO and AFL unions from the food industry.

The new front was opened in Rep. Howard Smith's (D. Va.) special House Committee to smear U. S. government agencies. Immediate union targets are the CIO's Food, Tobacco and Allied Workers and the AFL's Teamsters, which have organized food workers on the west coast and elsewhere. The longer range target is the Wagner Act itself and all workers who benefit from it.

Leader for the employers is food lobbyist Ivan McDaniel, exposed in The CIO NEWS as the main force behind the proposed NLRB rider to exclude food workers. Chief front in the committee is Smith himself, with able help from Reps. Hoffman (R. Mich.) and Hartley (R. N. J.). Other employer agents include a man appropriately named Toothaker, and John J. Wineberry, who doubles as Committee counsel.

These gentlemen don't come out openly to say that they want Congress to up and pass an amendment exempting some three million food workers from the Wagner Act. They work more subtly than that, leaving the demand for an amendment to the Congressmen.

What they do is urge changes in NLRB procedure that would have the same effect. This tactic is aimed both at the committee, which will undoubtedly recommend amendments, and at the Board, which they hope will be intimidated by it. Incidentally, that hope has been substantiated in the past.

The War Labor Board is another target of this attack, as shown by Austin Anson of the Texas Citrus and Vegetable Growers and Shippers, who admitted his group refused to obey a WLB directive issued months ago.

Main propaganda line of McDaniel, Anson and Co. is the pretense that food packing is "farming," not industry. Actually, it is run like any manufacturing industry, and comes under the same laws.

The attack at the moment is on the food workers. If unchecked here, it will quickly spread to all workers—as NLRB member Gerard Reilly inadvertently admitted. The admission came when Reilly agreed that seasonal workers should require a new NLRB certification at the end of each season, even if it only lasted six weeks. Then he added that he thought this should apply to all plants where high labor turnover exists—which would include practically every plant in process of reconversion from war to peace production.

The new drive against your right to join a union of your own choosing is the most serious since Pres. Murray stopped the last one in 1940.

Write, wire your Congressman and your Senator now to halt it.

Before It Begins

The best time to fight inflation—like the best time to fight fire—is before it begins.

We have a good chance to fight this all-consuming fire now by quick united action on **Fight Inflation Week**, set for June 10 to 17.

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee has given a good, two-to-one report for SJ Res. 30, the Price Control Act Renewal Bill. The report asks the Senate to renew the Act for one year, without amendments.

After the Senate vote, the bill goes to the House Banking and Currency Committee, and then to the House floor for a vote.

All over the country workers, consumers, housewives, are uniting to tell their Congressmen they want no inflation in America, now or after the war is won.

Price Control is both a war and a postwar job that has to be done, and done right. After World War I, prices doubled from 1918 to just before the crash of 1920—because there was no control.

Living standards, buying power, jobs depend on keeping price control and enforcing it. Wives and families of fighting men must have price control to stay alive on their allotments.

Price Control Renewal without amendments is No. 1 on your legislative must list.

A cut in Price Control is a cut in wages, living standards, war job efficiency at home. It's a cut in morale and fighting efficiency for the men overseas.

Credit CIO on Trade

Credit for the successful House vote on reciprocal trade renewal is given to CIO witnesses who testified for it, both by Congressmen and by leading national magazines.

Testimony of Jacob S. Potofsky, who appeared for the CIO Latin-American Committee, CIO Secretary James B. Carey and Emil T. Rieve, president of the Textile Workers, was largely instrumental in winning over many doubtful votes, according to reports on the Hill.

Similar credit was given in "Time," which wrote up Potofsky's appearance before the Committee, and in "Newsweek," which carried a long story on Rieve as a witness.

Senate Lineups

Here are the tough or doubtful members of the Senate Finance Committee where hearings on reciprocal trade renewal start this week.

Hawkes (R. N. J.); Bailey (D. N. C.); Gerry (D. R. I.); Johnson D. Colo.); Vandenberg (R. Mich.); Taft (R. O.); Butler (R. Neb.); Millikin (D. Colo.); Brewster (R. Me.), and LaFollette (P. Wis.).

Keep Your Eye On Congress

A quick tabulation of bills now before Congress.

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Price Control. (SJ Res. 30)	Renews price control act expiring June 30.	Reported out by 10 to 5 in Senate Banking and Currency Committee. Taft (R. O.) and Thomas (D. Okla.) crippling amendments defeated. Vote early this week, then to House Banking and Currency.	If vote not taken, wire Senators to renew without changes. Urge Representative to work for early hearings and vote.
Polltax repeal. (HR 7)	Gives vote to 10 million U. S. Citizens.	Discharge Petition 1 signed; House vote can come June 11. Next to Senate Judiciary Committee.	Wire Representative to restore cut, eliminate Frey rider, quick action, no filibuster.
FEPC (S 101; HR 2232)	Makes Fair Employment Practice Committee permanent.	DP 12 needs 100 signatures in House. Funds also needed to carry on present FEPC.	Urge Representative to sign DP 12, support funds for present FEPC.
NLRB appropriation.	As passed by House, includes Frey rider, $400,000 cut in funds to enforce Wagner Act.	Now in Senate Appropriations sub-Committee, headed by Sen. McKellar (D. Tenn.)	Wire Senators to restore cut, eliminate Fred rider, oppose all riders.
Reciprocal Trade. (HR 3240)	Renews power to lower U. S. barriers in return for foreign concessions on tariffs; promotes postwar jobs.	Passed by House; next to Senate Finance Committee where tough GOP opposition is expected.	Urge Senators to support as passed by House.
Bretton Woods. (S 540, HR 2211)	Promotes postwar world trade by smoothing foreign exchange, rebuilding and developing world economy.	House vote expected this week; next to Senate Banking and Currency Committee.	Urge Senators to support.

(Note: Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Coming Up—Issues to Watch

RECONVERSION: President Truman has asked Congress for a bill providing emergency unemployment aid of $25 a week for 26 weeks. The Truman request includes Federal employes not now covered by social security.

Rep. Doughton, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee before which the bill will come, has said he doesn't think it's needed. Mounting cutback layoffs prove Doughton wrong. Write your Representative to support early hearings.

* * *

"LIMITATIONS": Rep. Gwynne (R. Ia.) has proposed a six months "statute of limitations" on workers' claims under the Wage Hour Act, the Wagner Act and other protective laws.

This would mean that no worker or union could file a claim against an employer six months after the damage was done. Wage-Hour and similar acts were passed by Congress without any such limits, were intended to protect workers' rights and provide recourse without arbitrary time limits.

Hearings on the Gwynne proposal are tentatively set for June 11 in the House Judiciary Committee. Urge your Representative to oppose any such move as tending to nullify protective legislation.

* * *

SCHOOL LUNCHES: the House Agriculture Committee (Rep. Flanagan, D., Va., chairman) has a bill setting up a permanent school lunch program to cost $100,000,000 a year. Plan gives one hot, nourishing meal a day to children of war workers, others, thus lifting nutrition standards and helping war production.

The House Committee has a proposal to cut the funds in half, exclude child care centers which care for war workers' kids. Full Committee hearings are set for this week, next to Senate Agriculture Committee. Urge Senators and Representative to support full $100,000,000 program without discrimination.

* * *

EQUAL RIGHTS: this proposal, which threatens all labor protective laws, is coming up possibly this week in the House Judiciary Committee. Some Congressmen still claim to be in the dark on CIO's attitude toward it.

Write yours now to remind him that CIO is still opposed, will oppose anything that threatens labor's gains.

* * *

GUIDEPOSTS . . . taxes—watch for CIO program coming up soon . . . **social security**—CIO supports Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill, will issue detailed study . . . **jobs**—S 380, Senate bill to help provide jobs for all Americans, will have hearings spread over until fall before action is taken . . .

WASHINGTON GUIDE
Published by CIO Legislative Dept.
PHILIP MURRAY, President
NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary
Editorial Committee
John Edelman **Robert K. Lamb**
C. W. Fowler **Irving Richter**

Murray Urges "Fight Inflation" Week June 10-17

SENATE REPUBLICANS are trying "to cut the heart out of price and rent control and to give a green light to profiteers," CIO Pres. Philip Murray said this week in a letter to all affiliates urging active work in "Fight Inflation Week," set for June 10 to 17.

"Senator Taft is leader of this fight. He wants inflation. On May 10 he told the Senate that our purpose from here out should be —'the prevention only of unfair price inflation'," Murray wrote.

"He will demand, first, approval of his own amendment; second, approval of the packer amendment (by Thomas, Okla.); and, failing in these, a temporary renewal of the law for three or six months beyond June 30.

"All these efforts must be defeated. They all undermine price control. They all aim to give profiteers one last bite at wages and family savings before war ends. Extension of the law for only three or six months would create a field day for black markets, stimulate hoarding by middlemen, and freeze reconversion in its tracks — all in anticipation of higher prices when controls and penalties cease.

"To allow profit-seekers and speculators to be turned loose upon our people now would be a catastrophe. With our armed forces returning from Europe and going on to Tokyo, this Republican proposal to legalize inflation and profiteering is a libel upon the faith and decency of our nation.

"CIO must be heard from vegorously on this issue, and at once."

20% Wage Hike Asked by Steel Workers

IMMEDIATE revision of the national wage policy to permit an increase in basic wage rates of at least 20 per cent was demanded by the Executive Board of the United Steelworkers of America meeting in the Keystone Hotel, Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 26.

President Philip Murray was instructed to present this demand on behalf of the steelworkers of the nation to President Truman and Director of War Mobilization Vinson.

The Board also adopted a two point policy on the question of unionization of foremen and supervisory personnel. With regard to personnel having the right to hire and fire, the union pointed out that they are not eligible to membership in the United Steelworkers and no effort shall be made to organize them.

With regard to foremen and assistant foremen, gang leaders and others of this character, who are actually directly related in their work to the production and maintenance workers, "the union shall endeavor to negotiate with the several employers for the purpose of arriving at a mutually satisfactory agreement pursuant to which our existing agreements covering production and maintenance workers shall be extended to include such additional employes."

CIO Urges Ending Of Pay Freeze

CUTBACKS and cuts in overtime pay will endanger purchasing power unless wage freeze orders are relaxed, the CIO member of the War Labor Board said this week in a resolution presented to the WLB in Washington.

Two main executive orders—Nos. 9250 (the general freeze order) and 9238 (the "hold-the-line" order)—should be revised together with the WLB directives flowing from them, the CIO members said in the resolution presented by Van A. Bittner, assistant president of the United Steelworkers.

In addition, the WLB should be given authority to "make such wage adjustments as may be necessary and which shall not substantially affect the cost of living:

"a) to aid in the effective prosecution of the war; b) to eliminate substandard wages and c) to assure a continued high level of purchasing power for the maintenance of full production and full employment."

CIO Urges Retrial Of Seditionists

IMMEDIATE re-trial of the 28 indicted seditionists whose tactics hastened the death of Judge Eicher, first to try them, was urged on Attorney-General Biddle by CIO Pres. Murray this week.

"One of the most important problems confronting our nation today is that of making certain that both at home and abroad all vestiges of Naziism shall be firmly and permanently eliminated," Murray told Biddle.

"This objective can be met only if we make certain that those in our country who seek to establish a fascist underground at home shall be punished for their crimes.

"The anti-semitic activities of the defendants, their associations with the German Bund, and, in some cases, direct alliance with Hitlerite Germany, stamp them as persons who were determined to conspire against the well-being and the interests of this nation and its people."

The original 28 indicted fascists were put on trial last year, with O. John Rogge as prosecutor for the government.

Harold Roberg and his son Howard. "About my cottage. I only bought it last summer. I give the CIO and our late President credit for what I have now."

Union Victory Gardener

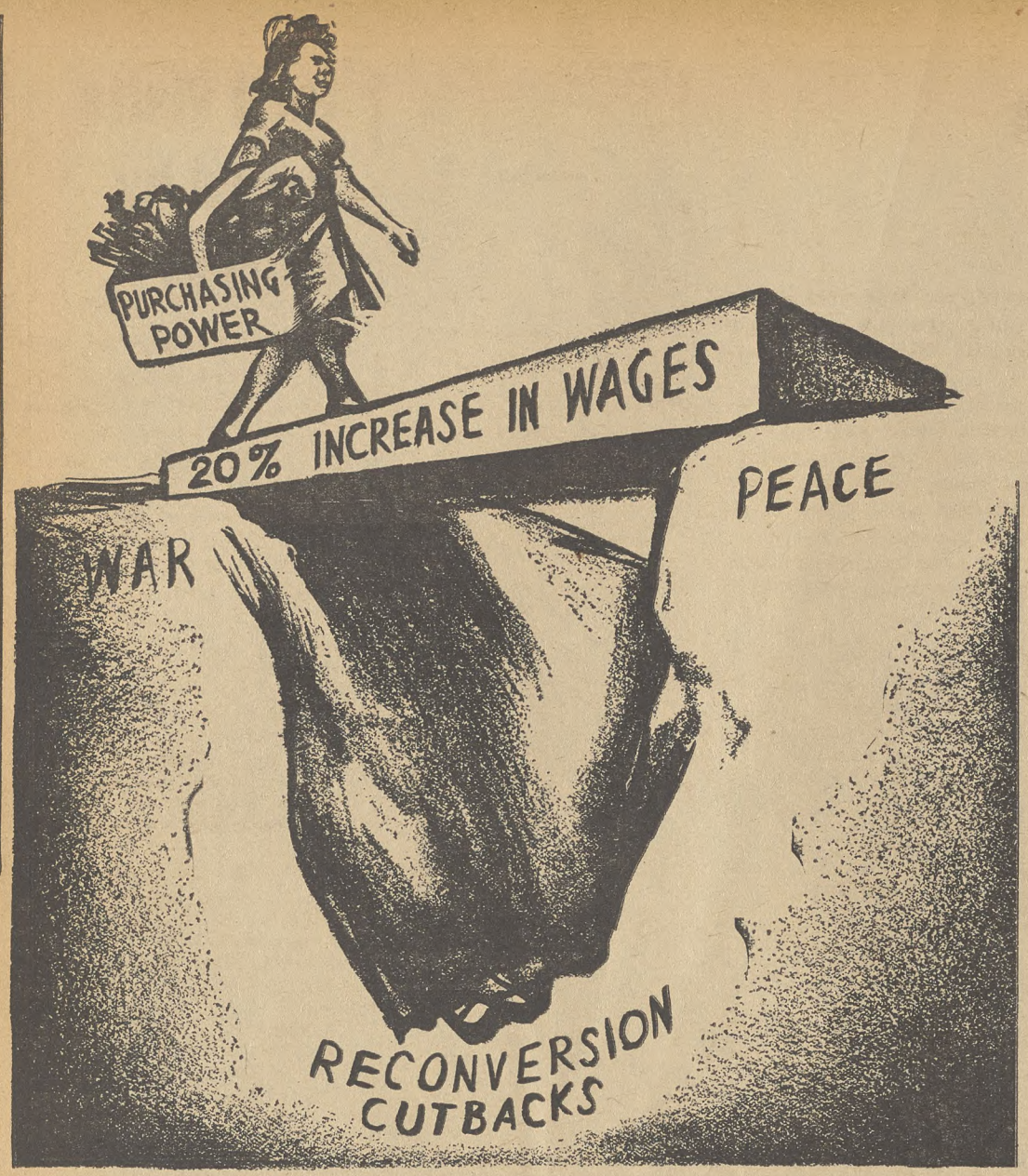
THERE were 18,000,000 victory gardens in the nation last year. This year the Department of Agriculture hopes to encourage even more. For this purpose they are holding Victory Garden rallies in four centers this week: at New York, Chicago, Minnesota and Omaha. The nation's victory gardeners produced about 40 per cent of the fresh vegetables last year.

Harold Roberg works at the General Register Corporation, a war plant on Long Island, and is a member of Local 1227 of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America (CIO). He lives at 35 Fairmont Avenue, Huntington, Long Island, New York. He takes his garden seriously, for three reasons: more production, keep prices down and recreation. He feels he's helping the farmers along in a small way, and he knows because he was raised on a farm. "You'd be surprised, when you're working back of a machine all day, how it helps you. Its something to look forward to, and much better recreation than throwing balls around a bowling alley," he said.

His backyard is about 80 feet deep. Some of it is still lawn with flowers for his wife, Eleanor. His son, Howard, and he take care of the Victory Garden. They "turned the ground as soon as the snow was off." He works in his garden all day Sunday. Weekdays he doesn't get home until nearly eight o'clock, but after eating he spends a "half hour looking at it, and picking around."

The net result will be: several bushels of string beans, carrots, cucumbers, and a couple of hundred pounds of potatoes. "There'll be plenty of tomatoes, too." He encourages others to do the same: "Its healthy to get dirt under your fingernails," he says.

He expects a yield of several bushels of stringbeans, carrots, and cucumbers. Tomatoes and potatoes he'll count in the hundreds of pounds from his backyard farm.



Prosperity Insurance

DUE to the failure of the last Congress to make any provision for the human element in reconversion, President Truman is now having to ask emergency action when the emergency is already upon us, and cutbacks and layoffs are threatening the most serious distress for millions of war workers.

Congress has made no provision for the relief of these workers, although it has protected profit interests by allowing business to carry back postwar losses against profits tax payments, and has granted agriculture support prices to protect it against a postwar collapse of income.

Existing unemployment insurance is not only completely inadequate for this emergency, but it also fails to cover the millions of federal employes, maritime workers and agricultural and domestic employes.

The CIO will therefore give its hearty support to Truman's proposal for supplementary federal unemployment benefits up to $25 a week for workers with dependents, for extension of the benefit period to 26 weeks, and for coverage for federal employes, maritime workers and other workers not now insured.

This still does not go far enough, however, since no provision of transportation costs is suggested for war workers who will have to be shifted long distances to new civilian jobs.

Immediate action by Congress is necessary not only to relieve the sharpest human distress but also to protect the whole country against a disastrous decline in consumer purchasing power.

As Truman aptly puts it, "adequate unemployment insurance is an indispensable form of prosperity insurance."

Fight Inflation Week

THE CIO has joined with many other cititizens' organizations in making the week of June 10-17 a "Fight Inflation Week."

It may seem at first a curious paradox that at the very time when CIO has to fight a serious deflationary trend, so far as wages are concerned, it has also to join the fight against the gravest danger of inflation in prices.

But actually these two fights are one. They are a continuation of CIO's long campaign for a stable and balanced economy to win the war and win the peace.

This has meant campaigning to raise wages to the level of increased living costs, and at the same time campaigning for the strictest price control to keep down living costs and prevent inflation.

At the present time, reconversion cutbacks, layoffs, downgrading, etc., are threatening the most serious losses in workers' take-home pay. So CIO is having to demand a 20% increase in basic wage rates to maintain purchasing power and to restore the pre-war relationships between wages, prices and productivity.

But at the same time, with the Price Control Act due to expire on June 30, profiteers are out to take the lid off prices and to permit such inflation as would make it impossible for wages to catch up with living costs.

The CIO therefore joins with all other public-spirited groups in declaring that there must be no "negotiated peace" with inflation, no compromise with black markets, no crippling of OPA through lack of funds, and no inflationary amendments to the Price Control Act.

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

DO you bounce or do you just fall down and go boom?

If you don't have springs or elastic in your composition, to make you bounce up when you fall, it may go hard with you.

For there are a lot of folks with a lot of influence who are counting on our "natural resilience" (ability to bounce) to make everything all right in the long run; meanwhile, in the short run, they don't mind if we come some awful croppers.

★ ★ ★

According to Chairman Krug of the WPB, some 6,600,000 jobs are "most likely to be affected by cutbacks," and some 4,800,000 persons will "no longer be required for war activities" in the next six months.

But meanwhile many of these workers will find jobs in civilian production, so he figures the number of jobless will jump to 1,900,000 in June, July and August and should decline again to 1,300,000 at the end of six months.

On the basis of these predictions, the WPB is proposing to lift all possible production controls affecting civilian production, and to trust to luck—or "natural resilience"—that everything will come out all right in the end.

★ ★ ★

Krug claims that production regulations "automatically put ceilings on initiative, imagination and resourcefulness," though they don't seem to have checked these qualities during the war, judging from our miraculous production records.

The CIO fears that the "open-ending" favored by Krug will lead to a scramble by wealthy speculators to obtain material for high-priced luxury goods, at the expense of essential civilian goods at controlled prices.

It calls, instead, for continued programming of production to maintain full employment and the maximum production of essential civilian goods.

It holds, as Philip Murray said, that "the organization of production for housing, consumers' durable goods, transportation, food and clothing is as essential to our welfare as the organization of production of planes, torpedoes and cannons."

★ ★ ★

As to the WPB estimates above quoted, we don't know how they were arrived at, nor how Krug can be so positive in his predictions. Doubtless other estimates will predict far greater unemployment.

But even accepting these estimates, the millions mentioned are not just numerals for statisticians to figure with, nor even rubber balls that bounce.

They are flesh-and-blood human beings, who must live "in the short run," and to whom cutbacks and layoffs mean the loss of their savings, less food for their families and every kind of humiliation and frustration.

Furthermore, these figures do not take into account loss of earnings through shorter hours, downgrading, etc., for millions of others who may not become entirely jobless.

★ ★ ★

Krug, of course, does not represent the extremists who seek to remove all controls, on prices and social welfare as well as on production, with the idea that after we "faw down," a "boom" will somehow follow.

There are powerful elements in Congress and industry who want to lift the lid on everything, or rather to remove all supports for a balanced and expanding economy.

They are opposing the continuance of price control and seeking to cripple OPA. While they ask unrestricted opportunities for profiteers in high-priced production, they also oppose higher wages, expanded social security and emergency measures to relieve human distress.

★ ★ ★

Running directly counter to these reversions to Hooverism are the labor and administration demands for continued anti-inflation controls; Truman's call for unemployment benefits up to $25 a week for laid-off war workers; and the newly-introduced Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill for greatly expanded social security.

Even more important, as an immediate measure to cushion the distresses of reconversion and to lay the basis for postwar prosperity, is CIO's program for a new wage policy, including a 20 per cent increase in basic wage rates and a minimum for all of at least 65 cents an hour.

Aside from actual layoffs, which must be relieved by emergency benefits, the greatest distress threatening the largest number is from reduced take-home pay as war orders drop off; and the greatest need for an expanding economy is steady and increasing mass purchasing power.

The CIO News
Congress of Industrial Organizations
Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer
Vice-Presidents
Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson
S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum
Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas
Len De Caux.....Editor and Publicity Director
Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C.
Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925
Vol. 8 June 4, 1945 No. 23

First Test On World Trade

THE House last week voted to renew the reciprocal trade agreement act over solid Republican opposition. The act is a necessity to expanded world trade after the war and to postwar jobs for the U. S., and the first test of Congress on cooperation with the rest of the world for postwar prosperity.

The key vote, given below, was on a motion by Rep. Knutson of Minnesota, leader of the Republican opposition to the bill, to recommit it—which would have meant killing it. This was defeated by 212 to 181. Only seven Republicans voted on the side of postwar jobs and world trade on this motion. After the motion to recommit was lost, the House voted 239 to 153 to pass the bill. This time 33 Republicans voted for the bill, which they could afford to do since they had demonstrated their party loyalty in the earlier and more important vote.

(Note: "R" means that the Congressman voted against the motion to recommit, which was the right way to vote; "W" means that he voted for it, which was a wrong vote. "NV" means not voting.)

ALABAMA

Boykin (D)	NV
Grant (D)	NV
Andrews	R
Hobbs (D)	R
Rains (D)	R
Jarman (D)	R
Manasco (D)	R
Sparkman (D)	R
Patrick (D)	R

ARIZONA

Harless (D)	R
Murdock (D)	R

ARKANSAS

Gathings (D)	R
Mills (D)	R
Trimble (D)	R
Cravens (D)	R
Hays (D)	R
Norrell (D)	R
Harris, Oren (D)	R

CALIFORNIA

Lea (D)	W
Engle (D)	R
Johnson, Leroy (R)	W
Havenner (D)	R
Welch (R)	NV
Miller (D)	R
Tolan (D)	R
Anderson (R)	W
Gearhart (R)	W
Elliott (D)	W
Outland (D)	R
Voorhis (D)	R
Healy (D)	NV
Douglas (D)	R
McDonough (R)	W
Patterson (D)	R
King (D)	R
Doyle (D)	R
Holifield (D)	R
Hinshaw (R)	W
Sheppard (D)	R
Phillips (R)	W
Izac (D)	R

COLORADO

Gillespie (R)	W
Hill (R)	W
Chenoweth (R)	W
Rockwell (R)	W

CONNECTICUT

Ryter (D)	R
Koppleman (D)	R
Woodhouse (D)	R
Geelan (D)	R
Luce (R)	W
Talbot (R)	W

DELAWARE

Traynor (D)	NV

FLORIDA

Peterson, J. Hardin (D)	W
Price (D)	R
Sikes (D)	W
Cannon, Pat (D)	W
Hendricks (D)	R
Rogers (D)	R

GEORGIA

Peterson, Hugh (D)	R
Cox (D)	R
Pace (D)	R
Camp (D)	R
Ramspeck (D)	R
Vinson (D)	R
Tarver (D)	R
Gibson (D)	R
Wood (D)	R
Brown (D)	R

IDAHO

White (D)	R
Dworshak (R)	W

ILLINOIS

Douglas (D)	R
Dawson (D)	R
Rowan (D)	R
Kelly (D)	R
Gorski (D)	R
Sabath (D)	R
O'Brien (D)	R
Link (D)	R
Gordon (D)	R
Resa (D)	R
Church (R)	W
Reed, Chauncey W. (R)	W
Mason (R)	W
Allen (R)	W
Johnson, Anton J. (R)	W
Chiperfield (R)	W
Dirksen (R)	W
Arends (R)	W
Sumner (R)	W
McMillen (R)	W
Simpson, Sid (R)	W
Howell (R)	W
Price (D)	R
Vursell (R)	W
Heidinger (R)	NV
Bishop (R)	W

INDIANA

Madden (D)	R
Halleck (R)	W
Grant (R)	W
Gillie (R)	W
Harness (R)	W
Johnson, Noble J. (R)	W
Landis (R)	W
LaFollette (R)	R
Wilson (R)	NV
Springer (R)	W
Ludlow (D)	R

IOWA

Martin, Thomas E. (R)	W
Talle (R)	W
Gwynne (R)	W
LeCompte (R)	W
Cunningham (R)	W
Dolliver (R)	W
Jensen (R)	W
Hoeven (R)	W

KANSAS

Cole (R)	W
Scrivner (R)	W
Winter (R)	W
Rees (R)	W
Hope (R)	W
Carlson (R)	W

KENTUCKY

Gregory (D)	R
Clements (D)	R
O'Neal (D)	R
Chelf (D)	R
Spence (D)	R
Chapman (D)	R
May (D)	R
Bates (D)	R
Robsion (R)	W

LOUISIANA

Hebert (D)	R
Maloney (D)	W
Domengeaux (D)	R
Brooks (D)	R
McKenzie (D)	R
Morrison (D)	R
Larcade (D)	R
Allen (D)	R

MAINE

Hale (R)	W
Smith, Margaret Chase (R)	W
Fellows (R)	W

MARYLAND

Roe (D)	R
Baldwin (D)	R
D'Alesandro (D)	R
Fallon (D)	R
Sasscer (D)	R
Beall (R)	W

MASSACHUSETTS

Heselton (R)	W
Clason (R)	W
Philbin (D)	W
Holmes, Pehr G. (R)	W
Rogers, Edith Nourse (R)	W
Bates (R)	W
Lane (D)	W
Goodwin (R)	W
Gifford (R)	W
Herter (R)	W
Curley (D)	R
McCormack (D)	R
Wigglesworth (R)	W
Martin, Joseph W. (R)	W

MICHIGAN

Sadowski (D)	R
Michener (R)	W
Shafer (R)	W
Hoffman (R)	NV
Jonkman (R)	W
Blackney (R)	W
Wolcott (R)	W
Crawford (R)	W
Engel (R)	W
Woodruff (R)	W
Bradley (R)	NV
Hook (D)	NV
O'Brien (D)	R
Rabaut (D)	NV
Dingell (D)	R
Lesinski (D)	R
Dondero (R)	W

MINNESOTA

Andresen, August H. (R)	W
O'Hara (R)	W
Gallagher (D)	R
Starkey (D)	R
Judd (R)	R
Knutson (R)	W
Anderson (R)	W
Pittenger (R)	W
Hagen (R)	W

MISSISSIPPI

Rankin (D)	R
Whitten (D)	R
Whittington (D)	R
Abernethy (D)	R
Winstead (D)	R
Colmer (D)	R
McGehee (D)	R

MISSOURI

Arnold (R)	W
Schwabe (R)	W
Cole, William C. (R)	W
Bell (D)	R
Slaughter (D)	NV
Bennett (R)	W
Short (R)	W
Carnahan (D)	R
Cannon, Clarence (D)	R
Zimmerman (D)	R
Sullivan (D)	R
Ploeser (R)	W
Cochran (D)	R

MONTANA

Mansfield, Mike (D)	R

NEBRASKA

Curtis (R)	W
Buffett (R)	W
Stefan (R)	NV
Miller, A. L. (R)	W

NEVADA

Bunker (D)	NV

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Merrow (R)	R
Adams (R)	W

NEW JERSEY

Wolverton (R)	W
Hand (R)	W
Auchincloss (R)	W
Powers (R)	W
Eaton (R)	NV
Case (R)	W
Thomas, J. Parnell (R)	W
Canfield (R)	W
Towe (R)	W
Hartley (R)	W
Sundstrom (R)	W
Kean (R)	W
Norton (D)	R
Hart (D)	R

NEW MEXICO

Anderson, Clinton B. (D)	R
Fernandez (D)	R

NEW YORK

Sharp (R)	W
Hall, Edwin (R)	W
Latham (R)	W
Barry (D)	R
Roe (D)	NV
Delaney, James (D)	R
Delaney, John, (D)	R
Pfeifer (D)	R
Keogh (D)	R
Somers (D)	R
Heffernan (D)	R
Rooney (D)	R
O'Toole (D)	R
Rayfiel (D)	R
Celler (D)	R
Buck (R)	W
Baldwin (R)	R
Marcantonio (ALP)	R
Dickstein (D)	R
Bloom (D)	NV
Torrens (D)	R
Powell (D)	NV
Lynch (D)	R
Rabin (D)	R
Buckley (D)	R
Quinn (D)	R
Gwinn (R)	W
Gamble (R)	W
Bennet (D)	R
LeFevre (R)	W
Kearney (R)	W
Byrne (D)	R
Taylor (R)	W
Kilburn (R)	W
Fuller (R)	W
Hancock (R)	W
Hall, Leonard (R)	NV
Taber (R)	W
Cole, W. Sterling (R)	W
Rogers (D)	R
Wadsworth (R)	NV
Andrews (R)	W
Elsaesser (R)	W
Butler (R)	W
Reed, Daniel A. (R)	W

NORTH CAROLINA

Bonner (D)	R
Kerr (D)	R
Barden (D)	R
Cooley (D)	NV
Folger (D)	R
Durham (D)	R
Clark (D)	R
Burgin (D)	R
Doughton (D)	R
Erwin (D)	R
Bulwinkle (D)	R
Weaver (D)	R

NORTH DAKOTA

Lemke (R)	W
Robertson (R)	W

OHIO

Bender (R)	NV
Elston (R)	W
Hess (R)	NV
Gardner (D)	R
Jones (R)	W
Clevenger (R)	W
McCowen (R)	W
Brown (R)	NV
Smith, Frederick (R)	W
Ramey (R)	W
Jenkins (R)	W
Brehm (R)	W
Vorys (R)	W
Weichel (R)	W
Huber (D)	R
Griffiths (R)	W
Thom (D)	R
McGregor (R)	W
Lewis (R)	W
Kirwin (D)	R
Feighan (D)	R
Crosser (D)	R
Bolton (R)	R

OKLAHOMA

Schwabe (R)	W
Stigler (D)	NV
Stewart (D)	NV
Boren (D)	NV
Monroney (D)	R
Johnson (D)	NV
Wickersham (D)	R
Rizley (R)	W

OREGON

Mott (R)	W
Stockman (R)	W
Angell (R)	W
Ellsworth (R)	W

PENNSYLVANIA

Barrett (D)	R
Granahan (D)	R
Bradley (D)	NV
Sheridan (D)	R
Green (D)	R
McGlinchey (D)	R
Wolfenden (R)	W
Gerlach (R)	W
Kinzer (R)	W
Murphy (D)	R
Flood (D)	R
Fenton (R)	W
Hoch (D)	R
Gillette (R)	W
Rich (R)	W
McConnell (R)	W
Simpson, Richard M. (R)	W
Kunkel (R)	W
Gavin (R)	W
Walter (D)	R
Gross (R)	W
Brumbaugh (R)	W
Snyder (D)	R
Morgan (D)	R
Graham (R)	NV
Tibbott (R)	W
Kelley (D)	R
Rodgers (R)	W
Campbell (R)	W
Corbett (R)	R
Fulton (R)	R
Eberharter (D)	R
Weiss (D)	R

RHODE ISLAND

Forand (D)	R
Fogarty (D)	W

SOUTH CAROLINA

Rivers (D)	R
Riley (D)	R
Hare (D)	R
Bryson (D)	R
Richards (D)	R
McMillan (D)	R

SOUTH DAKOTA

Mundt (R)	W
Case (R)	W

TENNESSEE

Reece (R)	NV
Jennings (R)	W
Kefauver (D)	R
Gore (D)	R
Earthman (D)	NV
Priest (D)	R
Courtney (D)	R
Murray (D)	R
Cooper (D)	R
Davis (D)	R

TEXAS

Patman (D)	R
Combs (D)	R
Beckworth (D)	R
Rayburn (D)	R
Sumners (D)	NV
Johnson, Luther (D)	R
Pickett (D)	R
Thomas, Albert (D)	R
Mansfield, Joseph J. (D)	R
Johnson, Lyndon B. (D)	NV
Poage (D)	R
Lanham (D)	R
Gossett (D)	R
Lyle (D)	R
West (D)	W
Thomason (D)	R
Russell (D)	R
Worley (D)	NV
Mahon (D)	R
Kilday (D)	W
Fisher (D)	NV

UTAH

Granger (D)	W
Robinson (D)	R

VERMONT

Plumley (R)	W

VIRGINIA

Bland (D)	R
Daughton (D)	R
Satterfield (D)	NV
Drewry (D)	R
Burch (D)	R
Woodrum (D)	R
Robertson (D)	R
Smith, Howard (D)	R
Flannagan (D)	R

WASHINGTON

DeLacey (D)	R
Jackson (D)	R
Savage (D)	NV
Holmes, Hal (R)	W
Horan (R)	W
Coffee (D)	R

WEST VIRGINIA

Neely (D)	R
Randolph (D)	W
Bailey (D)	R
Ellis (R)	W
Kee (D)	R
Hedrick (D)	R

WISCONSIN

Smith, Lawrence (R)	W
Henry (R)	W
Stevenson (R)	W
Wasielewski (D)	NV
Biemiller (D)	R
Keefe (R)	W
Murray (R)	W
Byrnes (R)	W
Hull (Prog)	W
O'Konski (R)	NV

WYOMING

Barrett (R)	W

Int'l Visits Urged by Murray

VISITS among world trade unionists will go a long way to help solve "many immediate and severe problems relating to reconversion and reconstruction" in the United Nations, Pres. Murray wrote in proposing an exchange of union delegations to the leaders of world labor's "Big Three" this week.

Writing to Citrine of the British TUC, Saillant of the French Confederation Generale du Travail and Kuznetsov of the Soviet All Union Council, Murray said:

"With the decisive defeat of the Nazi military forces in Europe, many immediate and severe problems arise relating to reconversion and reconstruction.

"If we are to enjoy a peaceful and prosperous postwar, the contribution of organized labor toward the solution of these new problems must equal that which organized labor made during the war. In this connection, I believe it would be of invaluable assistance to the leaders and members of the CIO to have the opportunity of meeting with the representatives of your organization for the purpose of exchanging views and information.

"I therefore take this opportunity of suggesting that, at an early date and subject to your convenience, our respective organizations exchange delegations. I am certain that in this manner our organizations will be materially assisted in developing a common program for the solution of our mutual problems.

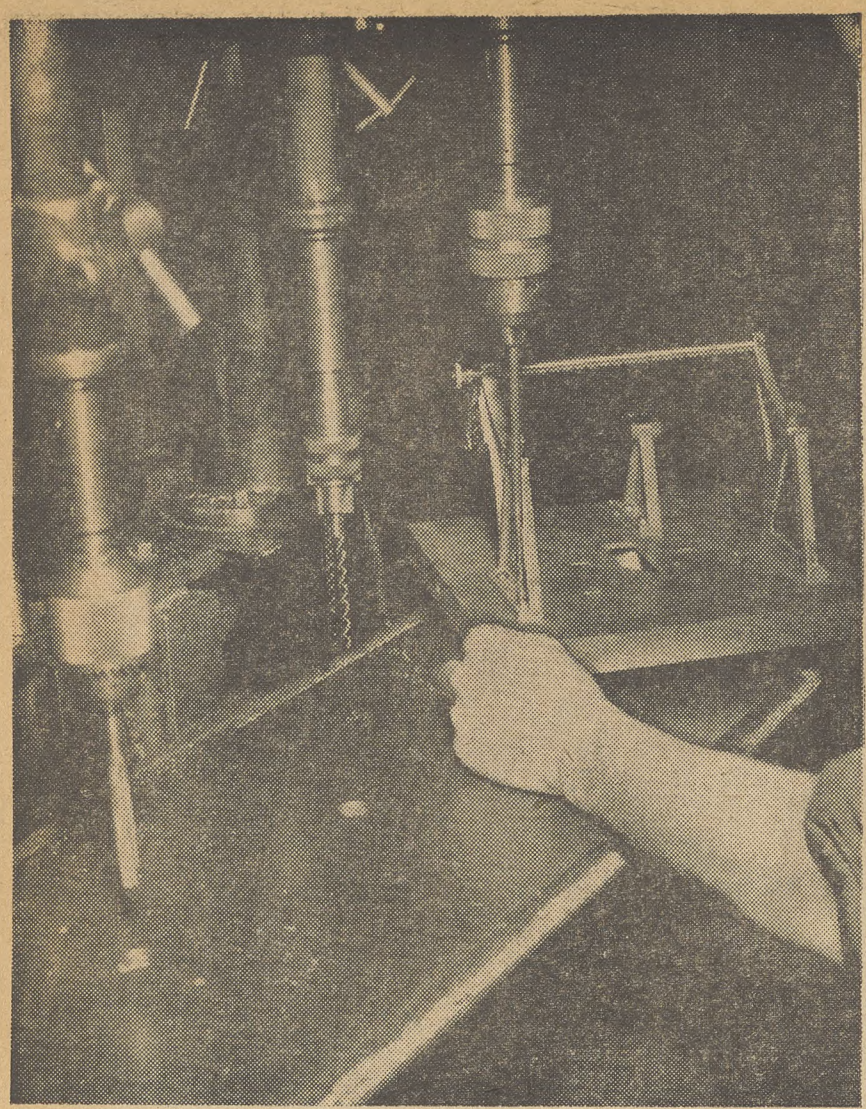
"I also wish to express to you at this time my deep gratification at the very successful outcome of the conference of the Administrative Committee in Oakland, California, and am looking forward to an equally successful convention of the World Trade Conference in Paris in September.

Women Take Lead in Fight On Inflation

CIO AUXILIARIES are already working on "Fight Inflation Week" even though the official beginning is set for June 10 as an intensified drive for renewal of the price control act without amendments.

In Camden, N. J., they've persuaded Mayor Brunner to make the week official and to call a meeting to plan its activities. This job was done by Marine and Shipbuilding Local 1 Auxiliary.

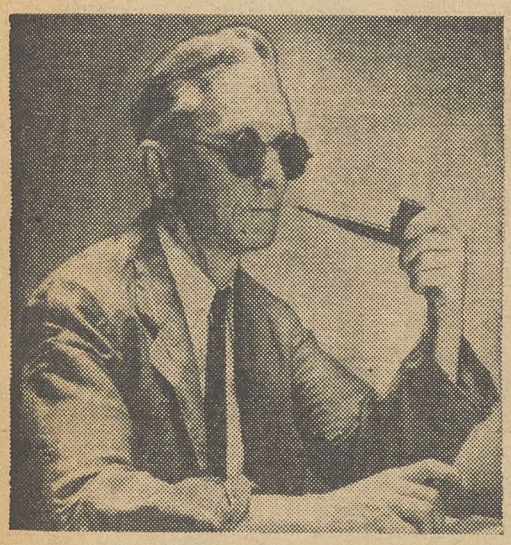
UAW Auxiliary Pres. Dorothy Keene has sent an urgent letter on the week to all auxiliaries, signed by herself and Sec. Treas. Catherine Gelles. The Michigan Auxiliary Council is getting thousands of signatures on a petition to their Congressmen. The Federal Workers Auxiliary in Philadelphia, working with the PAC, is sending a delegation to Washington. June 9, the CIO Auxiliaries Executive Board will meet in Washington and call on key Congressmen and Senators on the subject.



1.—When the American workers were called upon to produce for the Arsenal of Democracy, they set new highs, in productivity. In 1944 there were 72,900,000 Social Security accounts, the highest on record, and still this figure did not give the full extent of the output, because there were vast numbers of working people, farmers and the self-employed contributing to the Arsenal who were not covered by the Act.

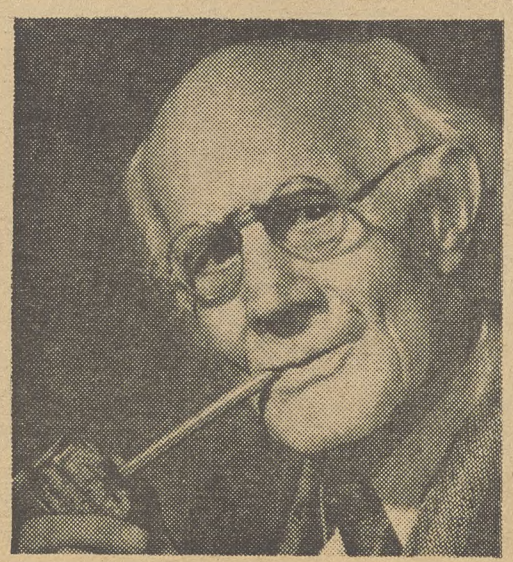
2.—With reconversion there will be signs such as these: "No Help Wanted." The first Social Security Act was born in the midst of the great depression. There were too many such signs, and there was no unemployment compensation. Today reconversion plans are proceeding too slowly. But the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill charts a program for a better future by helping to meet the problems of postwar reconversion and rehabilitation, and by laying a floor plan for tomorrow's security.

5.—The present Social Security Act gives aid to the blind. Some 72,000 were helped in 1944.



6.—The Social Security Act aids widows and dependent children. You pay for this monthly out of your pay.

7.—The new Social Security Bill reduces the age of eligibility for women to receive benefits to 60 years.



8.—It provides benefits to a disabled husband or widower 65 and over; and to higher lump sum death pay.

THE NEW SOCIAL

THE WAGNER-Murray-Dingell Bill is not something for the far-off future, but the plan for tomorrow. With reconversion a reality, the passage of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill becomes pressing and immediate.

Already President Truman has taken cognizance of the problems of reconversion, and the extent of unemployment during the passage from war to peace by urging increased unemployment compensation benefits. (See pages 1 and 4.)

The Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill, introduced last week in the Senate by Senator Robert Wagner of New York as S 1060 "for himself and Senator Murray of Montana" and by Congressman John Dingell in the House, is "to provide for the national security, health and public welfare." This bill also increases the amount of unemployment compensation benefits, in both money and time. This bill will take a lot of fighting for. It was introduced in June 1943, but no hearings were held on it. Today its timeliness is without question. **There should be popular demands for hearings, and passage of the new Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill.**

The following are some of the principal changes in the social security program provided in the bill:

1.—Creates a national s
consisting of: a) old age
vors insurance; extended
lump sum death benefits;
temporary disability insur
fits; c) prepaid personal he

2.—Provides for a perm
of public employment offic
by the Social Security Bo

3.—Extends and libera
the federal old age and su
corporating some 15,000,0
covered.

4.—Establishes a new
and temporary disability i
administered by the Socia
insurance benefits for wo
up to $30 a week, and inc
maternity leave for marr

5.—Provides for a pr
service insurance for all
old age and survivors ins
dependents. The Surgeon G
the technical and professio
gram. Each insured per
to services of a physician

3.—When there is no steady job, there is no steady pay envelope. The New Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill establishes new highs in weekly benefits with sums up to $30 weekly for persons with dependents. This will help to meet the pressing problem of providing for the displaced persons during reconversion.

4.—This young Negro woman worker is applying for a Social Security card at an employment office. The New Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill provides for a permanent national system of public employment offices to be administered by the Social Security Board. It transfers the present employment service six months after the end of the war from the War Manpower Commission to the new U. S. Employment Service created by the bill. This is planned for training, rehabilitation and channeling of manpower where it is needed, to fight against depressed areas after reconversion.

SECURITY BILL

social insurance system
retirement and survi-
disability insurance;
b) unemployment and
ance; maternity bene-
alth service insurance.

anent national system
es to be administered
ard.

lizes the provisions of
urvivors insurance, in-
000 persons not now

Federal unemployment
nsurance system to be
l Security Board with
rkers with dependents
cludes twelve weeks of
ed women workers.

epaid personal health
persons covered under
surance and for their
General will administer
nal aspects of the pro-
on would be entitled
and could choose any

doctor he wished from among those in the community who had voluntarily agreed to go into the system.

6.—Protects and extends the social security rights of all persons in the armed forces by giving them "wage credits" of $160 per month for the entire period of their military service, without deductions from their pay.

7.—Establishes equal contribution rates for employes and employers—of 4% on all wages received or paid, up to the first $3600 a year.

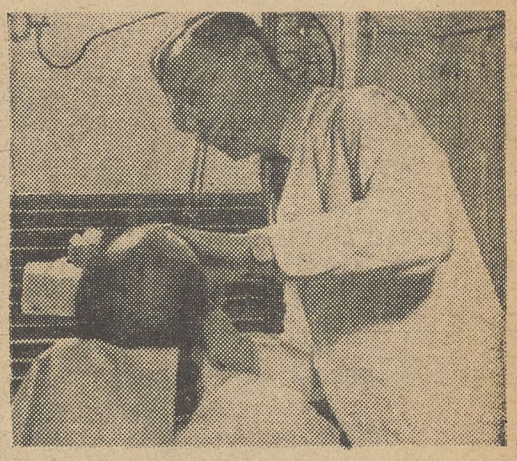
8.—Provides for a federal social security advisory council representing employers, employes and the general public, to formulate policies of legislation and administration and to investigate and make recommendations on coverage, adequacy of benefits and financing.

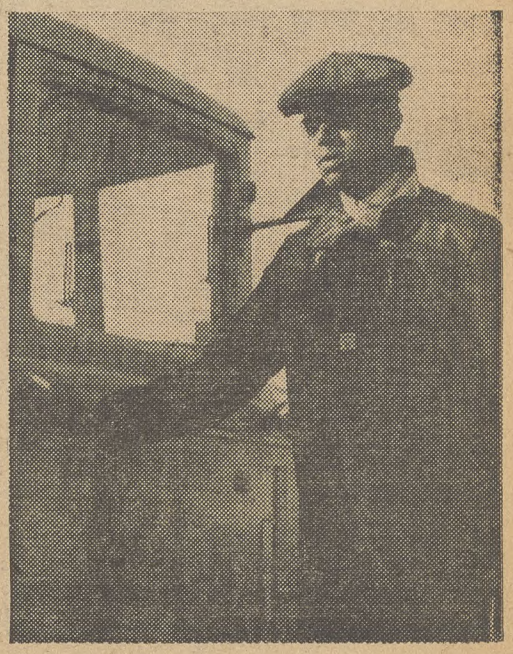
9.—Provides for a comprehensive public assistance program of Federal grants to States for assistance to needy persons.

10.—Provides for a ten-year program for the construction and improvement of hospitals and health centers to be administered by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

9.—The new bill covers about fifteen million persons not now covered, including farmers and self-employed.

10.—The bill provides for a ten-year program of hospital construction and for more health centers.





11.—The benefits would come in the mail as a right and not as charity, worker and employer paying 4%.

12.—The employes of State and local government may be covered under the new Act, voluntarily.

Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

Ralph W. Tillotson, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Erie, Pa., reports: Struthers-Wells Corp., Perry Forge & Shell Division, Titusville, Pa., USA-CIO 247, no union 15.

CIO Reg. Dir., Geo. Craig, Philadelphia, reports: S. Austin Bicking Paper Mfg. Co., Downingtown, Pa., CIO Paper Workers Organizing Committee 74, AFL 29. PWOC Field Rep. William Sheer was in charge. Congratulations to all participating. Cochrane Corp., Philadelphia, UERMWA-CIO 117, against 35. General Electric Co., Philadelphia and Darby, Pa., UERMWA-CIO 667, against 107.

A. R. Hardesty, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Dallas, Tex., advises: Padgitt Brothers Co., CIO 26, against 10. CIO Reps. L. J. Metker and A. M. Carter conducted this campaign.

Carey E. Haigler, CIO Regional Dir., Birmingham, reports: Parts Division of General Motors Corp., Birmingham, UAW-CIO 25, no union 0. CIO Field Rep. Cherry and UAW Rep. George Guest are to be credited for this victory. Farmers and Ginners Cotton Oil Mill, Birmingham, CIO Packinghouse Workers 24, no union 12. UPWA Rep. Ada Lee Howell deserves credit for this victory.

Reid Robinson, president, MMSW-CIO, announces following election victories: American Smelting & Refining Co., Perth Amboy, N. J., CIO 59, no union 11; Southern Cotton Oil, Birmingham, Ala., CIO 53, no union 1; Bloomfield Manufacturing Co., Chicago, CIO 94, against 33, and Eagle Picher Insulation Co., Joplin, Mo., CIO 137, against 42.

United Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers report: National Gypsum Co., National City, Mich., CIO 107, no union 2.

Robert C. Edwards, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Huntington, W. Va., reports: Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Pt. Pleasant, W. Va., UERMWA-CIO 199, no union 15. UE Field Rep. Mrs. June Callicoat was in charge.

Wm. B. Taylor, Dir. Oil Workers Organizing Campaign, reports: Magnolia Pipe Line, Ft. Worth, Tex., CIO 468, Independent 340.

Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers announce: Shields, Inc., Attleboro, Mass., CIO 48, against 30. Intl. Reps. John Galluccio and Alfred Bregnard directed the drive.

The writer had the opportunity of addressing several United Steelworkers' local unions, members and families at a meeting held in Reading, Pa., on Saturday, May 26. The meeting was preceded by a banquet and concluded with a floor show. The hall was packed to capacity and hundreds had to be refused admission. Board Member Medrick and Representative Conrad, local presidents and staff are to be complimented on the fine affair.

Reading really has been put on the map the last few years from an organizational point of view. The USA-CIO leads!

Two employers having contracts with the USA-CIO also addressed this meeting and are in accord with the charter adopted by CIO President Philip Murray, AFL President Wm. Green and Chamber of Commerce Pres. Eric Johnston. It was a great day for the United Steelworkers.

The next day I attended an organizing conference of the Utility Workers Organizing Committee for the employes of the Penn Power Co., where the company union has been in existence for some time but is now slipping. Local representatives and organizers at this meeting expressed determination to conduct this organizing campaign to a successful conclusion as the workers want the CIO. Things are shaping up in the utility field and we can look for very satisfactory results in the near future.

On June 2, I will address the Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tenn. The CIO has been in charge of the program at the school and from all reports are having splendid success. The workers from our different unions and shops are selected by the unions to attend the sessions.

SIGN ANTI-DISCRIMINATION PACT: The CIO Anti-Discrimination Committee of Philadelphia and Delaware County this week signed an agreement with the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee, pledging to take action to correct any unfair job practices because of race, creed, color or national origin involving a CIO local. Seated, left to right, are: James Fleming, FEPC regional director; Norma Becker, CIO Anti-Discrimination Committee. Standing: Peter J. Murphy, Pres., Delaware County CIO Council; Samuel R. Risk, FEPC examiner; and James H. Jones, chairman, and Robert Parker, Sec., CIO Anti-Discrimination Committee.

Thomas Confers With President and Kaiser On Cut-Back Crisis

Pres. R. J. Thomas of the CIO United Auto Workers left Detroit for the West Coast this week to confer with Shipbuilder Henry Kaiser and his staff on reconversion and postwar employment plans.

His meeting with Kaiser follows a conference he had last week with Pres. Harry Truman at which he discussed the production cutbacks in the Detroit area.

"I told the President of our support of the full employment program and he seemed very much interested," Thomas said at a press conference after the interview. "We got more satisfaction from him than we have had from any other Federal official.

"Pres. Truman told us he had certain plans of his own now going and he asked me to give him more details about our problems. I am going to submit him a brief on the unemployment picture, set out our opposition to the Little Steel formula and show how it is creating future unemployment."

Thomas said the brief will also ask the President to rescind Executive Order 9240, prohibiting double time pay except when seven days are worked, and urged that manpower controls be lifted in Detroit.

Expressing the belief that a monopoly in Detroit is preventing auto industry expansion, Thomas said: "I know there are people who want to build cars, but the small parts boys say they can't supply them. I believe the Attorney General should investigate this situation immediately, and I shall so inform Pres. Truman."

The UAW President was accompanied on his West Coast trip by Alex Taub, automotive engineer, formerly associated with Vauxhall, Ltd., England, General Motors Corp.; Otis Winn, Detroit architect, and William G. Nicholas, director of the UAW Housing Department.

"Mr. Kaiser, who has shown himself to be one of the most progessive and successful wartime production men, is interested in automobile production and mass production of housing as immediate and postwar projects," Thomas said before leaving for the West Coast.

"The UAW-CIO is concerned with providing maximum employment in the reconversion and postwar period for automobile and aircraft workers. We are interested in making every possible effort to utilize tremendous wartime plants and facilities which are now on curtailed production or being shut down."

Because of these mutual interests, he said, he was meeting with Kaiser to see what can be worked out. "It is obvious that management at present in the automobile and aircraft industries has no plans to provide full employment for its present workers.

"The UAW-CIO is therefore canvassing the field thoroughly and will offer every possible cooperation to induce new interests to enter the industry."

Carey Calls For Ending Of Prejudice

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey in a Memorial Day statement called for rededication to principles of human rights so that mankind would free itself from discrimination such as was practiced by the fascists. Carey is also chairman of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination. His statement follows:

"Memorial Day this year holds a deeper significance than ever before as we honor those who have given their lives on the field of battle in defense of principles we hold to be self-evident. Life and liberty, and their legitimate use to better the conditions of all men in mind, body and property, constitute these principles.

"The universal wars in which we have been engaged stem in their entirety from disregard of these principles. We, together with the other free peoples of the world, have waged one of these wars to victory in Europe; we and our loyal allies are determined to carry the war with Japan to a similar victorious conclusion. Our fight is for the innate rights of human beings.

"The Congress of Industrial Organizations, from its inception, has led and will continue to lead the battle for human rights. This Memorial Day of 1945, dedicated to those who have died so that others yet unborn might be free, should be a special reminder to CIO members that discrimination and fascism alike mean human degradation."

Big Union Drive On:

Pay Low, Profit High at Wards

The drive to organize the 80,000 employes of Montgomery Ward, is well under way announces Irving Abramson, new national director of the Montgomery-Ward Organizing Committee. New headquarters have been opened in New York City at 100 West 42nd St.

"The CIO supports morally and financially the efforts of the United Retail Wholesale & Department Store Employes to secure the benefits of collective bargaining to the employes of Montgomery Ward." Pres. Philip Murray has stated.

Montgomery Ward's empire is composed of 646 department stores throughout the nation, nine mail order houses, five warehouses, and 209 catalog offices. At present the nerve center of the mail order and warehouses is in Chicago which is organized in Local 20 of the URWDSEA, Abramson said.

In addition to the Chicago store and warehouse, the other three largest stores at Dearborn, Royal Oak, and Detroit, Mich., are organized. The National Labor Relations Board has certified Local 40 as bargaining agent for the mail order house in Albany and the department store connected with it. Department stores in Jamaica, N. Y. Trenton and Plainfield, N. J., Barry, Vt., Kansas City, Mo., and Denver, Colo., are also organized.

Sewell Avery, chairman of Ward's board of directors, is adamant in his fight against the CIO. He refused to accept the policy of collective bargaining as a normal labor relations, and defied WLB rulings. As a result the government seized properties in Jamaica, Detroit, Chicago, Kansas City and Denver, Colo. Behind Avery is the constant moral support of Col. McCormick of the Chicago Tribune. It is a showdown on labor's right to organize, Abramson declared.

The MWOC has signed up a staff in every city where there is a mail order house to be organized. Some 60 per cent of the entire business of Montgomery Ward is done by the mail order houses, Abramson pointed out. The gross volume of business last year was about $600,000,000.

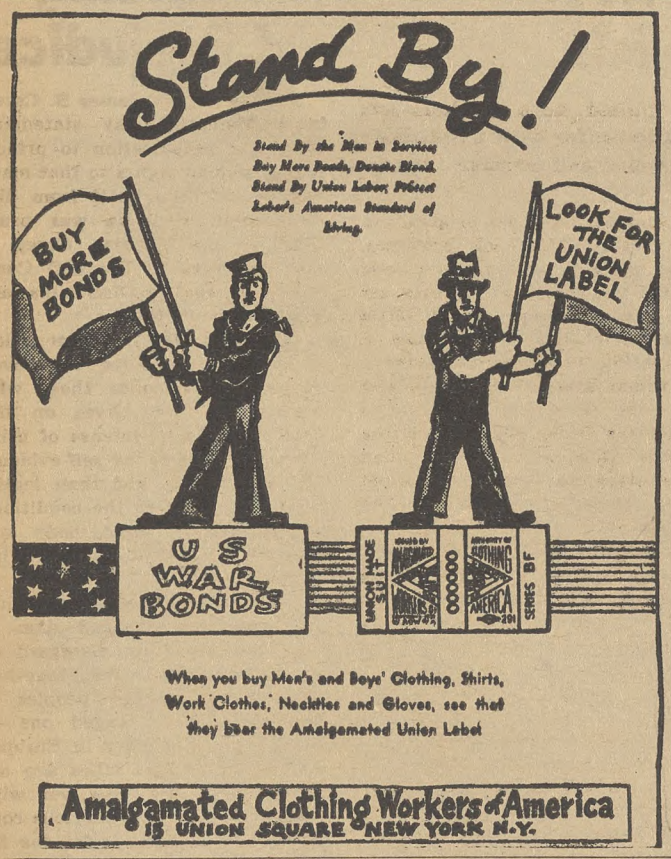
Profits after taxes were around $25 million dolars in 1944. The treasurer of the company announced that "if the company today paid all of its debts and obligations, there would still remain $48 million dollars in cash in the till."

At the same time Montgomery Ward remains one of the last business institutions that still has a 40 cents an hour minimum wage. As a result the labor turnover at Montgomery Wards is 176 per cent.

The labor violations of the Montgomery Ward Company are notorious. Not only does chairman Avery refuse to execute the orders of the WLB to pay increases, recognize the union, and pay the back wages, but he has also violated the federal trade practice act, and OPA regulations, Abramson declared.

Sen. James E. Murray (D., Mont.), co-author with Senator Wagner of the proposed Social Security amendments, is known for supporting progressive measures in the past and for his interest in workers and small business. He is the newly appointed chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

SEE YOUR
SINCLAIR DEALER
for service that makes your car last longer



Florida CIO Fights For Union Shop

THE Florida CIO is filing suit in a Federal District Court to test the constitutionality of the Florida "right to work" amendment which bans the closed shop.

The plaintiffs in the suit are the CIO, the Fla. State Industrial Union Council, UAW, UMSWA, FTA, NMU and the ANG and locals of these internationals functioning in Florida. The defendants are the Governor of Florida, the Attorney General and local enforcement officers.

The complaint rests on three principles:

1. That the "right to work" amendment interferes with the civil rights of labor organizations and their members to assemble and to work together in order to achieve trade union objectives;

2. That the Union shop is a valuable property right which is arbitrarily destroyed by the Florida "right to work" amendment;

3. That a State statute which forbids closed shops in contracts between unions and employers engaged in interstate commerce is unconstitutional.

The local attitude on labor unions was expressed by Tom Watson, Attorney General of Florida, in a similar case brought by the AFL, when he referred to labor unions "as a great octopus, reaching out long avaricious tentacles."

Frank Donner, Assistant CIO Counsel, filed a 42-page injunction suit attacking the anti-closed shop amendment.

No Approval Needed

Employers who wish to raise wage rates now below the 55 cents mimimum may do so without obtaining WLB approval, the War Labor Board has announced.

DEALERS WANTED

By Contemporary Publishers of Winnipeg, Canada, for their line of progressive books at magazine prices. They retail at 25c each and the dealer makes a clear 33⅓% profit. We prepay all charges, including duty, freight or express, etc. Some of our well-known titles are "Secret of Soviet Strength" by Dean of Canterbury, "Truth About Soviet Russia" by the Webbs, "My Russian Travel Diary" by Major A. S. Hooper, etc.

Our latest book, "INSIDE RUSSIO TODAY" by famous foreign correspondent, Raymond Arthur Davies, just off the press. Would like to hear from all those interested in handling our popular titles. Write for full particulars to CONTEMPORARY PUBLISHERS, 333 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Canada.

Sen. Robert Wagner (D., N. Y.), co-author of the new Social Security bill is author of the Natl. Labor Relations Act, the Natl. Housing Act and many other beneficial laws.

SOLD EVERYWHERE
5c

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP
PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

L. J. IMBER COMPANY
Founded by L. J. Imber, Formerly of Green Duck Co.

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS
for ADVERTISING
UNION DUES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS
EMPLOYEES' BADGES
Recognized Union Labels
No Charge for Designs and Sketches
Also Specializing in
Light and Heavy Stamping
Coining and Embossing
Small, Intricate and Special Stampings.
Tools and Dies
N. Y. Representative
HERBERT R. LERMAN
AL. 4-3356
37 E. 14th St.
Detroit Representative
Herbert E. Lennig
Trinity 1-4600
6432 Cass Avenue
(Directly across from UAW-CIO Office)
L. J. IMBER COMPANY BRUnswick 7815
1725-41 W. North Ave.
CHICAGO, 22, ILLINOIS

FLAGS EMBLEMS

TEDDY'S
UNION LABEL STORE
Union Dues Buttons
Lapel Buttons
Campaign Buttons
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
Convention Badges
American Flags
Organization Flags
Parade Caps and Emblems
Brief Cases, Secretary Cases, Bill Folds
231 So. Wells St., Chicago, Illinois
Phone Webster 4104

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

STATIONERY

PAPER WORKERS LOCAL 310 UNION MADE CIO
LET MILPRINT FURNISH YOUR
CIO STATIONERY
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES
MILPRINT, Inc.
431 WEST FLORIDA STREET
MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN
Over 750 CIO Employees

44 Years of Know-how
in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.
20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois
20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

By ELEANOR FOWLER
Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Women's Auxiliaries

Every day now the papers are full of stories about cutbacks that are taking place now or are scheduled for July and August. We're face to face with the post V-E Day reconversion period we've worried about for so long, and so far we haven't achieved the safeguards for labor that CIO has repeatedly called for.

Here's what we need:

1. Increases in base rates so we can balance our budget without overtime pay. President Murray has called on President Truman to approve a 20 per cent increase.

2. Extension of unemployment insurance so that Federal workers, seamen, agricultural workers, domestic workers—all those now excluded—will be covered.

3. Increases in the amount of unemployment insurance payments and in the length of time workers are covered so that every unemployed worker will be entitled to payments for 26 weeks up to at least $25 a week for workers with dependents.

4. Travel allowances to permit workers who have moved to war jobs to get back home.

This week President Truman sent a message to Congress urging enactment of part of this program. He called for emergency action to protect our workers during the reconversion period. However, he did not ask that unemployment insurance be extended to agricultural and domestic workers and he did not ask for travel allowances for war workers.

When we write our Congressmen and Senators to support the President's program we must urge them to include these provisions.

One thing President Truman's message did very well. It made clear that this extension of social security is not just a matter of justice and humanity for our unemployed—it is a necessary step in heading off depression.

"Decent unemployment benefits would serve as a bulwark against post-war deflation," he pointed out. "By assuring workers of a definite income for a definite period of time, Congress will help materially to prevent a sharp decline in consumer expenditures which might otherwise result in a downward spiral of consumption and production. Adequate unemployment insurance is an indispensable form of prosperity insurance."

It is clear, however, that although these steps are in the public interest, we in the labor movement must lead the campaign to take them.

First we must get our membership aroused to put pressure on the administration to meet President Murray's demand for authorization of a 20 per cent wage boost. Who knows better than we women who do the buying how badly that is needed. From our own household budgets we can supply the most convincing arguments for the urgent need of revising base wage rates upwards. President Truman and Economic Stabilizer Director Fred Vinson should hear from us on this issue.

Second, we must ask our Congressmen and Senators to act quickly on extending the coverage of unemployment insurance, increasing the amounts to keep up buying power and providing travel allowances to help war workers home.

Guild Radio Program Wins Merit Award

The New York Newspaper Guild's radio forum, Free Speech, won first award for public discussion programs on non-network stations in the ninth annual American exhibition of educational radio programs at Ohio State University.

The award was for excellence in the entire series of Guild programs which have been broadcast weekly over WMCA, but was based specifically on the Feb. 27 program which discussed the question, "Will the 60 Million Job Plan Work?" Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) spoke for the affirmative and Sen. Robert Taft (R., Ohio) for the negative.

Free Speech, which consists of an ad lib press conference after speakers have briefly outlined their position, first went on the air in December, 1944. A typical program featured hot words between Vice Pres. John A. Zellers of Remington-Rand Corp. and CIO Counsel Lee Pressman over breaking the Little Steel formula.

Many famous Senators, Congressmen and leaders of national, international, military, literary, art and theater affairs have appeared on the program along with well known labor leaders.

Interviewers have included such top-flight newspapermen as Ed Sullivan of the New York Daily News, Earl Wilson of the New York Post, Radio Commentator William S. Gailmor, Alexander Uhl and Victor Bernstein of PM, Alfred Larke of Federated Press and authors Allan Chase, Michael Sayers, Rex Stout and Albert Kahn.

Labor Education

UAW Summer Schools Grow

The United Auto Workers summer school program, like the big union which sponsors it, has been growing bigger each year. Started several years ago with one school, it has developed into a widespread program with courses held in various parts of the country.

The program is under the UAW's Dept. of Education headed by Jack Zeller. Noble Combs is summer school director.

In 1944 sessions were held at the University of Michigan, University of Indiana, Hudson Shore Labor School in New York; Highlander Folk School in Tennessee and the Port Hope Labor College in Ontario. More than 325 students representing some 100 UAW locals attended the schools.

This year there will also be a school at the University of Chicago and possibly one in Ohio.

A unique feature of the UAW summer schools is the student control of the program. At the opening session of each school a steering committee is elected by the students which has charge of all arrangements and activities. Students also elect other committees such as recreation, grievance and housing.

Each school is planned by a committee representing the UAW Intl. Education Dept., the officials of the university and the local unions in the area. The courses usually last one week, with one and a half hour class periods.

Standard courses include public speaking, parliamentary procedure, collective bargaining, discrimination, labor history, political action and the postwar outlook.

NEW COURSES

Courses being added this year include leadership training, education and recreation committee methods. In addition, splendid workshop groups are conducted on any topics the students wish to take up.

Examples are shop paper editing, radio programs, dramatics, and use of films. In the evenings the program usually consists either of forums on questions of union policy, with various points of view represented, or talks by outstanding speakers, including top officers of the union.

The faculty is drawn both from the university and the staff of the International Union. In a course such as collective bargaining, a number of experts will be drawn in and the course coordinated by one person.

Teachers from the university handle such subjects as parliamentary law and discrimination, with union personnel handling courses which deal with more technical union problems. In many instances, courses are taught jointly.

The only cost to the student is that of room and board. The university provides dormitory space at a low cost and classroom and recreation facilities are free of charge.

LOCALS PAY COSTS

The students' expenses, including lost work time, are usually paid by the local union. Many students, however, take their vacations at the time of the summer school, thus enabling a local union to send additional members to the school.

The steering committee of the UAW school held last year at the University of Michigan met with a special committee representing the university to discuss the possibilities of extending the university's services to workers throughout the year, and its responsibility of making its resources available to the people who support it by paying taxes.

This is the first of a series of summer schools run by various CIO unions. The Textile Workers Union schools, the Office & Professional Workers' and others will appear in later issues.

Harvey G. Baker, education director of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers' local in Jacksonville, Fla., announces that the local has started a "limited modification" of the NMU leadership training course.

Haywood at Highlander

Southern CIO organizers and local union leaders attending the month's course being given at Highlander Fold School in Monteagle, Tenn., were scheduled to hear a talk by CIO Vice Pres. and Organization Director Allan Haywood Saturday, June 2.

The meeting is the highlight of the final week at the second annual CIO school sponsored at Highlander by southern CIO regional directors. The course was attended by 26 key members of local unions from nine southern states, who were selected by regional directors to attend the school.

"Chief purpose of the school," said Paul Christopher, Tennessee regional director, "is to give union leaders training which will equip them to assume greater organizational responsibilities and enable them to assume positions of more active leadership."

Charles Gillman, Georgia director, led discussions on organizing techniques and contract negotiations, and a course in CIO policy which ran throughout the school was taught by Christopher, William Henderson, Arkansas subregional director, and Ernest Pugh, Virginia director.

TWU Guest Teachers

Leo Huberman, education director of the Natl. Maritime Union and Asst. Director Charles Obermeyer were recent guest teachers at the Transport Workers Union Leadership Training School in Philadelphia.

Huberman instructed the students on collective bargaining, the Wagner Act and the War Labor Board, and Obermeyer discussed company unions and methods used to divide workers by discrimination and red-baiting.

USA-CIO Certified At Alcoa Plants

The CIO United Steelworkers was certified by the NLRB as qualified union for workers in plants of the Aluminum Corp. of America at Troutdale, Ore., and Alcoa, Tenn., following elections won overwhelmingly by the CIO union.

In the Oregon election, the vote was 176 for the CIO to 109 for the AFL, and in Tennessee, 3,654 for the CIO to 810 for the AFL.

Mariner Awards Reach 3,400

A total of 3,400 Mariner's Medals have been presented for men killed, wounded, injured or suffering from dangerous exposure as the result of enemy action, the War Shipping Administration announced this week. During March 193 Medals were awarded to men of the Merchant Marine.

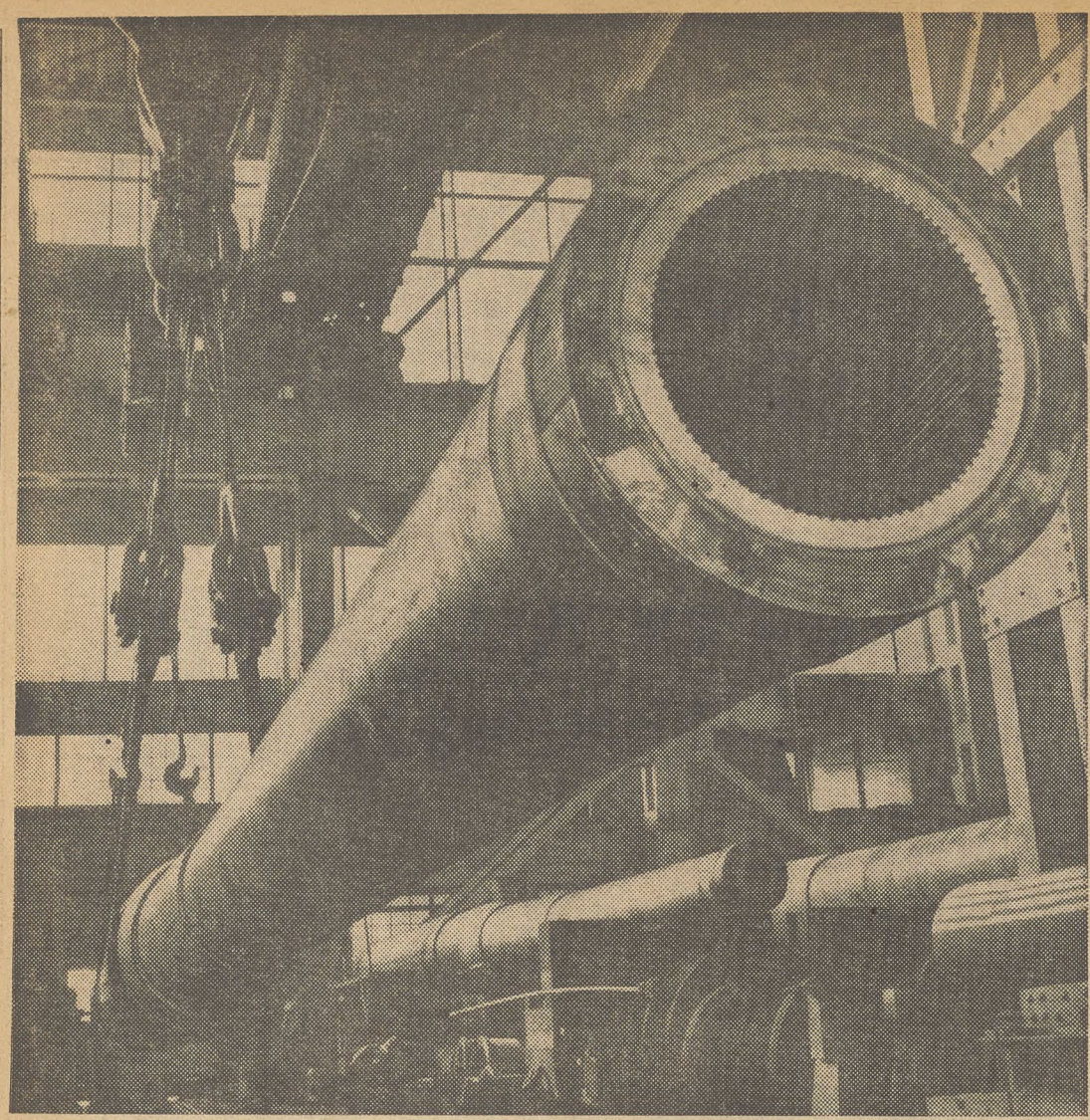
the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY TROUBLE SHOOTER

Art by Mort Meskin
Story by Cole Greene

COPYRIGHT NATL. CIO NEWS

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

Produced for the CIO NEWS by ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, INC.



This big gun is nearly ready to shoot the target, Tokyo. James T. Smith, Steelworkers subdirector in California, declared after a tour of the Pacific battlefronts: "Somebody has to make the stuff and get it out there. And that means us. Now that the war is over in Europe, we can't let down. We have to work harder, if anything, until it's all over. The stake is final victory and peace. Nothing we can do to win would be too much."

The ten labor leaders sailed around Fort Drum in the Philippines. The day before high explosives and gasoline had been dropped on the "concrete battleship" and touched it off. Were there still Japs there, dead or alive?

Mervyn Rathborne shakes hands with General Krueger, head of the Sixth Army. The labor leaders were briefed on conditions on all fronts, were shown the need for a steady stream of equipment and were thanked for labor's contribution to date.

Target Tokyo

"TEN civilians climbed into a Navy plane on the evening of April 1 to get a look at the Pacific war. They were picked because they were labor leaders and the Army and Navy wanted them to see what the job was and come home and tell their fellow unionists about it. I happened to be one of the ten," explained Mervyn Rathborne, State CIO Secretary of California, in reporting on his trip over the many islands of the Pacific, pointing at the new target for final victory, Tokyo.

Half of the ten in this picked party were AFL leaders, the other half were CIO. In addition to Mervyn Rathborne from the CIO were: James T. Smith, international representative of the United Steelworkers of America; Claude R. Ballard, president of the International Woodworkers of America; Roscoe G. Craycraft, vice president of the International Longshoremen & Warehousemen's Union, and Cyril V. O'Halloran, vice president of the United Auto Workers of America.

"When we came back, we were still civilians," continued Mervyn Rathborne, "but we had been all over the Pacific battleground, had seen more of this part of the war than any group of civilians, and had been close to some of its hardships and dangers."

These labor leaders talked with high Army and Navy personnel; they talked to GI Joe, and brought messages back from him; they inspected the war material sent to the Pacific, and they know of the increased needs for the final round of this war against fascism. And they saw the face of war itself.

Cy O'Halloran told of MacArthur's words on labor. '"I have everything to thank the American laboring people for and nothing to criticize them for. The supplies have gotten out here. American labor has done a wonderful job.'"

James T. Smith spoke of Chester Nimitz's tribute to the job labor has done on the production front. "We heard the same kind of praise from all top officers from General Richardson and Admiral Dudley in Hawaii to General MacArthur in the Philippines," he said.

As to what GI Joe wants, it's simple. "'We want to get this job finished and get home.' That's what all of them say," said Mervyn Rathborne.

"It's a rugged existence for these boys. They are under continuous strain. They can't get much sleep. Their chief concern is keeping alive and that's a 24-hour job. In this struggle to do their work of killing Japanese and keeping themselves whole, there isn't much room for concern with political or other developments at home. But one worry sticks with them—it is what awaits them when they get home. They want to be sure of having a job. They are fearful of a repetition of the aftermath of the last war, when our boys came home to depression and breadlines, and many of them told me that they look to the labor unions to prevent that this time," said Mervyn Rathborne.

General MacArthur expressed it for the boys, too. James T. Smith reported that MacArthur said: "'I feel I am speaking for all of the military,' he said. 'They want to come back to a reasonable amount of economic security. They want a decent standard of living and a job.' Then MacArthur pointed a finger at our group and added, 'That's your job'"

These labor leaders had a chance to see the destruction at Manila, the shambles at Iwo Jima. They personally inspected places that were named by the boys: Bloody Nose Ridge and Hell's Half Acre on Peleliu. "But before they'll all come home, there'll be a lot of fighting and dying. There was no doubt of that in our minds after our swing through the Pacific battle areas. We came away with a feeling of the immensity of this war against the Japanese and of the desperate, fanatical kind of enemy we are facing," explained James T. Smith.

The labor leaders also saw repair shops and reconstruction work in progress. "But the miracle of Yankee mechanical ingenuity out there for my money," said Smith, "was the huge floating drydock we saw 7,000 miles out in the Pacific. Pontoons had been built separately at Stockton, Eureka and Portland and floated all the way out there."

"If I can properly convey my impressions from the war front, if I can present the picture of GI's over there in dust, in mud, in blood, fighting the enemy, trying to stay alive and longing more than anything in the world to come home, then I think we will lose no time in doing everything we can to help our boys stay alive," said ILWU Vice President Roscoe Craycraft.

Cy O'Halloran declared: "That's a tough war they've got there, and they need all of our help."

At a machine shop in Pearl Harbor and in other Army and Navy repair shops in the Pacific, the visiting labor leaders found the latest and best equipment. "It was a machinists' dream," said Jim Smith. "We hope to see that equipment in our shops after the war."

The CIO NEWS

Weekly Publication
Of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 24 — June 11, 1945

National Edition

IN CONGRESS last week Congressman John W. Flannagan (D., Va.) introduced a Bill to Provide $50,000,000 in grants in aid to the states for a permanent lunch program "to safe-guard the health and well-being of the Nation's children." The bill is H. R. 3370.

Startling revelations during selective service showed that the nation's nutritional standards were low. Two out of every five young men rejected for the draft were for causes traceable to malnutrition . . . "Hidden hunger," Dr. Parran, of the U. S. Public Health Service, called it. "Malnutrition in this country is widespread and serious," he said. "We are wasting money trying to educate children with half starved bodies. They cannot absorb teaching; they hold back classes; require extra time of teachers and repeat grades. This is expensive stupidity, but its cost to our educational system is nothing compared to the net cost to the Nation."

The CIO at its Seventh Convention resolved to "support permanent legislation to make it possible for every child to have a hot, well balanced lunch at school, regardless of the resources of the state or local community, regardless of the ability of the family to pay the costs and without discrimination as to race or religion."

See Page 6

SCHOOL LUNCHES

American soldiers know at first hand what hunger does to kids. Here they share rations with Italian children. Youngsters like this, if they grow up, will be firm friends of America, if we help them now. They'll be citizens of a free and democratic country, but they can't help build a future world of security unless they get needed food.

The very old are more used to suffering, or at least they understand it better than the very young. This old woman is waiting in line for her first warm meal in many days, given by the U. S. Army. Her country needs our help to undo the harm the Nazis did to it.

Starvation in Europe Threat To World, U. S. Security

By C. W. FOWLER

A DARK shadow has spread over liberated Europe—the shadow of hunger and mass starvation. One year after D Day—June 6, 1944—millions of men, women and children in the countries once held by the Nazis are facing disease, disability and premature death from lack of food.

This is true not only of eastern Europe. It is true of all Europe, right up to the shores of the Channel that Hitler could not cross. It is verified by American authorities, both military and civilian, and by every GI who returns from the German war. It is known in Washington and London. It will become better known throughout the entire world as next winter comes on—a winter which will be harder on the people of Europe than any since the middle ages, unless something is done.

Last January, the late President Roosevelt sent Judge Samuel Rosenman, one of his closest advisers, to Europe to study conditions and to report to him. Highlights of this study were released to the newspapers by President Truman, with the remark that he is "very sympathetic to the needs of the liberated countries."

In many industrial parts of Europe, a worker's ration is less than a pound of bread and potatoes a day, less than an ounce of meat, less than half an ounce of margarine, less than an ounce of sugar.

Actually, in many countries, only the bread and potatoes can be bought. The black market, which flourished under the Germans, is beyond the workingclass family's wage. In many big industrial cities, there is no gas or electricity to cook the meat and potatoes.

In Holland, the average calorie intake is said to be 1875 a day. Good nutrition demands about 3,000. In Norway, during the Nazi occupation the calorie intake was estimated by the government in exile at around 2,000 a day. France has about 2,000 calories a day for its people. And so on, with even more tragic figures for Greece, Yugoslavia, the other Balkan and eastern European countries.

But the actual physical volume of food is not the only problem. As the summary of Judge Rosenman's report pointed out, coal, transport, raw materials and manufacturing are equally serious problems to be met before the people of Europe can be freed from starvation.

"Except in the rural, food-producing areas, a dangerously low level of nutrition exists; coal production meets not even minimum requirements; ports have suffered great damage by bombing and demolition.

"Railroads, canals and highways have been wholly or partially destroyed. . . . Physical destruction is greater than in the last war. Manufacturing is paralyzed by destruction or damage, lack of raw materials and inadequate plant maintenance."

Judge Rosenman makes several recommendations in the summary recently published. Top priorities for foods, fuel, raw materials and replacement machinery and parts are urged. Above all, he recommends "a widespread official and public campaign to inform the American people of the gravity of the needs of our Allies in liberated Europe."

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA), of which the U. S. is a part, can do a little, but not much, toward relieving the situation. At the present time, UNRRA is almost out of money. About $450,000,000 has been committed through requisitions to various procurement agencies here. That is less than a drop in the bucket of European need.

We have food shortages in the U. S. The total per capita food consumption is higher than ever before. Our food shortages, to a European, look

(Continued on Page 8)

Breakfast time for this European child at a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation center in the Middle East. Parents keep their children spotlessly clean even under war refugee conditions. Her clothing was supplied by the American Red Cross; more is needed.

Murray: 'Fight for FEPC Now'

THE CIO is "deeply disturbed" at the failure of the House Appropriations Committee to appropriate money to carry on the Fair Employment Practice Committee past June 30, Pres. Murray said this week in a letter to Chairman Cannon (D., Mo.), of the House unit.

Murray's letter was sent the same day that President Truman called for quick passage of the bill (S 101 and HR 2232) to make FEPC a permanent government agency. Writing to Rep. Sabath (D., Ill.), chairman of the House Rules Committee, Truman asked the Committee to give the House version of the bill an early rule and speed it to the floor for debate and vote.

"The war is not over," Truman said. "In fact a bitter and deadly conflict lies before us. To abandon at this time the fundamental principle upon which the FEPC was established is unthinkable.

"The legislation providing for this commission is now in the Rules Committee. Unless it is sent to the floor, the members of the House will have no opportunity to vote upon it. The result will be that on July 1 next, the principle of fair employment practices will have been abandoned by the House of Representatives."

At the same time, Murray wired all CIO affiliates to urge their Congressmen and President Truman to support restoring the appropriation, amounting to $599,000.

In his letter, Murray said that the Appropriations Committee's use of the pending permanent FEPC bill as an excuse for denying currently needed funds is "a cruel hoax not only on the Negro people but on all the progressive elements of our national community.

"The present reconversion period, with its threat of widespread cutbacks, offers a dangerous opportunity for the reintroduction of vicious discriminatory practices in American industry," he added.

"Unless the FEPC is permitted to survive, racial tensions will be engendered which will dissolve overnight the industrial democracy which has thus far been achieved."

In its present state, FEPC operates under an Executive Order issued in 1941 by FDR. As such, it needs a special appropriation, which was authorized by the Bureau of the Budget this year but ignored by the Appropriations Committee.

Urge Action to Aid Displaced Workers

PROMPT steps to help workers thrown out of jobs during reconversion are "absolutely imperative" to prevent the worst effects of inadequate reconversion policies, CIO Pres. Philip Murray said this week in urging affiliates to support the Truman unemployment compensation proposals.

The letter, urging CIO support for Truman's $25 for 26 weeks proposal now before the House Ways and Means Committee, said:

"It is a mockery to talk about reconverting our industrial machinery without a recognition of the primary need of safeguarding our human resources. Workers and their dependents must have assurance that their living standards will not be wiped out in the process of reconversion."

Though the primary task "should be to provide jobs for all workers ready and willing to work, we must at the same time have adequate provision for unemployment compensation for those who may be temporarily unemployed due to inadequate reconversion policies," he said.

Existing state compensation laws cannot meet these needs, he added. The Truman proposal, which calls for use of Federal funds for which would cover Federal workers, maritime workers and others not now covered by State systems, will help in meeting them.

All CIO affiliates, Murray said, should get together with other progressive forces in their communities and wire their Congressmen in House and Senate to support the Truman message. Wires should be sent to Chairman Doughton (D., N. C., and other members of the House Ways and Means Committee, urging immediate action.

Murray At White House

LABOR'S urgent need for a 20% increase in basic wage rates to maintain take-home pay during reconversion was again impressed on President Truman by CIO Pres. Philip Murray last week, in a White House meeting at which he also pressed for adoption of a full employment program.

Murray advised the President that a special meeting of CIO's vice presidents has been called in Washington June 13 to consider the wage program and to press the campaign for a guaranteed annual wage.

He also called to Truman's attention that the CIO has no representation in the Intl. Labor Organization, and asked that the CIO be granted the kind of representation as is now accorded to the AFL.

"A year ago President Roosevelt promised the CIO such representation," Murray said, "but I withdrew our claim at that time because of AFL opposition, making it clear, however, that this should not prejudice our position in the future."

The CIO leader also said that he had asked for a change in WLB rules to allow unions "to engage in free collective bargaining over wages."

Order of Eagles Back Labor for Annual Wage

THE Fraternal Order of Eagles with a national membership of more than 875,000 is solidly behind organized labor's movement for a guaranteed annual wage declared John W. Young, President of the Fraternal Order in Washington this week.

"In fact our organization is one of the leaders in this movement," he continued. "At our Cincinnati convention in August, 1944, we adopted a resolution approving the principle of the guaranteed annual wage.

"The late President Roosevelt, a member of our organization, appointed a special committee to make a study of this problem. It is heartening to learn that his successor, President Truman, also a member of the Eagles, is going forward with this study.

"This special committee under Eric Johnston, President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, will continue to function," the statement said.

Eagle President Young also said:

- The guaranteed annual wage will encourage employment and assure workers a steady income.
- It will remove from the American worker the daily irritation of not knowing what his income will be next week, or next month.
- It will stabilize our economy.
- It will benefit the farmer and the so-called white collar worker.

"The guaranteed annual wage is not an empty, economic dream," he said. "It is a reality that has been achieved by many large industries. The wage pattern set out by these industries can serve as a model for other industries.

"In the months to come the Fraternal Order of Eagles will work with labor, management and the Government in bringing home to the American people the facts of this vital issue," President Young's statement concluded.

Charter Leaders Meet Today

THE national committee of the Labor-Industry charter has its first meeting today.

Last week, CIO's Philip Murray, AFL's President William Green, and Eric Johnston of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce met and gave formal notice to each other and to the public that their respective organizations had ratified the charter and had authorized them to proceed with setting up the national committee, which, in the charter's words, "will seek to promote an understanding and sympathetic acceptance of this code of principles and will propose such national policies as will advance the best interests of our nation."

Rules and procedures will be discussed today, as well as outlining immediate tasks.

Murray Honored by Duquesne And Howard Universities

PRESIDENT Philip Murray was honored with two degrees last week, an honorary degree from Duquesne University in Pittsburgh in the social sciences, and a Doctor of Laws from Howard University in Washington.

At Pittsburgh, Murray said:

"The avocation which finds some of us seeking to improve the lot of our fellow men through unions and collective bargaining must have as its foundation, the beliefs in the inviolability of the human personality. People are not automatons to be moved around and controlled like so many pieces of chess or so many cogs of a machine. Man is composed of body and soul. He is God's creation.

"Mankind is the most important thing on this planet. Political systems, factories, tools and wealth exist to serve mankind. Mankind does not exist to serve them.

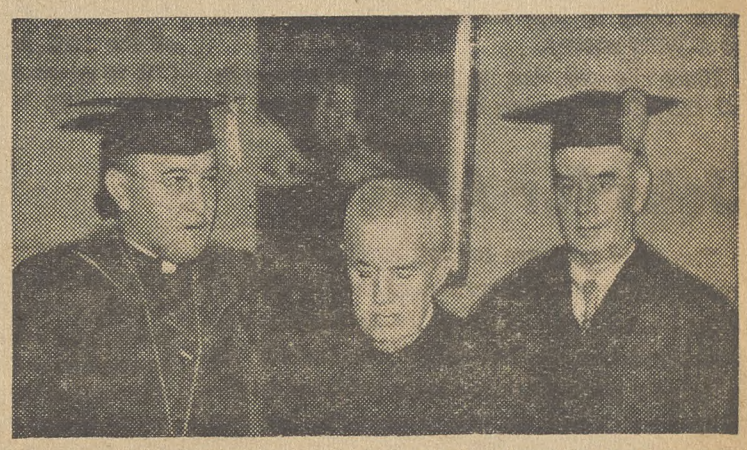
"I accept this degree with the knowledge that I am the fortunate recipient of a distinction which is directed towards aims and objectives of the entire labor movement, rather than to an individual."

At Howard University, Murray declared: "I shall treasure the degree that has been awarded me because it symboizes the close kinship of labor and education.

"It has taken the most disastrous war of all time, and the killing of millions of human beings, to awaken men to the importance of education. When I say education I do not mean the false thing that has passed for education through the years—the old ideas that education meant teaching a boy or a girl only enough to enable them to work in a menial capacity until their dying day. When I say "education" I mean the process by which all boys and girls, regardless of their race, creed or national ancestry can avail themselves of all the good and constructive experiences of men from the beginning of history.

"I am proud of the position that organized labor from the day it came into being, has taken in defense and furtherance of education. I am prouder still of the fight that the Congress of Industrial Organizations has made consistently for more and more education for all our people. We will continue to fight to remove what we call the high, restrictive tariffs that place education in many fields beyond reach of the common man and his children. When school boards meet to consider budgets, it is never the spokesmen for organized labor who appear to oppose increases in the educational budget. It is the grasping few who count education, as they count all other things—in pennies.

"The Congress of Industrial Organizations has great admiration and respect for the work that is being done here at Howard by both faculty and student body."



Duquesne University conferred on Philip Murray the honorary degree of a Doctor of Social Sciences last week in Pittsburgh. Left to right are: Very Reverend Raymond V. Kirk, President of the University; Bishop Hugh C. Boyle, Duquesne chancellor, and Philip Murray. In accepting Philip Murray said: "I accept this degree with the knowledge that I am the fortunate recipient of a distinction which is directed towards the aims and objectives of the entire labor movement, rather than to an individual."

Salute Labor In New York's Central Park

THE largest joint labor rally in support of the war effort will take place Sunday, June 17th, at Central Park Mall.

The U. S. Treasury Department is joining with the CIO and AFL in Greater New York in sponsorship of a Salute to Labor's Win-the-War efforts.

CIO President Philip Murray, AFL President William Green and Treasury Secretary Morgenthau, Jr., will be the only speakers. A special show is being written for the rally and will be presented with top-notch stage and radio stars in the cast. It will be a gala day for all organized labor with recognition for the part labor is playing in the war effort given national emphasis.

Incomplete Coverage

Pass the Truman Proposals

Labor's Share Cut

BEFORE the war, the average American worker produced twice as much as the worker in Britain, USSR, Germany and Japan, and production per man-hour ranged from twice to four times as much, according to a WPB survey.

Since the war, despite the great increases in all the other warring countries, American labor's productivity has still retained its lead, the WPB says.

The freezing of U. S. wage rates during the war means that labor's share of what it produces has been most sharply cut.

As Philip Murray points out, at least 10% of the 20% increase in wage rates asked by CIO is necessary to restore even the pre-war relationship between wages and productivity.

Jobs for All

The fiscal program for full employment prepared by the labor committee of the Natl. Planning Association and described in this issue is another demonstration that "jobs for all" is not just a pleasing slogan but a practical possibility, and indeed an urgent necessity for our national welfare.

It supplements President Murray's CIO Reemployment Plan by showing how taxation can be used to increase and not curtail purchasing power, and how public funds can be used to stimulate business and private employment and raise the standard of living of all Americans.

Among the first steps necessary for full employment is the bill sponsored by Senators Wagner, Murray and others to establish national economic accounting and responsibility, so that steps may be taken to prevent unemployment before it occurs, whether through stimulation of private employment or through useful public works to make up the lag that still remains.

There is encouraging evidence of increasing public support for this full employment bill. But much more will have to be forthcoming to secure its enactment and to establish the principle expressed in it that "all Americans able to work and seeking work have the right to useful, remunerative, regular and full-time employment."

So Many, So Far

One of CIO's most important reconversion demands is for payment of transportation costs for workers who must travel long distances to new jobs when laid off their war jobs.

A slight idea of how many workers have had to travel how far for war employment, is given by these figures on the dislocation of war workers from their former homes:

In the Puget Sound area (Seattle, etc.) there have been 269,000 in-migrants; Portland, Ore., 220,000; San Francisco, 515,000; Los Angeles, 783,000; San Diego, 165,000; Hampton Roads, Va., 166,000; Detroit, 254,000; and Mobile, Ala., 84,000 in-migrants.

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

WHEN a feller needs a friend, he won't find so many as when he doesn't.

When jobs are plentiful and labor scarce, the workingman has almost as many friends as before elections.

But when the tide turns, as it's doing now, it's hard to convert backslapping into ready cash or to pay the grocer's bills with campaign promises.

Our best friends then are our own folks and those who most closely share our lot.

★ ★ ★

The pioneer, who faced the wilderness alone, depended chiefly on his own efforts to pull him through hard times.

But today no man can stand alone. Our jobs and livelihood depend on conditions we can only influence by joining our efforts with those of countless others.

To improve his lot, the worker today must join with all his fellow workers in a union. To prevent or pull through hard times, he and his union must join with a national labor movement like the CIO.

★ ★ ★

The dread dismissal slip is appearing in many pay envelopes today, as war orders drop off, and the take-home pay in others is sharply cut.

Individually, you can do little about this but look for another job, at a time when jobs are getting scarcer and scarcer.

Through your union, you can fight unnecessary layoffs, prod employers into obtaining other orders, or negotiate wage increases to offset loss of earnings from shorter hours.

But even your union, by itself, cannot go far enough. Most layoffs are caused by national, and sometimes world, conditions. And wage increases are limited by governmental restrictions.

So to meet your immediate bread-and-butter problems, you and your union have to join with the whole CIO in fighting for revision of the Little Steel formula; and in promoting a full employment program.

This program, to keep folks at work in your local plants, has to cover reconversion planning and production programming, a guaranteed annual wage and projects like the Missouri Valley Authority, taxes; and Bretton Woods and Reciprocal Trade agreements to expand foreign trade.

But even higher wages and steady jobs won't mean much, if price controls are lifted and living costs soar beyond the reach of wages.

So you and your union have to join with the CIO pressuring Congress to support OPA and renew the Price Control Act without inflationary amendments.

★ ★ ★

But while we fight for full employment, unemployment from cutbacks is already on the rise, and if you are one of the jobless you can't live on hope until there are jobs for all.

So you must depend on your union and the CIO to fight for adequate unemployment benefits for all laid-off war workers, and for the Wagner-Murray-Dingell social security bill to protect you against the hazards of unemployment, ill-health, old age, etc., in the future.

★ ★ ★

Congress is full of friends of labor, to hear them tell it. But it has allowed the present layoffs to get under way without providing any protection for those laid off. So labor has to do the fighting for emergency benefits, aided by Pres. Truman and those Congressmen whom labor's political efforts helped to elect.

Administration leaders and politicians galore have said workers' take-home pay should not be reduced. But that is happening now, and it's the CIO that has to make the fight for a 20% increase in basic wage rates.

Most folks in public life say full employment is their goal. But employment is much less than full already, and millions more are expected to become unemployed in the next few months.

Yet the full employment bill is far from enactment in Congress; WPB officials complacently accept the rising unemployment as inevitable and talk of dropping all programming of civilian production, and nobody but labor seems to feel any sense of urgency.

So again the CIO has to fight to keep the goal of full employment to the fore, to prepare plans that show it to be practicable, and to oppose all steps in the opposite direction.

In a word, when a worker needs a friend, it's his union and the CIO on which he must depend.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, S. H. Dalrymple, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, Emil Rieve, Reid Robinson, Frank Rosenblum, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux.....Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C.
Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 June 11, 1945 No. 24

Around The World...

Nazis In Argentina

LUIS Victor Sommi, member of the Woodworkers Union of Argentina and imprisoned in the Neuquen penitentiary from November, 1943, to April, 1945, for belonging to the underground labor opposition to the Argentine regime, is now in Montevideo, has just published a book exposing "German Capital in Argentina." He charges: German trusts control some 200 incorporated companies; that direct and indirect investments and minority shares in non-German undertakings total 1,800,000,000 pesos ($450,000,000) and that yearly profits are more than $37,500,000. Also: the German electric trust AEG—Siemens Schukert—alone controls an estimated $250,000,000; they have been operating with a Spanish disguise through Swiss firms. Big trusts such as I. G. Farben and Thyssen control directly and indirectly numerous companies which were never blacklisted, and they use devious methods in obtaining United Nations' materials.

Jouhaux In Paris

"Great satisfaction" with the steps taken toward the formation of the new World Federation of Trade Unions was expressed here this week by Leon Jouhaux, general secretary of the French General Confederation of Labor (CGT). "I have always been in favor of such an organization and it gives me great satisfaction to see the unity that has been achieved." During his long captivity, he said, a clandestine radio enabled him and other prisoners to keep in constant touch with international events.

French Miners Strike

Recent strikes among miners in northern France and the Pas-de-Calais and among civil servants and industrial workers of Lyons were due to general dissatisfaction with the food situation and with wage scales fixed by the government. The General Confederation of Labor (CGT) has been demanding a minimum basic wage of 23 francs (46c) an hour, the establishment of three wage zones with a maximum difference of 20 per cent between them and equal wages for women. Against this the Ministry of Labor has fixed a basic wage of 20 francs (40c) and a 10 per cent reduction for women, and has maintained the six wage zones instituted by Vichy, with a difference of 33 per cent between the highest and lowest zones.

Polish Trade Unions

UNRRA reports the restoration of trade union organizations in Poland, undertaken immediately after the liberation of Polish territory. On November 21, 1944, a trade union conference was held in Lublin at which the Central Trade Union Commission was formed. The six most important unions are: the textile workers, 70,000 members; miners, 27,000; oil workers, 7,000; metal workers, 57,000; sugar refinery workers, 23,000, and railwaymen numbering 133,000. The total membership of the trade union movement on April 1, 1945, was registered at 544,000 workers.

Jobs For All Is Golden Opportunity For Worker — Nation — Business

A well-housed and healthy America with educational opportunities for all, and our soil, rivers and forests developed for all the people should be the basis of our nation's prosperity.

That's the conclusion of the Fiscal Policy for Full Employment, issued this week by the labor committee on national policy of National Planning Assn.

The report outlines a U. S. fiscal policy offering labor full employment, business its greatest opportunity for expansion and Congress a balanced budget.

The report, written by Dr. John H. G. Pierson of the Labor Dept., was sponsored by the committee as a technical document. The 22-man committee is headed by Clinton S. Golden of the CIO Steelworkers and includes Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and seven other CIO leaders as well as representatives of the Railroad Bortherhoods.

CIO committee members liken the report to a house resting on the foundation of the plan of CIO Pres. Philip Murray for 60 million jobs. They point out that the Murray plan with its industry and national production councils needed to turn the national resources into wealth — need for prosperity — through the cooperative effort of labor, management, agriculture and the government.

The NPA committee plan contains an analysis of what is necessary for making the U. S. peacetime economy operate well and finds the answer is:

A five-billion-dollar-a-year basic program of public investment, financed by taxation to provide housing, health, education, conversation, the development of natural resources and social security.

A tax program "which would finance public expenditures in a manner that will as far as possible avoid cancelling out private expenditures that would otherwise have been made."

A program to close any gap between production and expenditures including two planks:

1. Tax refunds, chiefly to low income groups so that they would increase their spending.

2. "An ample, diversified and geographically distributed reserve shelf of public works and work projects," Federal, State and local, all to be operated when private employment is insufficient.

SOURCE OF OPPOSITION

While the CIO has been pressing justifiably and for a long time for full employment, it has received little support from Congress and business.

Business interests have feared that public expenditures would interfere with business expansion and opportunities and hence with profits, without which, of course, there is no point to private enterprise.

Conservative congressmen, on the other hand, have feared deficit financing more than hunger and suffering.

The plan answers both objections.

To the objection of the businessman and industrialist the answer is that "$25 billion has never been spent for private capital formation in any year up till now, the closest approach being $19 billion at slightly lower prices in 1941, when we were tooling to become the arsenal of democracy." The plan would provide the $25 million yearly expenditure.

"The suggested amount is more than half again as large as the total of publicly financed war facilities of this war," the report continues, "some 15 times the value of the net tangible assets of all automobile manufacturing plants in the U. S. in 1938 (here adjusted for price change), not including parts, accessory, body, and tire manufactures; one-third as great as the present estimated value of all tangible farm property in the U. S., including land and livestock along with buildings and machinery."

The economist also states in answer to conservative Congressmen's objection that tax refunds and the reserve shelf of public works working together would "keep budget deficits as low as possible consistent with maintaining full employment in an economy in which the over-saving tendency still exists. Moreover, they would have the advantage, peculiar to insurance mechanisms, of removing insecurity while limiting the remedy to the need as it actually develops."

In addition to Golden and Carey other CIO members of the NPA committee are:

Pres. S. H. Dalrymple of the United Rubber Workers; Pres. Emil T. Rieve of the Textile Workers Union; Walter Reuther, vice president of the Auto Workers; Solomon Barkin, research director, Textile Workers Union; Ted F. Silvey, chairman of the reconversion committee; Katherine Pollak Ellickson, asst. research director. Raymond Walsh, former CIO research director, also served on the committee.

"Copyright 1945, the Newspaper PM, Inc."

Willow Run Employes Picket

Laidoff workers from Willow Run, 30 miles west of Detroit, invaded the downtown section June 2 and picketed the office building of the war manpower commission. A woman picket carried a sign, "My Husband Is Not Expendable, We Got 4 Kids," referring to the airy statement of Henry Ford II that the plant was "as expendable as a battleship."

The pickets, members of Bomber Local 50, CIO United Auto Workers, Protested WMC statements that there were jobs available at good wages for most of the thousands laid off. The plant closes down this month. It will be used for storing battered bombers until a buyer is found for the government-owned model plant.

Labor Management Meet On Manpower Control Plans

PLANS to relax manpower controls for the reconversion period were worked out at a joint labor-industry-government meeting held here this week under auspices of the War Manpower Commission.

The meeting brought about 200 representatives of labor and industry, together with WMC regional and area directors, to Washington, with Clinton S. Golden, Asst. to the President of the United Steelworkers, heading the CIO delegation and presiding over several of the sessions.

Main items on the agenda were winning the war against Japan, releasing manpower controls to speed reconversion and full employment, and more flexibility in the areas of the WMC.

Both labor and management delegates urged strict adherence to a 30 day advance notice of coming cutbacks, which would end the present practice of keeping management and workers in the dark until the cutback comes.

Removal of controls should be left to area labor-management committees, and the present appeals system retained, the conference said. Following the meeting, the delegates visited President Truman to give him their proposals. Truman accepted the proposals, as did WMC Chairman Paul V. McNutt, and emphasized the need for active planning for orderly reconversion now.

1—Children need 3,000 calories of bone building, body building food daily to help them grow in mind and body. If they do not get this quantity of food, they are malnourished, another way of saying they are starving. The problem of malnutrition in America was dramatically brought before the country, when Selective Service found that two out of every five young men rejected for military service were for causes traceable to malnutrition. Some 9,000,000 American children are malnourished. Anemia, rickets, bad teeth and valvular heart are results of malnutrition. A school lunch program can give an adequate diet.

2—But not until 1943 was there a federal approp The War Food Administration helped communit sponsor of the program for part of the cost of fo week in Congress. Representative John W. Flannag priate $50,000,000 annually for the furtherance o being of the Nation's children." The cost of the l

4—Cumberland in Allegany County is the second largest city in Maryland. The parents of these children are working at the Celanese plant which employs 15,000, at the Kelly-Springfield Tire Co. which employs 1700, or at the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co. which employs 1500, all organized into internationals of the CIO.

"KIDS

Story by Helen Ka

5—The CIO at its Seventh Convention resolved to "support pern every child to have a hot, well-balanced lunch at school, rega community, regardless of the ability of the family to pay the c or religion." HR 3370 was originally planned for a $100,000,000 support the full appropriation of this bill. In testimony before S. Public Health Service declared: "When you improve the diet formance and their physical conditions." Hungry children slow up

riation for the feeding of America's school children. ies improve the nutrition of children by imbursing the od for lunches served to children at school. Last an (D. Va.) introduced a bill, HR 3370, to appro- f this program to "safeguard the health and well- ack of such a program is too high to the Nation.

3—The CIO NEWS went to Cumberland, Maryland, to see how their lunch program operated. Here 12,000 children were fed a Type A, or hot lunch, or a Type C, or milk lunch. The complete Type A lunch must be balanced and contain one-third of the child's daily nutritional requirements; must not exceed 15c, including one-half pint of whole milk. 20% of these lunches are served free. 79 cooks are employed throughout the county. They have been required to take courses in cooking, nutrition and sanitation under qualified instructors, and pass a health examination. Kitchens are inspected periodically.

EAT DEMOCRACY"

Pictures by Rebecca Snyder

nanent legislation to make it possible for rdless of the resources of the state or local osts and without discrimination as to race appropriation. Urge your Congressman to the Committee, Dr. W. H. Sebrell of the U. of children, you always improve their per- classes; can't absorb learning.

6—He also said: "I feel there is no question that a school lunch program would go a very long ways toward preventing a great deal of malnutrition in school children." A good mind must have a healthy body to nourish it. A nation depends upon its children. They are its future. A child must have the right to eat good, nourishing food. HR 3370 is a bill "to improve the health and the physical stamina of our country." Surgeon General Thomas A. Parran declared: "A good school lunch program will contribute to the general health by keeping children and youth fit to work up to capacity in the classroom and by establishing good food habits which carry over into daily living." Bright, healthy children nourish democracy! Yes, they eat it.

Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

Julius Emspak, Secy.-Treas., UERMWA-CIO, reports: production and maintenance workers at Rex Products Co., New Rochelle, N. Y., CIO 495; against 389. Sylvania Electric Products Co., Point Pleasant, W. Va., CIO 199; against 15. This is the seventh Sylvania plant for which the UE has won collective bargaining rights.

Frank J. Bender, CIO Reg. Dir., Baltimore, Md., reports: Guards at Key Highway and Bethlehem Shipyard voted CIO. Key Highway, IUMSWA-CIO 161; against 76. Bethlehem Fairfield Shipyard, IUMSWA-CIO 159; against 35. The following representatives were in charge of the campaigns: Ray Trachtman, Bethlehem Fairfield; Joe DeKleva and Richard Carter, Key Highway.

John J. Maurillo, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Syracuse, N. Y., reports: Armstrong Cork Co., Fulton, N. Y., Textile Workers Union, 192; against 20. Harry Walton, TWU organizer, was in charge.

Morris Muster, Pres., UFWA-CIO, reports: Jasper Cabinet Co., Jasper, Ind., CIO 67; against 26.

W. H. Crawford, Dist. Dir., USA-CIO, reports: Mascot Stove Works, Chattanooga, Tenn., CIO 56; AFL 2; neither 19. Lee J. Sorsby was in charge, assisted by William Frazier and J. C. Stafford.

John C. Lawson, Secy-Treas., US&APWA, reports: Southern Cotton Oil Co., Columbia, S. C., CIO 41; against 0. Rep. Sam H. Scott was in charge. Card check showed that 30 out of 34 employes at the Whiteford, Md., plant of Staso Milling Co. had selected USAPWA-CIO as bargaining agent. Rep. J. B. Foreman and Niles Alwine organized the job.

Helen Kingery, Dir. of Publications, UOPWA-CIO, reports: Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. agents in Indiana, CIO 154; against 134. Indiana is the 11th state to come under the UOPWA's national contract with Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

T. D. DuCuennois, CIO Field Rep., Richmond, Va., reports: Texas Co., Norfolk, Va., OWIU-CIO 39; against 16. Gravely Novelty Furniture Co., Martinsville, Va., UFWA-CIO 59; against 17.

R. W. Starnes, Acting CIO Reg. Dir., New Orleans, La., reports: Oyster Shell Products Co., Morgan City, La., UGCCWA-CIO certified as result of card check. Some 125 workers are involved. Rep. Noah Ford was in charge. Clerical workers at Celotex Corp., Marrero, La., also selected UGCCWA-CIO as their bargaining agent as result of card check; 125 workers involved. UGCCWA Representatives Ford and Zebal were in charge.

C. H. Gillman, CIO Reg. Dir., Atlanta, Ga., reports: Kroger Warehouse, URWDSEA-CIO 19; AFL 1; no union 1. Miss Frances Schulter assisted by Tom Walson and C. H. Webb from Local 343, handled the organizing. Kingan Packing Co., UPWA-CIO 41; AFL 7. Dir. G. R. Hathaway in charge.

Wm. Mayo, CIO Acting Reg. Dir., Indianapolis, Ind., reports: Container Corp., Anderson, Ind., PWOC-CIO 87; AFL 3; no union 4. Representatives Paul Elzea, Pete Markunas, and Charles Mitchell handled the drive. Fred B. Prophet Co., Allison Div., URWDSEA-CIO 42; against 20. The union's representative, Ruth Bennett, was in charge, assisted by both Pete Markunas and H. L. McNamara of the CIO staff.

AT HIGHLANDER SCHOOL

The writer had the pleasure of addressing the close of the session of the Highlander Folk School, where a number of members of our local unions from different internationals have been attending a month's course there. Classes were in the main supervised by our Southern regional directors. The writer can state positively that they are teaching trade unionism, the history of the movement, parliamentary procedure, etc., in a manner that is a credit to them and can serve the students well in developing talent for our unions in different capacities.

Miles Horton and his wife and staff are to be complimented on the splendid work they are doing. I would also like to take this opportunity of complimenting our regional directors and the directors of our different international unions on the work done there. There is plenty of good talent in the school.

Miss Helen Blanchard, organization director, CIO Women's Auxiliaries, reports a successful trip through Ohio. She said that the State Council of CIO Women's Auxiliaries laid out a program for intensifying organizing campaigns.

The women took action on the Price Control Act, and opposed any crippling amendments. An additional organizing committee composed of leading women of Cleveland, Lorain and Warren was established, which will work under Miss Blanchard's direction. Mrs. Faye Stephenson, CWA national president, also attended the meeting.

Four Backdoor AFL Contracts Thrown Out by Labor Board

Four backdoor agreements signed between the AFL United Auto Workers and the Ken-Rad Tube & Lamp Corp. a year ago were recently ordered thrown out by the Natl. Labor Relations Board.

Plants involved are at Bowling Green, Ky. and Tell City, Rockport and Huntingburg, Ind.

Charges that the company had signed collusive agreements with the AFL union were filed with the Board in June, 1944 by the CIO United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. The Board found that the AFL-UAW contracts were invalid because the union did not represent a majority of the employes, and the company had assisted the AFL union in executing them.

Big Four Pact Means Millions For CIO Packinghouse Workers

An agreement which the CIO United Packinghouse Workers estimate will bring between 20 and 30 million dollars to the union's members was finally reached last week in Chicago with the Big Four meat packers—Swift, Armour, Cudahy and Wilson.

Lewis J. Clark, the union's international president, said the terms of the agreement "represent substantial gains for our membership and mark a very great step forward for our union." They were reached after many months of weary waiting while negotiations, hearings, and conferences dragged on endlessly, and the union's patience was sometimes near the breaking point.

The additional money that will go to the Big Four workers is not in the form of a wage increase, but in pay adjustments involving intra-plant inequalities and such fringe items as paid time allowed for changing clothes (12 minutes a day) an allowance of 50 cents a week for clothes, and the furnishing by the company of tools such as knives, steels, whetstones, meat trimmers and overhauling hooks.

The adjustments are retroactive to various dates extending from August, 1942, to August, 1944. The union estimates that all the adjustments and retroactivity will bring the wage gains in the four chains to a grand total of $27,842,000 divided as follows:

Swift	$9,450,000
Armour	11,275,000
Cudahy	4,118,050
Wilson	3,000,000

Negotiations with the Morrell Packing Co., which were still pending this week but are expected to be concluded shortly, will bring the total gains still higher.

Including the increases that will come to packing house workers not members of the CIO union, the UPWA estimates that the total in wage adjustments will approximate $60,000,000.

The agreement in Chicago was reached after an attempt at settlement made last week before the War Labor Board in Washington broke down. Union and company representatives then returned to Chicago and resumed negotiations which resulted in the final agreement.

UAW President Finds Kaisers' Postwar Ideas Startling But Practical

Shipbuilder Henry Kaiser, like the CIO United Auto Workers, "refuses to accept the defeatist view that mass unemployment is inevitable in the years ahead," UAW Pres. R. J. Thomas said this week, following a conference with Kaiser on the West Coast.

"Accompanied by several technicians associated with the UAW-CIO," Thomas stated, "I went to California to observe the Kaiser organization at work in its manifold endeavors. I wanted also to interest Mr. Kaiser, if possible, in certain specific postwar industrial activities which would make possible utilization of displaced war workers and unused wartime facilities in the automotive industries."

Kaiser revealed certain advanced projections he has been working on in the field of motor cars, busses, community housing and mechanical housekeeping appliances, Thomas related.

"We found his conceptions in these field startingly different, but intensely practical. His entrance into production on any of these items would, I feel, provide employment and low-priced consumer goods beyond what is now being contemplated by less imaginative sections of business.

"I urged Mr. Kaiser, particularly, to enter the automotive field. In this connection I indicated the existence and availability now and in the postwar period of certain plants and facilities for which the automotive industries as now constituted say they have no plans. The Willow Run plant was one of these plants."

"No Lasting Peace in Hungry World"—Truman

By ELEANOR FOWLER
Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Auxiliaries

Do shivers run down your back when you think of Hoover invited to the White House again after twelve years? I guess most working people feel that way. We will never forget the complete lack of even elementary humanity which characterized the Hoover era.

It was only after Franklin Roosevelt took over that steps were taken to relieve our suffering through WPA, to protect our unions through the Wagner Act, to provide some measure of permanent assistance to the old and the unemployed through the Social Security Act and to set certain minimum standards of employment.

We don't think that a man who could do nothing to assist Americans in their great time of hunger could make any contribution to solving the food problems of our allies. And those problems are really critical. President Truman has issued an urgent appeal to us, based no doubt, on the reports of Judge Samuel Rosenman.

First drain on our resources are the tremendous military requirements.

Then comes the needs of the liberated peoples. Most of the population of France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Italy, Jugoslavia and Greece are so seriously undernourished that their health is in danger of permanent injury. Infant death rates are shockingly high. The United States is one of the few places to which they can look for help.

We must help them—not just out of common humanity but also because, as President Truman says, "There can be no lasting peace in a hungry world."

Americans will respond, too, if they understand the urgency of the need. Many groups are already in motion. From South Bend, Ind., for instance, we hear that the UAW-CIO Auxiliaries there are part of a Food For Our Allies Committee in which 23 organizations are cooperating.

What is needed is a tremendous national drive to reach every American family with information on the critical nature of the world food situation and what they can do to help. The response on the United National Clothing Drive in April was terrific.

There are two immediate steps which all of us must take now. First is to flood our Congressmen and Senators with letters urging renewal of the Price Control Act for the next year without amendment. That will ensure fair distribution of essential foods

Second is to step up our personal efforts to add to the food supply by expanding our victory gardens, by planning our home canning program, and by pledging ourselves, each in our own home, that no food is wasted.

Starvation In Europe

(Continued from Page 2)

like—and are—plenty

It is not humanity alone that makes it imperative for us to take effective steps to end this tragedy of starvation. Our own postwar security and well-being depend upon it. As Judge Rosenman reported:

"U. S. economy too, will be deeply affected unless northwest Europe again resumes its place in the international exchange of goods and services. Furthermore, a chaotic and hungry Europe is not fertile ground in which stable, democratic and friendly governments can be reared."

To have 60,000,000 jobs in this country, we have to export enough goods to keep about five million people working. The rest will be employed satisfying the domestic market. That five million, as CIO President Murray has pointed out, is the margin between prosperity and depression.

The Nazis used starvation as a political weapon. They used it to kill millions of European men, women and children, not only in gas chambers but also by the cheaper and less laborious method of starving them.

The United Nations must use food not as a weapon but as a tool of reconstruction.

Of the United Nations, the U. S. will have to play the greatest part in this reconstruction. Our country is the strongest and best producing nation, is untouched by physical war destruction. When we have done our full part in feeding the hungry and clothing the ragged, we can be certain that we have done a service to humanity, to postwar security—and to ourselves.

102 Firms Defy U. S., Four Plants Seized

U. S. seizure of four plants where management disobeyed War Labor Board orders in disputes with CIO unions has made a slight dent in the cases of employer non-compliance with WLB orders. The official WLB figures are that there are 102 cases, 42 of them involving CIO unions.

In three of the four cases in which President Truman ordered seizures within the past two weeks, one of the issues was maintenance of membership, and in the remaining unsettled cases that is the most common disputed point on which management fails to yield.

Management had disobeyed the WLB for two years before the four plants were seized. There are no cases awaiting presidential action, and the fact that President Truman has cleared off his desk is regarded as showing a stiffening attitude on the part of the White House to employers disobeying the WLB.

The WLB admits that most of the 102 cases are pretty old. CIO representatives say many of them are awaiting hearings from WLB before they are sent to Stabilization Director Davis who in turn sends them to the White House. Others are in various stages of the long, tedious process before hearings. In addition there are a large number of employer non-compliance cases awaiting action by the regional WLBs.

Plants seized, the issues and unions involved and who seized them follow: Humble Oil and Refining Co. plant, Ingleside, Tex., a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey, maintenance of union membership, the Oil Workers Intl. Union; seized by Petroleum Administrator Ickes.

Pure Oil Co.'s Cabin Creek Oil Field, Dawes, W. Va., maintenance of membership, checkoff and other contract provisions, the Oil Workers Intl. Union, seized by Petroleum Administrator Ickes.

Gaffney Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C., check-off, Textile Workers Union, seized by the Army.

Mary-Leila Cotton Mills, Inc., Greensboro, Ga., checkoff and maintenance of membership, Textile Workers Union, seized by the Army.

Detective Chief Says CIO Program Fights Crime

THE CIO program of full employment and good wages was hailed by Walter C. Monaghan, inspector of Pittsburgh detectives, as the best guarantee against a lawless America in the post-war era at a meeting of employees of the Pittsburgh Steel Foundry Corp., of Glassport, last week.

"Whether this country will experience a major post-war crime wave similar to the one which swept the country after World War I or not will depend on whether we offer the returning servicemen and the millions now employed jobs or breadlines," Inspector Monaghan said.

After paying tribute to the "immeasurable contribution which American industry and labor have made to the recently won victory in Europe and to the approaching inevitable victory in the Pacific," Inspector Monaghan said that, together, they can do an equally magnificent job in the era of peace.

Inspector Monaghan recommended adoption by all industries and by all labor, unorganized as well as organized, of the Labor-Management Post-War Charter drawn up by Philip Murray, CIO president; William Green, president of the AFL; and Eric Johnston, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

"War," Inspector Monaghan stated, "doesn't make criminals though it may sometimes expose previously suppressed criminal inhibitions. Killing does not necessarily make a killer and the men in our Armed Forces make a distiction between killing for the honor of and in defense of one's country and killing solely to steal another's purse. Desperation, however, born of hunger and destitution could easily warp a man's reason to the point where he could no longer make this distinction."

He asked what better solution could be offered than that proposed by Philip Murray, president of the CIO—full employment at good wages, a good home, educational opportunities for all children, insurance against unemployment, sickness, old age and premature death.

Union Men Heroes Of Franklin

CIO members in the Navy who miraculously escaped death on the USS Franklin, the Navy's 27,000-ton aircraft carrier which refused to be sunk despite two direct hits by Jap armor-piercing bombs, tell a vivid story of heroism and devotion to duty.

John Steffora, seaman, second class, a member of Local 171, CIO United Steelworkers, at the Superior Steel Corp., Carnegie, Pa., was manning a gun when the Franklin was hit.

When his gun was knocked out he held a firehose alongside Lt. Comdr. Joseph T. O'Callahan, the hero-chaplain on the ship, and helped fight the holocaust all that day and through the next night. "The chaplain who risked his life a dozen times, had more courage than any man I've ever seen," Steffora said.

Guido Cavallo, yeoman, third class, of Akron, Ohio, member of Local 5 CIO Rubber Workers at the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., recalls he was "living on borrowed time, thanks to Providence and a shipmate who gave me his life jacket a couple of minutes before he perished in the sea."

IN SEA FIVE HOURS

Fire and smoke stopped Cavallo from reaching his battle station after the first bomb exploded. Finally he worked his way to the fantail where he found fresh air and hope of safety. Cavallo then jumped overboard and spent five hours in the water before a destroyer picked him up.

Calvin F. Corrigall, another CIO United Steelworker member on board, a member of Local 897 at the Ross Heater & Mfg. Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., braved intense flames to reach his post in the engine room. While bombs and rockets exploded above, Corrigall donned a gas mask and tried to put the ship's engines in operation again. "When fumes and smoke saturated one mask," Corrigall said, "we would just put on another. We seemed to have plenty of masks."

Union Contract Remains Valid

By unanimous action, the War Labor Board has directed that a union contract be continued in full effect, despite a change in ownership of the plant. This order pertained to the Erdette Hosiery Mill, Curdensville, Pa., which must continue to comply with a contract with the CIO American Federation of Hosiery Workers which includes a closed shop provision originally agreed to in 1941.

Murray Urges U.S. World Trade Study

CREATION of a U. S. inter-departmental committee to survey foreign trade and its relations to full employment, with representatives of labor, industry and agriculture acting in an official advisory capacity was urged by CIO Pres. Philip Murray in a statement submitted last week to the Foreign Trade Subcommittee of the Senate Small Business Committee.

Murray said that the CIO favors eternal vigilance by the Dept. of Justice under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act against monopoly, and expressed the hope that the United Nations and especially the Big Three would destroy, if possible, cartels which have their roots in the Axis countries.

"We of the CIO hope," he continued, "that the Depts. of Commerce and State and the Treasury are jointly working on a program to tie together the machinery of Bretton Woods (both the Stabilization Fund and the World Bank), with the Export-Import Bank, the Reciprocal Trade Agreements, the facilities of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the Foreign Economic Administration.

"The time is coming when the administration should set up some inter-departmental committee which can survey the entire field of U. S. foreign commerce and relate its findings to full employment after the war. In such an undertaking, industry, labor and agriculture should be consulted, and enjoy some official advisory capacity."

During Vacation Go Back to Farm

The War Manpower Commission in New York is urging at least ten thousand workers to voluntarily give up their vacations this summer and work on the farms in upstate New York.

CIO Broadcast To Urge Bond Sales

"Buy a Bond" will be the keynote of a special radio broadcast conducted by the CIO on June 19 on the Blue Network between 9:30 and 10 o'clock, in a special bond drive program.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

L. J. IMBER COMPANY
Founded by L. J. Imber, Formerly of Green Duck Co.

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS

for ADVERTISING
UNION DUES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS
EMPLOYEES' BADGES
Recognized Union Labels
No Charge for Designs and Sketches
Also Specializing in
Light and Heavy Stamping
Coining and Embossing
Small, Intricate and Special Stampings.
Tools and Dies
N. Y. Representative
HERBERT R. LERMAN
AL. 4-3356
37 E. 14th St.
Detroit Representative
Herbert E. Lennig
Trinity 1-4600
6432 Cass Avenue
(Directly across from UAW-CIO Office)
L. J. IMBER COMPANY BRUnswick 7815
1725-41 W. North Ave.
CHICAGO, 22, ILLINOIS

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

44 Years of Know-how

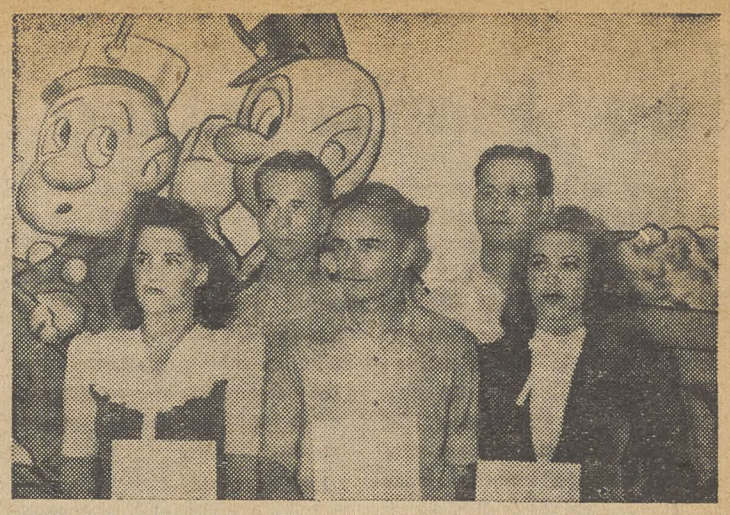
in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.
20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

VACATION WITH EDUCATION: Members of the CIO United Office & Professional Workers—social workers, office employees, insurance agents, bank clerks and other white collarites—will combine study and play at the union's summer school to be held on the campus of the University of Wisconsin at beautiful Lake Mendota, the week of July 30—Aug. 5.

The school project, arranged by the UOPWA in cooperation with the Abraham Lincoln School in Chicago, is intended to promote better leadership among the union's members. In between studying union history, policies, procedure, the American and World Scene, students will boat, fish, swim, hike, dance and play tennis.

The above picture shows a group of UOPWA students on the lawn at last year's session at Lake Mendota, listening to Morris Yanoff, UOPWA regional director, who will be one of the instructors again this year.



UAW GRADUATES: This group of workers from the Delco Remy plant, Anderson, Ind., finished a course at the United Auto Workers' summer school held last year at the University of Indiana. A similar course will be given there and at other educational institutions this summer.

Book Review

Case for Annual Wages

The first popular treatment in book form of the case for the much discussed annual wage has just been published by the University of Minnesota Press.

"Guaranteed Annual Wages," by Jack Chernick and George C. Hellickson, presents the theory that the traditional wage system is out-of-date, and that for the well-being of individuals and for society as a whole, it must be supplanted by a wage system that will stabilize the operation of the nation's economy.

As former Pres. Roosevelt said when he went on record publicly for the annual wage, what counts is "How much a fellow gets by December 31st instead of how much he gets per hour," the authors point out.

The book reviews some annual wage pioneers and their ideas, and describes three of the well established annual wage plans operated by the Proctor & Gamble soap concern, Nunn-Bush shoe manufacturers and Hormel & Co., meat packers of Austin, Minn.

It is the Hormel plan, started in 1931, and extended to a plant-wide basis in 1935 that is of most interest to the CIO as the company has an agreement with a local of the United Packinghouse Workers. This plan was worked out by (1) determining the annual volume of work; (2) estimating the man-hours of labor required to turn out the work; and (3) figuring the labor costs for the year on the basis of going hourly wage scales.

"By distributing the labor-cost figure among employes in 52 installments the company was able to overcome the former inevitable correlation between the working hours and earnings in any one week," the writers state.

What the Hormel plan has meant to the prosperity of the Minnesota town is described in a chapter called "Austin Speaks for Itself" which reports that the annual wage system is "favored alike by management, workers and the community at large. Social consequences of the Layoff are outlined in the final chapter.

Guaranteed Annual Wages by Jack Chernick and George C. Hellickson; University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis.

A poll taken by Negro Digest of a cross-section of the Negro population shows that most Negroes favor the CIO over the AFL: Here are the figures:

	AFL	CIO	Undecided
North	14%	79%	7%
West	11%	82%	7%
South	19%	67%	14%

Negroes Rate CIO Fairer, Poll Shows

A round table discussion on "Which Union Is Fairer to the Negro: AFL or CIO?" is featured in the June issue of Negro Digest. CIO Pres. Philip Murray, Willard S. Townsend, pres., Transport Service Employes, and Ferdinand Smith, sec., Natl. Maritime Union, present the CIO's case.

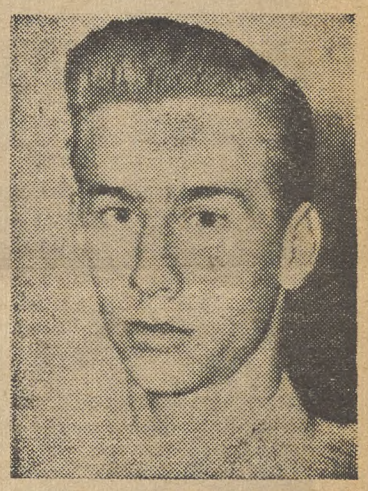
The AFL position is given by Pres. William Green and Dr. D. G. Garland, Negro organizer in the South.

"In all the history of the American labor movement," states Pres. Murray, "no union can match the sterling record of the CIO in battling racial discrimination."

Contrasting the CIO and the AFL policy on race discrimination, Murray asserts that unlike the AFL, not a single CIO union bars Negroes from membership, or sanctions Jim Crow locals, but on the other hand, Negro trade union leaders hold high office in most CIO unions.

"The enemies of the Negro are the enemies of the CIO," he declares.

Mr. Townsend explains that Negroes do not expect or want special treatment in the labor movement, but only their democratic rights, and this is what they get in the CIO, which offers them "an equal opportunity to assume their responsibilities and obligations as organized working men and women."



EXPLORES PAC: Shirlen Cook, 16-year-old student at Harper High School in Chicago, won first prize in the Senior Scholastic current events award for his factual study of the CIO Political Action Committee, made during the 1944 election campaign.

"The goal I had in mind when I started this project was to get facts on PAC and thus be able to form an opinion that I could feel was based on something more than prejudice," young Cook says in his prize-winning article, "Exploring the PAC."

"After weeks of collecting, reading and studying all the material—pro and con—I felt ready to make a decision. I was in favor of the PAC and its program . . ."

Shirlen Cook found the answers given by adults when questioned about PAC "very disappointing and alarming," because they showed "that the public is sorely lacking in information and knowledge needed to be a useful citizen."

He has some good sensible advice to give these adults. To the man, for instance, who said, "Politics is dirty, so let's stay out of it till it's cleaned up," Cook replies:

"All this fellow needs is a good talk with his wife. She could tell him that nothing was ever 'cleaned up' by talking about it and 'staying out of it'."

Shirlen Cook's article is printed in the May 21 issue of Senior Scholastic, address, 220 East 42 St., New York 17, N. Y. It's worth reading.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY TROUBLE SHOOTER

Art by MORT MESKIN
Story by COLE GREENE

COPYRIGHT NATL. CIO NEWS

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with acutal persons, living or dead.

Produced for the CIO NEWS by ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, INC.

Help Needed In Cutback Unemployment

CIO President Murray has asked full CIO and community support for President Truman's proposed emergency unemployment compensation.

The Truman plan, sent to Congress with a request for speedy action last week, calls for benefits up to $25 weekly for 26 weeks. It includes millions of workers not now covered by any kind of social security—Federal workers, maritime workers and others.

As The Guide went to press, there was still no bill to carry out this plan offered in the House Ways and Means Committee, where it must originate since it requires Federal funds.

Rep. Doughton, chairman of this Committee, is reported as having said that he doesn't think such a plan is needed. But it is hoped the Administration will persuade him to carry the fight.

Have you wired your Representative—and your Senators too—urging them to work for speedy action on Truman's proposal?

Restore FEPC Funds

The House Appropriations Committee, headed by Rep. Clarence Cannon (D. Mo.) this week refused to give the present Fair Employment Practice Committee any money to carry on after June 30.

Unless this action is reversed, this means that the FEPC will go out of business the end of the month. The money was denied with the alibi that a bill to make FEPC permanent is pending (S 101, HR 2232).

As Pres. Murray pointed out in a letter to Rep. Cannon, this is a "cruel hoax" since HR 2232 is still stalled in the House Rules Committee and S 101 is threatened with a filibuster in the Senate.

President Truman has also asked the House Rules Committee to give HR 2232 a rule in order to get the bill on the floor. Wires should go to Rep. Sabath (D. Ill.) chairman of the Rules Committee, and to your own Representative supporting Truman's request.

Wire your Representative and Rep. Cannon to restore the appropriation in the Committee and wire your two Senators and President Truman to use their influence to get it restored. The amount is $599,000, and has been approved by the Bureau of the Budget.

Washington Guide

World Trade in Senate June 19

Following the victory for the reciprocal trade agreements act in the House last week, the Senate bill (HR 3240) is expected to come to a vote the week of June 18-25.

The same GOP opposition that met the bill in the House came out in the open in the Senate Finance Committee, where hearings ended this week.

It's been met head-on by CIO witnesses, headed by Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey, who was generally conceded the winner in a bout with Taft (R., O.) on the issue.

Taft's line was the old GOP one to the effect that renewal of the act would destroy U. S. industry while building up foreign industry, and why should we do that.

Carey answered by telling Taft that the objective of the reciprocal agreements was to remove barriers to U. S. industrial expansion by cutting world tariffs, and cited industries that have survived and flourished in eleven years of their operation.

Taft then tried the line about U. S. employers moving their plants to foreign countries, because they were being "ruined" by lowering tariffs.

Carey answered that one by pointing out that many such plants were moved before reciprocal trade because high tariffs here led to reprisals abroad, and industries had to move to get to their markets.

Solomon Barkin, testifying for the Textile Workers Union, reaffirmed support for the act first given by TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve before the House. TWUA support is credited with swinging doubtful Rhode Island Congressmen over to supporting the act.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

A quick tabulation of bills now before Congress.

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Price Control. (SJ Res. 30)	Renews price control act expiring June 30.	Senate debate starts June 6.	If vote not taken; wire your Senators to oppose all amendments.
FEPC (S 101; HR 2232) and appropriation.	Bills make FEPC permanent U. S. agency. Appropriation needed to carry on present FEPC past June 30.	House Appropriations Committee killed $599,000 for present FEPC asked by FDR, Budget Bureau, CIO. Bills for permanent FEPC have been stalled in House Rules Committee.	Wire your Representative and your two Senators to work for restoring full funds for present FEPC, early passage of bills.
Polltax repeal, (HR 7)	Gives chance to vote to 10 million Americans.	House debate and vote set for June 12. After that to Senate Judiciary Committee, (Sen. McCarran, D. Nev., chairman). Two years of hearings have already been held on HR 7, by this Committee.	Wire McCarran and your own two Senators pointing out that new hearings are not needed; urging quick report and no filibuster on floor.
School lunches (HR 3370)	Gives one good meal a day to about 25 per cent of the nation's schoolchildren.	Reported out of House Agriculture Committee (Rep. Flannagan, D., Va., chairman) with funds cut from $100,000,000 to $50,000,000 and no safeguards against discrimination. Next to Senate Agriculture Committee.	Ask your Representative to work for full appropriation; write your Senators also.
'Limitations' (HR 2788)	Sponsored by Rep. Gwynne (R. Ia.); outlaws workers' claims under Wage Hour and other protective laws six months after the injury arises.	Hearings set for June 11 in House Judiciary Committee, Rep. Sumners (D. Tex.) chairman.	Write Sumners and your own Representative to oppose as denial of protection given by Congress.
NLRB funds.	As passed by House, includes Frey rider, $400,000 cut in funds to enforce Wagner Act.	Now in Senate Appropriations sub-Committee, headed by Sen. McCarran (D. Nev.) Note: we were wrong last week in listing Sen. McKellar as chairman.	Wire Senators to restore cut in funds, eliminate Frey rider, oppose all others.

(Note: Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Coming Up—Issues to Watch

WAR CRIMINALS: The King (D. Cal.) resolution (H Con Res 39) calling for punishment of war criminals despite legalistic red tape now being used to protect men like Goering, Schacht et al is stalled in the Senate, where a subcommittee of the Foreign Affairs Committee has had it for over a month.

Sen. Scott Lucas (D. Ill.) heads this subcommittee. Foreign nations are watching this bill closely as a gauge of U. S. policy toward Nazi and Japanese criminals.

"Neutral" countries like Switzerland and Sweden, and the newly anti-Axis Argentina—where Nazis could and do hide out—are especially interested. Their legations keep calling the capitol to check on the bill's status.

* * *

"LIMITATIONS": Rep. Gwynne (R. Ia.) has a bill (HR 2788) that puts a six months' statute of limitations on workers' claims under the wage hour act. This means that no one could collect back pay from a chiselling employer six months after the dirty work was done, and would end effective enforcement of the act.

Gwynne's bill has government officials worried. Not only would it kill the wage hour act, but it would also stop effective crackdowns on wealthy tax dodgers and a host of other law evaders by putting the same six months' limit on enforcement.

It is up in the House Judiciary Committee this week.

* * *

BRETTON WOODS: Following the House vote this week, the bill (HR 2211) to put the U. S. into the world trade and finance agreement made at Bretton Woods goes to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

Before the final House vote, an attempt by Rep. Jessie Sumner (R., Chicago Tribune) to mutilate it was beaten by the rather decisive majority of 120 to 18. The House passed the bill 345 to 18.

The same GOP enemies of postwar prosperity will be gunning for the bill in the Senate, where Taft (R., O.) is their leader.

* * *

SMITH SMEAR: Rep. Howard W. Smith's (D. Va.) smear committee is gearing up for a new witch-hunt against the Wagner Act and against government employes who try to enforce it and other labor laws that will put all previous witch-hunts in the shade.

* * *

GUIDEPOSTS . . . watch for an **equal pay for equal work** bill soon . . . it's the answer to the phony equal rights amendment . . . **civil service** needs a Congressional investigation of its tactics in persecuting alleged "subversives" in government jobs . . . will get one soon . . . child care centers are still much needed in war production centers, industry says. . . .

WASHINGTON GUIDE
Published by CIO Legislative Dept.
PHILIP MURRAY, President
NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary
Editorial Committee
John Edelman Robert K. Lamb
C. W. Fowler Irving Richter

The CIO NEWS

National Edition

Weekly Publication
Of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 25 June 18, 1943

THE girl below has one problem that takes precedence over all others—regular eating. She is one of thousands who were affected by contract cancellations at Henry Ford's Willow Run bomber plant, Detroit. This week she and scores of others picketed the War Manpower Commission's office in protest against WMC's failure to furnish jobs at fair wages. For a country-wide roundup on what's happening

See Page 3.

CUTBACK CASUALTY

Frisco Meet Pledges Jobs, Social Gains

By FEDERATED PRESS

A MAJOR part of the task before the United Nations Conference on Intl. Organization was successfully achieved this week at San Francisco with unanimous agreement by the 50 nations on the blueprint for the economic and social council.

Importance of the council's role in the world security organization is undisputed by any of the delegates here, who recognize that it is idle to talk of preserving world peace without hitting at the basic causes of war. The council is on a par with the security council, the general assembly and the world court.

Aims of the council are:

"1. Higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development.

" Solutions of international economic, social, health and other related problems; international cultural and educational cooperation.

"3. Universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, language, religion or sex."

The delicate problem of the role of the Intl. Labor Organization in the council was skirted by not naming specific organizations.

This was a defeat for the British, who wanted the ILO specifically mentioned as an organ of the economic and social council. Opposition to inclusion of the ILO was based on the fact that it is a tripartite organization, not exclusively a workers' organization, and that it does not include either the Soviet Union or the CIO.

Solution or a highly controversial question—the role of the proposed World Federation of Trade Unions—was seen in a provision authorizing the council to consult "with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within the competence of the council." This clearly would include such organizations as the AFL, CIO and WFTU.

Carey Says World Labor Movement Basic to Peace

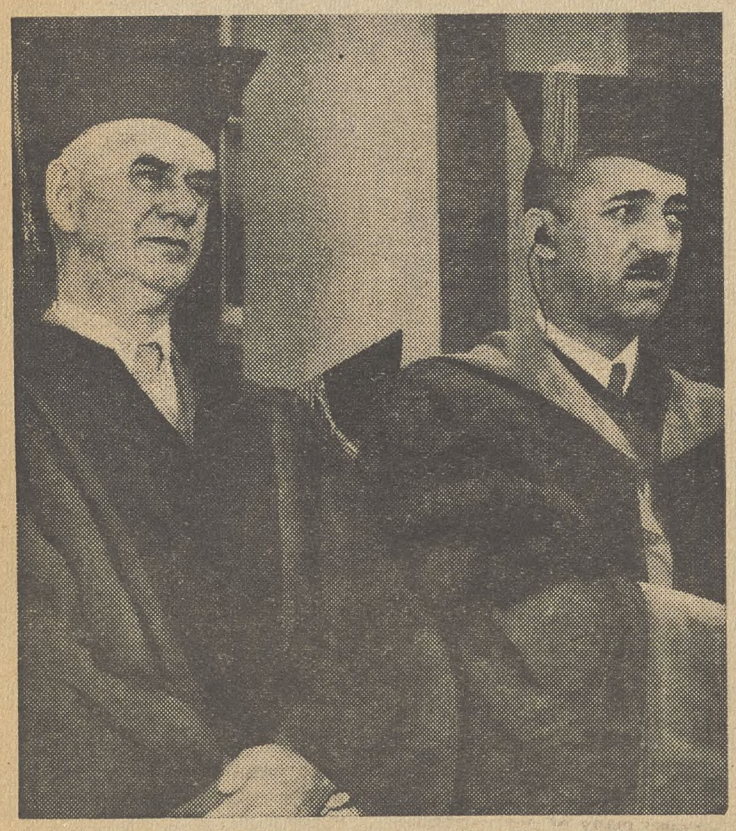
"THE ECONOMIC and social council of the new United Nations organization will not be able to function effectively without the advice of the World Trade Union movement," CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey told a meeting of friends and associates who filled the boardroom at CIO headquarters Thursday night, despite a 90-degree temperature.

"The importance of the council," Carey declared, "is that it exists to remove the causes of war, but it cannot function if there are no non-governmental organizations such as the World Trade Union Conference telling it what the people want."

"To exert an even greater influence for the continued peace of the world," Carey continued, "the WTUC is seeking representation in a consultative capacity not only on the council but also in the United Nations organization as a whole."

Turning to U. S. participation in UNCIO, Carey pointed out that CIO took the active leadership among the consultants to the U. S. delegation, representing 42 organizations.

Carey himself acted as spokesman for the U. S. consultants in asking that experts, consisting of labor, industry and agricultural representatives, be consultants to social and economic conference of UNCIO.



PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION last week honored CIO Pres. Philip Murray, who believes that old fashioned teaching ideas should be dumped in the waste basket. With Murray, l., as he received an honorary doctor of laws degree at Howard University, Washington, D. C., was Dean of Law William Hastie.

Supreme Court Rule Kills Phoney Law

By LEE PRESSMAN
CIO General Counsel

THE long struggle initiated by the CIO over two years ago in conjunction with the AFL to combat the many anti-labor statutes enacted by state legislatures under the guidance of the Christian-Americans culminated in a great victory for labor when the U. S. Supreme Court June 11 struck down the Florida anti-labor statute as being unconstitutional.

The Florida statute provided that a business agent of a labor union could not act as such unless he first obtained a license which he could obtain only after showing that he was a citizen of the U. S. for more than 10 years, had not been convicted of a felony, and was a person of good moral character. An agency of the state was authorized to pass upon all applications for licenses and could deny any if it so chose.

Another provision required labor unions to file written financial reports before functioning in Florida.

A particular business agent and a labor union in Florida refused either to file applications for a license or its financial accounts. As a result the state secured an injunction, enjoining the business agent and the union from functioning in any way.

The U. S. Supreme Court held that the Natl. Labor Relations Act provided to workers the full freedom of choice in the selection of bargaining representatives and complete freedom to a labor union designated by the workers to engage in collective bargaining. The court therefore concluded that no statute can prescribe conditions which must first be observed before the rights granted by the federal law could be enjoyed.

This represents a tremendous victory for organized labor. The decision of the court makes it clear to all states that they are not free, in the face of the Wagner Act, to enact legislation designed to deprive American workers of their fundamental right to organize, to be free in the designation of their collective bargaining representatives and to engage in collective bargaining with their employers.

In a companion suit testing the Alabama anti-labor law, the Supreme Court simply held that it was not clear as to exactly how the state courts would interpret this law and therefore the Supreme Court could not determine whether the application of the law would conflict with the Wagner Act.

In a third case a majority of the Supreme Court handed down a decision under the Railway Labor Act which may seriously threaten established collective bargaining practices. The decision holds that where certain employes, members of a certified labor union, have a back money claim against the employer, the union may not settle this claim unless it has specific authorization to do so from the employes involved.

The CIO in conjunction with other labor organizations will endeavor to obtain a reconsideration of this decision or at least to have it confined to an interpretation of the Railway Labor Act so that that its implications will not carry over to other industries covered by the Wagner Act.

A Federal Circuit Court of Appeals has just issued a significant decision holding that the Montgomery-Ward properties are subject to the War Labor Disputes Act. The court ruled that "production" within the meaning of the Labor Disputes Act includes distribution by a mail-order house and therefore holds the government seizure lawful.

The court's decision realistically points out that the Ward facilities cannot be excepted from the War Labor Disputes Act in view of the fact that the Act was passed "on the assumption that this was, and is, an all-out war."

CIO Blasts Peacetime Draft

A FLAT stand against legislation now establishing peacetime conscription was taken by CIO this week, in testimony presented for Vice-Pres. R. J. Thomas and by Nathan Cowan, CIO Legislative director.

Both Thomas and Cowan told the House Select Committee on Postwar Military Policy that estimates of the cost of peacetime conscription run as high as $4 billion a year, and that the U. S. could make a far greater contribution to world progress by guaranteeing a stable economy and decent standard of living at home than by spending huge sums on armament and military training.

Testifying for Thomas was Loren Gray, of the CIO Auto Workers Veterans Dept.

"I think," he quoted Thomas as saying, "that the only possible excuse for universal peacetime conscription is the threat of immediate or inevitable acts of aggression against us by enemy nations. The only nations in the world whom we know to be our enemies today are either already defeated or about to be defeated. Certainly, unless we intend to accuse one of our allies of treachery in this moment of victory, there is no immediate threat of aggression."

Thomas declared that peacetime conscription "would be a threat to the free and democratic functioning of trade unions."

"We do not see how such a system could have any military effectiveness at all, unless those who have completed their training are subject to periodic recalls to active duty for refresher training and use in emergencies, real or imagined," he said.

"We of labor do not see how any effective guarantees or safeguards could be set up that would prevent the use of those provisions against the legitimate and democratic activities of organized labor and its members."

Cowan declared that the greatest contribution that the nation can make toward world peace is the achievement of full employment.

"We believe," he said, "that the accomplishment of such an end will do more to insure world peace than the building up of our armed might.

"We believe peacetime military training by the U. S. concerns all of the nations of the world. It seems to us that such action at this time by the U. S. would be equivalent to shouting from the house-tops, 'We do not believe it is possible to create a world free from war. So watch out for us.'"

Cowan warned that if Congress passed conscription legislation, money which should go into homes, clothing and food would go into armaments, that taxes would rise, living standards would decline, tensions would increase and reaction would set in.

"Our democratic institutions would receive severe shocks from the unbalance of our economy," he said. "And the dangers from within might exceed the dangers from without."

Philadelphia Story: 'Buy Now Or Move Out'

"If you don't buy at the prevailing inflation prices, you must move."

That is the growing attitude of the landlords in Philadelphia, a study by the Phila. Housing Assn., shows. It lends support to the plea for a real housing program for Philadelphia as expressed by Henry Block, president of the Philadelphia Industrial Union Council, at a meeting of the Philadelphia Housing Authority.

He contrasted Philadelphia, where the authority has asked for from $25 to $30 millions of Federal funds for housing in the three years after the war, to Chicago which has applied for $270 million, and New York City which has requested $132 million in addition to New York State subsidies which it has already secured.

Speed Reconversion, Hike Pay, CIO Urges

By FRED d'AVILA

THE CIO stepped up to bat this week with a concrete program guaranteed to help Discharged Dan and War Worker William keep working —and eating—as industry reconverts to peacetime production.

Meanwhile, from over the nation came disturbing reports of more cutbacks, and of inadequate planning and lack of legislation to forestall unemployment, making possible an eventual deflationary impact on the country's economy that might cause real depression.

Vitally concerned about the problem, with nine unions and their millions of members immediately affected, CIO's President Murray this week summoned executive officers and vice-presidents to Washington.

Out of the meeting came an action program, immediately presented to War Mobilization Director Vinson. Said CIO:

CIO Program

1. Congress should pass now the emergency unemployment compensation requested by President Truman, providing federal supplementary unemployment compensation payments to war workers of a minimum of $25 a week for 26 weeks, and also compensation for federal, merchant marine and other employes not now covered by law.

2. The President should immediately revise the national wage policy, allowing the WLB to make adjustments that are necessary and which will not substantially affect the cost of living.

3. The WPB, consistent with maximum war production, should take all necessary steps to speed reconversion.

4. Employers should bargain with unions to establish the security of an annual wage.

What this program has to contend with is shown by sketchy reports from all over the nation. Here are samplings:

New York City: 5,000 reported laid off in small war plants. Predict 125,000 will be unemployed in three months, 350,000 by end of year. $200 million cutback has wiped out backlog work of many plants. Hours and wages cut, people dipping into savings. Some jobs offered—at lower pay.

Buffalo, N. Y.: Bell Aircraft to be cut from peak of 16,000 to 6,000 by July.

Detroit: 25,000 estimated unemployed, with Ford's Willow Run bomber plant cut from peak of 58,000 to about 4,000 workers.

Indiana: 5,000 laid off at Allison's; South Bend Studebaker lays off 3,000. Hours being cut.

Chicago: 2,500 Studebaker employes out of work.

Fort Worth, Tex.: 5,000 aircraft workers laid off.

Wichita, Kans.: 6,000 aircraft workers expected to lose jobs shortly.

Kansas City, Mo.: Cutbacks have caused some layoffs, but War Manpower Commission estimates that manpower needs will absorb them.

San Diego, Calif.: 11,000 aircraft workers laid off, mostly women, with other jobs open, but mostly for men.

Burbank, Calif.: 12,500 to be cutback at Lockheed by July 31.

Hardest hit — or to be hit — of CIO unions are: Auto, Steel, Shipyard, UE, Federal Workers, Mine-Mill, Farm Equipment, Furniture and Architects & Engineers.

To a lesser extent, Clothing, Shoe, Textile and Maritime unions are expected to be affected—with Rubber a poor last as far as reconversion problems are concerned. Troubles of the latter group are expected to develop only if there is mass unemployment.

Comments from Washington representatives available showed the following picture:

UAW: Worst sore spots Willow Run and Bell Aircraft, with airframe industry particularly affected, mostly on West Coast Airframe peak employment was 936,000, estimated at 600,000 now, expected to drop to 460,000 or less by March. Bound to be rising unemployment until more sheet steel available. Unemployment won't be prevented even if industry can make 215,000 cars this year. People taking lower paid jobs.

Steel: Not much affected yet. Hard to predict future. Data being gathered as a result of letter sent by President Murray requesting complete information on future prospects, current cutbacks. See more jobs provided by cut in work week.

CIO Job Parley

State CIO Councils will hold a conference on reconversion, full production and employment at CIO headquarters, Washington, D. C., June 28-30, IUC Director John Brophy said this week.

Declaring that "I need not emphasize the deep significance of these issues to the well being and indeed the very life of organized labor, and to the welfare of the country at large," Brophy said that "it is of extreme importance that each State Council plan to be represented."

Shipyard Layoff

Shipyard: 10,000 laid off in Mobile. Other smaller cuts in Portland, Me., Wilmington, Dela., and Jacksonville, Fla. Program calls for big Navy and world's biggest merchant fleet. See possibility of manufacturing prefabricated housing, structural steel fabrication, construction of oil refineries and other "tailor made" jobs requiring heavy machinery. Otherwise industry may drop to pre-war employment levels.

UE: Cutbacks to release 20,000 employed by prime contractors, 20,000 more workers of sub-contractors. Have contracts with 50 government-owned plants employing 55,000. Trying to insure post-war utilization of them. Workers taking lower paid jobs—drops from $1.50 to 80 cents an hour reported.

Federal Workers: 6,000 to be cut in New York City by June 30. No big layoffs expected now, however. Two-thirds of federal employment is for duration and six months. Will be rehiring as well as firing. Union urging Civil Service Commission to transfer workers rather than fire them, give preference also to World War II veterans. Backing pay raise legislation, and bill (S594-HR2255) to set up seniority system.

Mine-Mill: Brass mills' biggest problem—25 cut due. Four thousand out of work in Connecticut.

All these unions are supporting CIO's wage and jobs policy programs, calling for the fullest enlistment of community and management support to insure quick reconversion and full employment. Of vital importance are reports from locals to central union offices, which may be able to help clear material needs through Washington.

Meanwhile, in a letter sent to the 14 CIO unions most immediately affected by reconversion problem—25% cut due. Four thouproblems, President Murray pointed out detailed steps by which they can help to guarantee jobs, and gave them a list of questions and facts for action to use in approaching employers, local officials, Congressmen and business associations.

Legislative Aid

In Washington, legislative aid to full employment was noticeably dim, with the full employment bill (S380) scheduled for hearings soon but for action after Labor Day. No action has been taken on President Truman's unemployment compensation recommendation nor on a proposal to provide transportation costs for displaced war workers who want to return to previous places of employment. One of the biggest job projects suggested—the Missouri Valley Authority—still is without approval.

Shaping up in government circles was a conflict of opinion as to how the crisis should be handled, with CIO giving all-out backing to the stand taken by War Mobilization Director Vinson in support of the Full Employment Bill (S380) scheduled for Senate hearings shortly. Said Vinson:

"Business management . . . has a great opportunity and a great challenge to help create these steady incomes, and to actuate demand by expanding their businesses, offering better goods and services at attractive prices. Labor and agriculture through their efforts to increase production per man-hour can contribute importantly to higher incomes and a higher standard of living.

"But history shows us that business, labor and agriculture cannot in themselves assure the maintenance of high levels of production and employment. The government, acting on behalf of all the people, must assume this responsibility and take measures broad enough to meet the issues.

"Only by looking at the economy as a whole, and adopting national economic policies which will actively promote and encourage the expansion of business and the maintenance of markets and consumer spending can we hope to achieve full employment."

In contrast to this, WPB Chairman Krug has said that "it is necessary to get rid of regulations and production limitations as quickly as possible. . . ."

ONE OF MILLIONS who will be bothered by the problem of regular eating is this pretty ex-worker from Henry Ford's Willow Run bomber plant, caught with thousands of others in the cutback tide.

Keep 'Em Down, Says CIO on Prices

CONGRESS heard from CIO, its auxiliaries and a couple of dozen consumers organizations this week on the bread and margarine issue uppermost in everybody's mind—price control.

Led by Secretary James B. Carey, CIO sent three typical rank and file workers to the House Banking and Currency Committee to testify for renewal of the price control act, deletion of the inflationary Wherry amendment passed in the Senate, and full funds for OPA enforcement.

Following the testimony, more than 150 CIO members attended a meeting of the newly revived Congress Committee to Protect the Consumer along with representatives from about 24 other broad groups to tell the 45 Congressmen who belong to it what they thought. They were introduced by UE Representative Clifford T. McAvoy.

Carey, who has tangled with the cold and wealthy Republican Senator from Ohio before, told the House Committee that Senator Taft's plan for "controlled inflation" is simply "inflation with an adjective in front of it" and added: "We, ladies and gentlemen, do not want any kind of inflation—not any part of it."

We don't want it, he said, first because many workers are being laid off and are out of work. Second, we don't want it because many of our neighbors are service dependents who live solely on fixed allowances, and third, we want to hang on to our war bonds and get the full return from them—which we won't get if we have inflation.

Discussing the Wherry (R. Neb) amendment, which would require fixing farm prices on the basis of individual farm production costs (there are six million farms in the U. S., all with varying costs), Carey said: "This is a plan to destroy price control. Where do you think prices will go while OPA is engaged in this gigantic and impossible job of rewriting all its regulations?"

Meeting with the Congress Committee to Protect the Consumer, headed by Reps. Holifield (D. Cal.) and Woodhouse (D. Conn.), the consumers and voters from back home drew a vivid picture of hardships they would face if inflation came.

"Even without inflation," said Mrs. Sam Goldman, whose husband is a sergeant in France, "wives of servicemen are having trouble getting along on allotments. Removing price control will lower the morale not only of wives but also of their fighting husbands."

Don Montgomery, consumer counsel for the UAW-CIO and chairman of the CIO Cost of Living Committee, charged that phoney NAM "economists" were trying to trick workers and consumers into supporting their bust-price-control line.

Eleanor Fowler, for the CIO Auxiliaries, presented two grocery baskets, one marked "1920—$1.34" and the other "1945—$1.34." The 1920 one held only five pounds of sugar; the 1945 model had the sugar plus two quarts of milk, 12 eggs (where did she get them? a Congressman asked), a loaf of bread, cereal and 12 oranges. The moral was that we had no price control in 1920.

Let's Hope the Chain Holds!

A Minimum Program

The CIO is taking national leadership in warning the country of the economic dislocation and suffering into which we are rapidly heading, and in demanding immediate and concrete steps to cope with the situation.

The CIO executive officers and vice presidents have held a special meeting to mobilize the whole membership behind the campaign launched by President Murray.

The brutal facts are that cutback unemployment is increasing by leaps and bounds and weekly wages are decreasing (due to less overtime, downgrading, etc.), while living costs and industrial profits continue to soar.

Yet no national policy has yet been adopted by the administration and Congress to maintain the workers' purchasing power in such a way as to provide relief and to assure full production and full employment after the war.

The CIO therefore urges that the following minimum steps be taken immediately:

(1) Adoption by Congress of President Truman's proposals for emergency unemployment benefits of at least $25 a week for 26 weeks for all workers rendered jobless during reconversion, including federal, maritime and other workers not now covered by the law.

(2) Leeway for unions to negotiate necessary wage increases, through revision of the national wage policy and a grant of authority to the War Labor Board to approve increases that will not substantially affect living costs.

(3) Resumption of civilian production to be assured by the WPB in plants where war orders have been cut back or cancelled.

These steps, along with progress toward guaranteed annual wages, are minimum requirements for this transition period. Labor and all other progressive community groups should be activized at once to campaign for their adoption.

A Year-Around Income

The CIO has long pointed out that working people have to live and eat and support their families the whole year around, yet most of them have assurance of the necessary income for this only by the hour or the day, while they are actually employed.

The need for a minimum guaranteed annual wage for all workers is becoming acutely felt as we head into cutback layoffs and all the other insecurities of a reconversion period.

It is also becoming an increasingly necessary measure to maintain the regular purchasing power on which the welfare of the general community depends, and on which we must base our hopes and plans for an expanding economy of full production and full employment.

That is why the CIO is campaigning for security of employment on an annual basis as one of the most important issues before the American people today, and is urging all employers to recognize their responsibility by embodying this principle in their collective bargaining agreements with the unions.

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

SELDOM have so many been thwarted so much by so few as in the case of the polltax and FEPC.

These glaring examples of minority rule will throw some light on how the wishes of the majority are denied satisfaction on other issues as well.

They may even lend encouragement to those who fear the country is not ready for labor's reasonable demands, by showing how rotten and flimsy is the dam that blocks the river of progress.

★ ★ ★

Both the Republican and Democratic parties acknowledged the popularity of Roosevelt's stand against racial discrimination in employment by favoring continuation of the work of the Fair Employment Practice Committee.

So it might have been assumed that if anything was safe in this Congress it was FEPC.

Instead, a stubborn minority has so far been able to block and endanger a program which the great majority of Congress is pledged to support.

★ ★ ★

The anti-FEPC minority of polltax Democrats has been able to do this by preventing a democratic vote.

It has prevailed on the Appropriations Committee to deny funds to the present FEPC on the grounds that legislation for a permanent FEPC is pending.

At the same time the polltaxers on the Rules Committee have prevented the bill for a permanent FEPC from being reported out.

By themselves, the small minority of polltax Democrats could not indefinitely obstruct the will of the majority of Congress. But there is evidence of at least passive collusion on the part of tory Republicans.

For, at the time of writing, only 10 Republicans have signed the discharge petition which is the only means of getting a bill before Congress when it is blocked by the Rules Committee.

★ ★ ★

Repeal of the polltax is another overwhelmingly popular demand of the American people.

This is shown by the fact that the House has for the third time passed the anti-polltax bill, this time by a vote of 251 to 105.

Each time this bill has passed the House before, it has been blocked in the Senate, not by an open vote which all admit would pass it there too, but by a minority filibuster.

In this, too, the Democratic polltax minority has had its way only through the collusion of other Democrats and Republicans who claim to oppose the polltax.

For if all the declared anti-polltaxers would vote for cloture, they could easily squelch a filibuster.

To pass the anti-polltax and FEPC bills, therefore, it is only necessary to get the declared supporters of both measures to live up to their election pledges and insist on action which they know is desired by the great majority of the voters.

★ ★ ★

Any fair test of public opinion will reveal an overwhelming demand for continued price control to keep down living costs and prevent inflation.

This is recognized in the lip-service paid to price control by even its worst saboteurs.

The tactics of the inflationist minority therefore are not to make a frontal assault, which they would lose, but to attack the administration of OPA and cut its funds; and to try to pass amendments to guarantee higher profits to various interests.

★ ★ ★

The profit interests of a minority have taken precedence over the human interests of the majority also in reconversion legislation.

The last Congress guaranteed "normal" profits to business for two years after the war and passed other measures for its relief when war orders are curtailed.

But at the same time it refused any relief to war workers who are the worst sufferers from the same cutbacks.

Now that President Truman has again asked action for emergency unemployment benefits, the opposition tactics are apparently to stall and delay as long as possible their next attempt to defy the popular will.

★ ★ ★

The whole program of the CIO corresponds closely to the wishes and needs of the great majority of the American people.

What is needed is simply to mobilize this popular support in such a way as to overwhelm the opposition of the reactionary minority.

We are many; they are few—and let us never forget it.

The CIO News
Congress of Industrial Organizations
Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer
Vice-Presidents
Joseph Curran, S. H. Dalrymple, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, Emil Rieve, Reid Robinson, Frank Rosenblum, R. J. Thomas
Len De Caux.....Editor and Publicity Director
Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C.
Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925
Vol. 8 June 18, 1945 No. 25

"IT'S ON THE HOUSE." Bob James, Seaman 2nd Class, telephones his mother in Lincoln, Nebr., from the CIO Union Canteen, Chicago. A free long distance call is awarded a serviceman every Saturday night at the canteen.

Rules Out Super Job Seniority

THE Selective Service Act "makes no reference by express or implied language that a veteran shall be given super-seniority," Arbitrator Frank Harris has already ruled in the case of Abraham Fishgold, Brooklyn, N. Y., World War II veteran who is seeking job reinstatement in Federal court after he was laid off because another worker had greater seniority.

The Sullivan Dry Dock & Repair Co. of Brooklyn, where Fishgold was employed, has a contract with Local 13, CIO Shipbuilding Workers, which incorporated the provisions of the Selective Service Act that veterans be reinstated to their old jobs with the same seniority rights they would have had they remained on the job.

The referee ruled that the application of super-seniority, which would entitle a veteran to remain on a job irrespective of the seniority of others in the plant, would deny factories the use of highly skilled personnel during the reconversion period, deprive non-veterans of rights they had earned, arouse antagonism, and be contrary to our democratic tradition of fair play.

Labor Unity Pays Off

LABOR political unity paid off in Minneapolis this week. CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods and other liberal forces not only elected Hubert H. Humphrey, Jr., as mayor, but won a city council majority.

Labor-indorsed candidates for the school board also carried with a decisive majority, according to Federated Press.

Among the victories was that of Mrs. Nellie Stone, first Negro to be elected to a city office in Minneapolis. Mrs. Stone, who is vice-president of an AFL Hotel & Restaurant local, was named to the library board.

Extra 'P' (For Phoney)

Along with the "People's League to Raise 10-cent Subway Fares to a Dime" comes this week the People's Political Action Committee (no relation to CIO's, we assure you).

Its sponsor, who bared his breast to the press in Washington, is one James D. Zurcher, who supported the little man who lost the last election.

Key to Zurcher and his announced anti-labor policies is the fact that he appeared last Fall as spokesman for the People's Committee to Defend Life Insurance and Savings (which defended insurance company profits) and that he intimated that he still heads the organization with a rather imposing list of bankers and industrialists as colleagues.

Credit One Assist

Credit for an assist in helping to burn up Japan went to CIO and AFL unionists this week from the War Dept., which announced that about 100,000 organized workers are helping to manufacture the new "goop" and other fire bombs that are making it hot for Hirohito.

The 10-pound "goop" bombs spout fire-making jelly that oozes over the target like lava erupting from a volcano. "Goop" is a mixture of magnesium and asphalt.

Murray on Bonds

"Our workers know the value of War Bonds for future security both for the individual and for maintaining the nation's economic security," CIO Pres. Murray said this weekend in a nationwide Seventh War Loan talk over Mutual stations.

"The stability which comes from substantial holdings of War Bonds by a great number of our citizens can and should be an important factor in developing our program for 60 million jobs in the postwar period," Murray declared.

Workers Honored

Honors to 38 more war workers—many of them from CIO—were awarded this week by WPB for suggestions which helped to boost production.

Safety Dividends

Safety pays dividends. Ten thousand man-days of work on critically needed paper products for the war were saved as a result of an intensive campaign to reduce accidents, the Dept. of Labor reported.

Presentation of $25,000 to the Greater N. Y. Fund's 1945 campaign from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers through the program of the CIO War Chest has swelled labor's contribution thus far to well over $500,000.

CIO Radio Roundup

The time: 1:15 p.m. EWT, every Sunday, starting July 8, for 13 weeks. The network: NBC. The program: America United. The sponsor: CIO.

The latest No. 1 listening bet will feature an extemporaneous, give-and-take discussion on vital subjects affecting your eating habits, the kind of house you live in, and the sort of education you can afford for your kids. It's a snappy 15-miunte show. Mark it up on your calendar!

* * *

It'll be "Buy Bonds" night at 9:30 p.m. EWT June 22 over Blue stations, with CIO plugging on the home front to help furnish materials for the lads who still have a big job to do in the Pacific. You'll like the half hour show.

* * *

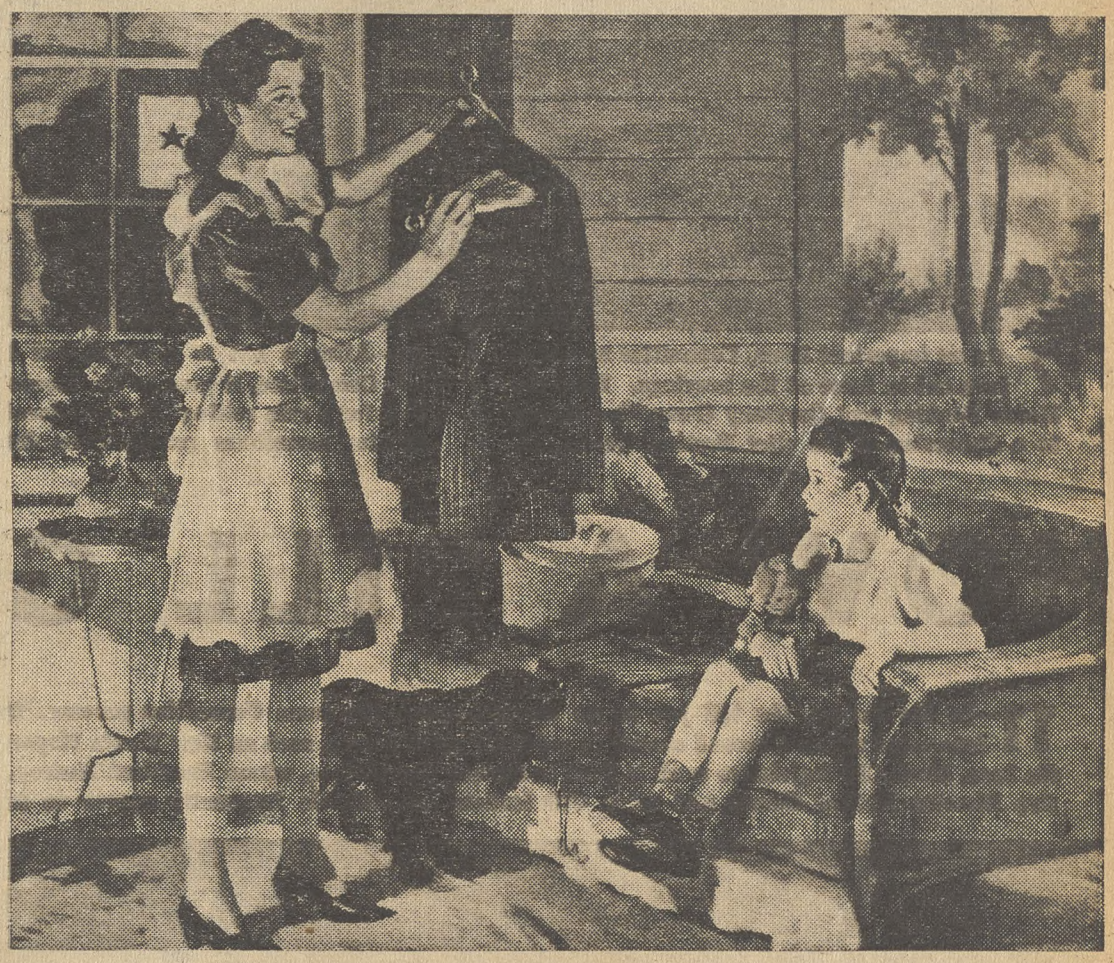
Look for an important wage policy speech, probably over a nationwide hookup, by CIO President Murray in the near future. And please see that it gets a plug in your local newspapers.

* * *

Watch for another 13-week series of CIO shows over CBS. the first series January through March was a whopping success.

* * *

Right on the ball out on the Pacific Coast is CBS with a program this weekend out of Portland on "What Can be Done About Postwar Unemployment?" However, aside from a rather negative title, it is too bad that CBS' press handout listed no labor speaker—only representatives of government, the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, the Natl. Committee on Economic Development, and "a fourth speaker, to be announced." Hope he was a labor man!



"Wish my Daddy was home to wear it!"

THAT'S a wish your mother shares with you, little lady. She knows, however, that your Daddy still has to finish the job which took him so far away from you.

But you may be sure he is counting on you and mother to keep things at home just as he left them—his civilian clothes brushed and fresh—the pup healthy and frisky—a smile on your lips and a song in your hearts.

And remember, there's one thing the Daddy you're lonesome for would especially like to have someone tell him soon in a letter. It's that everyone in your neighborhood really did something handsome this time in buying War Bonds.

Yes, we can all make it easier—mentally as well as physically—for our men and women in uniform, if we prove to them now, with extra War Bonds, that we're with them every step of the last hard miles that lie ahead.

Let's make this mighty Seventh War Loan Drive our finest effort. It's our golden opportunity to show our valiant, hard-hitting fighters that we're really worthy of what they're doing for us.

THE MIGHTY 7th WAR LOAN

Contributed to the 7th War Loan Drive by

STUDEBAKER

Part of America's life and traditions since 1852

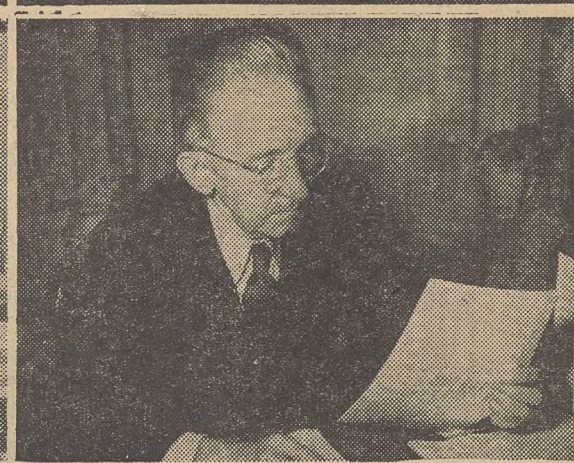
WELCOME HOME: Dwight D. Eisenhower, America's nearest approach to a "people's general," was due back in the States this week, with Capital City residents lining up first to pat him on the back. Late photo shows him shooting the breeze with Tech. Sgt. William Carpenter, ammunition handler from Nashville, in France.

1—You're the one who starts a bill on its way through Congress when you write your Congressman telling him what you want done. Here Rep. Cochran (D. Mo.) studies a pile of letters.

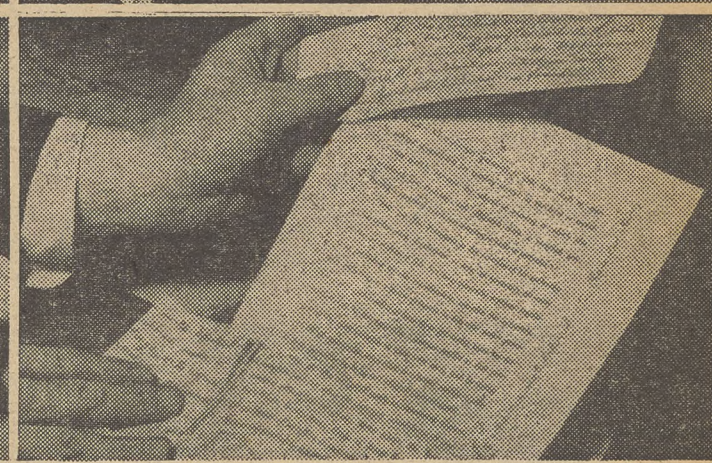
2—Another way a bill gets started is by personal visits by the voters to the Congressman in his office. This is one of the best ways of getting action from him.

3—Once the bill is decided on and written, usually by a Congressional drafting service that puts the desired points into legal language, it goes into the hopper by the Speaker's desk in the House of Representatives.

7—On an important issue, Committee members turn out in force at the hearings. Here the House Banking and Currency Committee listens to a discussion of the vital Bretton Woods bill.



8—After a bill is reported out by the Committee, it goes to the House Rules unit for a rule setting time and duration of debate; sometimes reactionaries delay it.

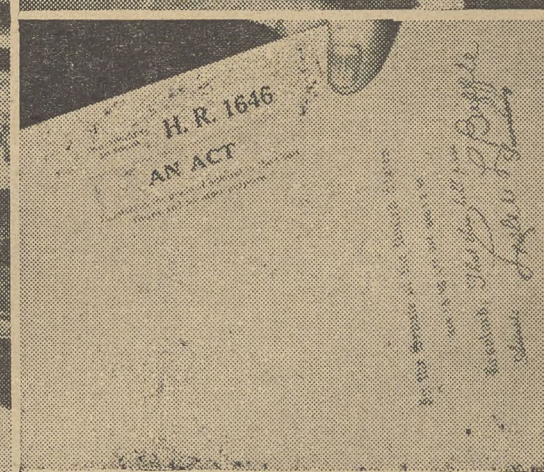


9—A technical step is the enrolling room, where changes, deletions, etc., made in Committee are put into the bill. Each line is numbered to make for easier reference in the debate that may occur on the floor.

HOW A BILL GOES THROU

11—In the Senate, the bill has to go through much the same Committee process. This gives interested voters a second chance to get their point across, such as New York's Mayor LaGuardia here. Much CIO legislative work is done in Senate Committees, where President Murray, Legislative Director Nathan Cowan and other CIO leaders and officials frequently appear to testify.

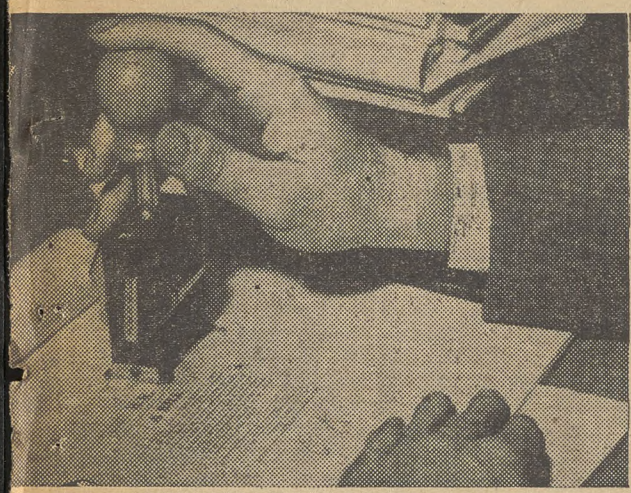
12—Frequently the Senate version of the bill differs fr Committee, which meets to smooth out the differenc what they think should be done, by urging them to stand by a Work on the Conference Committee is thus a key job, and it



13—Then comes the final OK, unless the House and Senate can't agree at all, in which case the bill dies as sometimes happens.

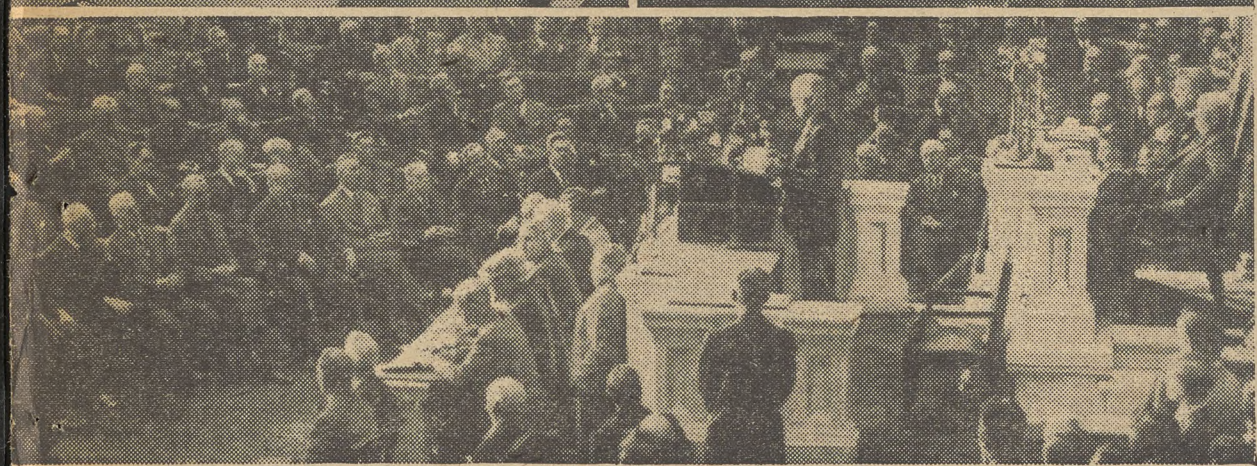
14—Anot bill b by the Enrol tion, it is pr

—Next step is to give the bill a number, which is done by the bill clerk. House bills have the initials HR, Senate bills S. It helps to know the number when writing your Congressman about bills.



5—The bill now goes to a Committee, where its success or failure is often decided in open or secret hearings. CIO witnesses appear to tell the Committee what they think of the measure.

6—Principal CIO witness on a major issue is Philip Murray, here shown talking about the 1944 tax bill. AFL President Wm. Green waits his turn while President Murray emphatically makes a point.



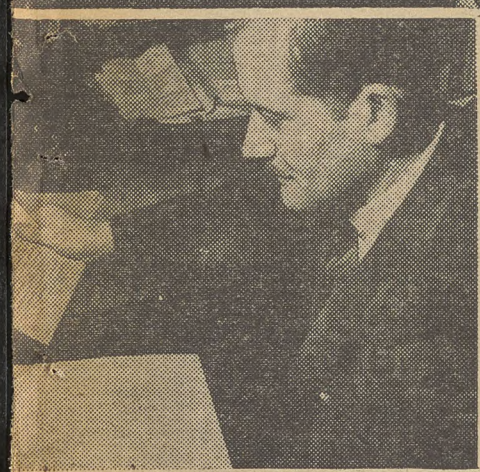
10—The House of Representatives finally gets the measure for debate and a vote. Though this is the most publicized step in the bill's progress toward enactment into law, it is not always the most decisive. CIO members have learned the need for action in all Committee stages, long before the measure reaches the House floor. After debate and vote in the House, the bill then goes to the Senate side.

UGH CONGRESS

STORY BY C. W. FOWLER
PICTURES BY ARTHUR WITMAN, (St. Louis Post-Dispatch)

om the House version. When that happens, the House and Senate each appoint a Conference es between the two versions. Here again the voters have a chance to tell their Congressmen progressive bill passed in one house as against a less progressive version passed in the other. progress should be followed closely by the voters. Letters are important!

16—Last stage is the signature of President Truman. His veto requires a two-thirds vote of each House to override. At every stage, you as a voter have had a part to play in making the laws under which you as a citizen must live.



her technical step is checking the efore final printing, which is done ling Clerk. In conformity with tradi- inted on a special parchment.

15—Parchment copy of the bill is sent to the Speaker of the House (Rep. Rayburn, D. Tex.) and to the President Pro Tempore of the Senate (Sen. McKellar, D. Tenn.) for signature.

Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

Walter Harris, CIO Reg. Dir., Chicago, reports these election victories in Chicago: Harry Manaster & Bros. and United Packers, Inc., (production and maintenance employees), UPWA-CIO 106, against 5. Wilson & Co., Inc., (Fire Hall Department), UPWA-CIO 8; against 0. Bethlehem Steel Co. (Guards) USA-CIO 5, against 2. John Wood Mfg. Co. (production and maintenance employees, including watchmen) UERMWA-CIO 110, AFL 77, neither 10.

G. George DeNucci, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Columbus, Ohio, reports: United Engineering & Foundry, Canton, Ohio, USA-CIO 245, against 51. Bonnot Co., Canton, Ohio, USA-CIO 57, against 21. Representative Larkins under the direction of Dist. Dir. I. W. Abel was in charge of the two campaigns. Safety Grinding Wheel Machine Co., Springfield, Ohio, UAW-CIO 55, against 5. UAW Repres. Robert Smith and Austin Patton were in charge under the direction of Reg. Dir. Paul Miley.

Pete Mosele, USA Dist. Dir., New York City, reports: Wet Wire Works, New Brunswick, N. J., USA-CIO 38; against 2.

Julian R. Bruce, representative-in-charge, USA-CIO, Lackawanna, N. Y., reports: Bethlehem Steel, Lackawanna plant, (mill office employes), USA-CIO 38, against 2.

Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO Reg. Dir., Kansas City, Mo., reports: United Sash & Door Co., Wichita, Kans., CIO 37, AFL 4, no union 7. Repres. Rizer was in charge.

William DeBerry, Int. Rep., FTA-CIO, reports: Buckeye Oil, Charlotte, N. C., CIO 55, against 10.

Fullerton Fulton, CIO Reg. Dir., St. Paul, Minn., reports: Machine shop of Western Electric Co., St. Paul, UERMWA 24, AFL 15, Independent 2, no union 1.

Ernest B. Pugh, CIO Reg. Dir., Richmond, Va., reports: Daly Brothers Shoe Co., Harrisonburg, Va., USWA-CIO 149, no union 49. This campaign was conducted by Shoe Workers Representatives Raymond Goff and Cecil Nash.

Ben Henry, CIO Reg. Dir., Des Moines, Iowa, reports: Montgomery Ward's Retail Store, Fort Dodge, Iowa, URWDSEA-CIO 20, against 16. Francis Streff, Bus. Agent, UPWA, Local 31, and James Provenzano, Pres., Iowa-Neb. IUC were responsible for the winning of this election.

URWDSEA-CIO won an election at the Smith-Dorsey Co., Lincoln, Neb., 46 to 0. Earl Graham, Int. Rep, headed up the organizational drive in this plant.

T. D. DuCuennois, CIO Field Rep., Richmond, Va., reports: Virginia Mirror Co., Martinsville, Va., UFWA-CIO received recognition as bargaining agent as result of card check involving 75 workers. Int. Rep. Bernard Hiatt was in charge.

Adolph Germer, CIO Nat Rep. for the West, reports; Pacific Car & Foundry, USA-CIO 175, against 34.

REVISING WAGE POLICY

The CIO through Pres. Murray is leading the fight to revise the "Little Steel Formula." Wages must be increased. President Truman should immediately revise the national wage policy and confer the necessary authority on the War Labor Board to make wage adjustments as may be necessary.

Cut-backs are taking place and will continue to take place, resulting in unemployment. The effect of this will be brought to the attention of all our people in the very near future. Collective bargaining must be restored in its fullest sense and substantial wage increases obtained and approved.

From a Soldier

Here is what a soldier thinks of this column in writing to the Servicemen's Edition of the CIO News.

"It seems that me—as one who has been overseas (in Assam, India) for 20 months—that there is one thing missing in the Servicemen's Edition. As a former representative of the State, County and Municipal Workers, and at times assigned to other groups, I have looked in vain for news of a personal nature concerning the progress that various large CIO Internationals have made. I'm speaking of articles of the nature of Allan Haywood's column that, as a civilian, I used to devour in each issue.

"I'd personally like to know what the heck is happening in organizational drives in the States. How about including a column like Haywood writes for us guys who especially look for that material?" (Signed Pfc. Ed Greenbaum, Assam, India.)

Let's assure Pfc. Greenbaum and many other CIO members in the armed forces that the Victory column will continue and report many new elections won.

Monty Ward Gets Back-Pay Jitters

The anti-labor Montgomery Ward management had a bad case of deadline jitters this week as thousands of the firm's employes in Chicago and five other cities moved a step nearer toward securing $1,342,000 due them in back pay, and the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Employes advanced a step toward a contract that will probably include maintenance of membership and dues checkoff clauses.

Cause for the jitters was a 2-1 federal circuit court of appeals decision which upset a lower court ruling that seizure of Ward property by the government was illegal. The higher court held that the firm operates an essential business.

Cheering the decision in New York were Union Pres. Samuel Wolchok and Natl. Director Irving Abramson of the Ward Organizing Committee, who said the decision cleared the way for putting into immedate effect the Natl. War Labor Board directives defied by Sewell L. Avery, chairman of Ward's board of directors.

"Had the efficiency of the WLB been allowed to break down," Wolchok and Abramson said, "our entire wartime economy would have been endangered. This decision will restore the country's faith in the sovereignty of government."

Meanwhile, Ward attorneys immediately filed with the circuit court a motion asking delay, particularly in payment of back wages, until the case can finally be decided by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Raise Pending For 15,000 Longshoremen

A recommendation for a retroactive pay increase that will mean quite a chunk of dough for 15,000 West Coast CIO longshoremen if approved by the Natl. War Labor Board was made this week by a tripartite panel.

The panel recommended a general wage increase of 5c an hour under the Little Steel formula, retroactive to Oct. 1, and vacation privileges, but denied demands of the CIO Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union for an increase in the hourly rate from $1.10 to the $1.25 rate prevailing on the Atlantic Coast, where time and a half is not paid until after eight hours. West Coast longshoremen since 1934 have been receiving time and a half after six hours, the panel pointed out.

Arthur E. Phillips, labor member of the panel, who is executive secretary of the CIO Maritime Committee and a labor member of the Natl. WLB War Shipping panel, dissented on the wage recommendation, holding that the increase should not be kept within the restrictions of the Little Steel formula.

The parties are negotiating a new agreement to replace one signed Dec. 20, 1940, which was terminated by the union last September, but has been continued in effect pending completion of a new one.

Students' Group Visits CIO

A group of students from the United Christian Youth Movement visited Natl. CIO headquarters last week as guests of the CIO Dept. of Education & Research. They came from eastern and midwestern schools and colleges on a three-day visit to Washington to see Congress and other government agencies at work.

At the request of Kermit Eby, director of Education & Research, Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey explained the CIO's program, which he said was both "simple and practical."

The CIO is concerned not only in getting our own people more of the "good things of life," Carey told the students, but is also interested in the welfare of people in all parts of the world.

"As you improve the wages and working conditions of other peoples of the world, you increase the opportunities of America's workers," he said.

Questions from the floor showed the students to be particularly interested in how the CIO goes about "cracking the pattern of the racial problem." Carey answered by explaining how the CIO Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination functions when specific issues come up.

WPB Defies Davis Order

After two clothing manufacturing concerns defied the will of their employes for two years and the orders of the War Labor Board for 10 months, the War Production Board appears to be doing nothing to enforce the WLB non-compliance orders against the mills.

The concerns are the McLaren Sportswear Co., Philipsburg, Pa., and the Standard Trouser Co., Buckhannon, W. Va., where the workers two years ago chose the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers to represent them in negotiations which broke down.

A 10-months' defiance of WLB orders led Stabilization Director Davis to issue an order to the WPB to cancel "all outstanding priorities and allocations" and the Army to end contracts. The Army complied promptly, but two weeks ago a spokesman for WPB Chairman Krug said that agency was investigating the situation.

Under the Davis order, the deadline for WPB to tell him that it had obeyed the directive was last Wednesday, but on Thursday the word from WPB was that the investigation would not be completed before June 20.

Camel Workers Pay Boosted In New Pact

Wage increases totaling about $600,000 a year will go to workers who make Camel cigarettes at the big R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., under a contract announced by the CIO Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers. It covers some 12,000 workers.

The increases, subject to WLB approval, include a boost in the minimum wage to 55c an hour, with an automatic increase to 58c after six months; a 4c night differential, and adjustments in different wage classifications involving 8,000 employes.

Also included in the agreement are improved seniority, job security and a grievance procedure which gives the union the right to send representatives into the plants to investigate grievances. Shop stewards are given top seniority and will be permitted to wear their union insignia.

ACA Makes Novel Move

The CIO American Communications Assn. has asked the War Shipping Administration to extend wage increases won by the ACA-CIO to all marine radio officers regardless of affiliation, the union announced in a circular issued this week.

In April the War Labor Board settled a dispute brought before it by the ACA by ordering 65 freight ship companies on the East, West and Gulf coasts to increase the chief radio officer's pay from $175 to $187.50 a month.

Blame Krug For Shoe Scarcity

Four CIO unions in a wire to War Production Board Chairman Krug charged him with responsibility for the waste of enough pigskin to increase rationed shoes 40 per cent in a very short time. This waste can be averted, the unions asserted, if WPB will require the tanning of pigskins and their manufacture into shoes.

The unions, which skin, tan, fabricate and sell leather, charged the bulk of pigskin is being "ground up for glue or fertilizer, or left on the meat and sold to consumers at food prices."

The wire was signed by Pres. Lewis J. Clark of the Packing House Workers; Pres. Ben Gold of the Fur and Leather Workers; Pres. Frank R. McGrath of the United Shoe Workers, and Pres. Samuel Wolchok of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employes.

Hosiery Union's Wage Policy

Elimination of the southern freight rate differential presents a major argument in favor of doing away with the southern wage differential, states the CIO American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

The union plants point out that elimination by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the freight differential which worked to the economic disadvantage of the South, calls for a change in the Government's wage policy as it involves the lower pay rate of the southern worker.

The union's point of view on this was communicated to President Truman, to the War Labor Board Chairman and the Economic Stabilizer by the Federation's president, Alexander McKeown.

CIO Drive To Free Ernest Fox Succeeds

Ernest Fox, German-American CIO leader of Seattle, who was ordered interned in April, 1942, as a "potentially dangerous enemy alien" has been released on parole by the Dept. of Justice. He is a member of the National Maritime Union.

Both the National CIO and West Coast CIO affiliates, in addition to his own union, waged a continuous fight for his release. A resolution declaring he "has been done a great injustice" and demanding his release was passed at the last National CIO convention.

On the West Coast, the California CIO Council took a leading part in the campaign to free Fox, setting up a defense committee headed by CIO State Pres. James G. Thimmes, and pointing out that the Pacific Northwest CIO leader had an excellent record as a loyal American and a trusted trade unionist.

Fox's anti-fascist record, which began long before America went to war, included the organization of demonstrations against shipment of war material to Japan.

Industry Gives Lesson On Letters To Congress

By ELEANOR FOWLER
Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Auxilaries

The longer I stay in Washington the more I am impressed with the urgent importance of letters from home to our Congressmen and Senators.

We've had some vivid illustrations lately of the effectiveness of letter writing campaigns. You saw the overwhelming vote for Bretton Woods in the House. There isn't any question that the vote was due to the fact that Congressmen were convinced that the voters in their districts wanted the Bretton Woods agreements ratified as a keystone of international peace.

Reciprocal trade is another story. It passed the House, to be sure, but the Senate Finance Committee has reported it unfavorably. CIO delegations in the last few days have seen a number of Senators. One New England Senator told them he had received 13,000 letters and postcards against trade agreements, only 3,000 for.

Another showed them a letter from a trade association instructing local manufacturers to put up posters in the plants and tell the workers to write their Senators opposing the bill because its passage would lose them their jobs.

The result of that campaign and others has been a volume of mail overwhelmingly against trade agreements and there is very real danger of a defeat in the Senate for the administration's policy of building world trade.

WOMAN'S OPPORTUNITY

Women can do a wonderful job on this letter-writing end of legislative work if we can just bring home to them how much is now at stake in Congress. I wish every CIO woman could have heard Helen Gahagan Douglas (D., Calif.) speak to the representatives of 12 women's organizations who met with the Congresswomen last week on price control at the invitation of the CIO.

She pointed out the world implications of inflation here, which might well result from the weakening of the price control act, and which would probably result in another world depression. She stressed the weakening of American leadership in Asia and Africa which is bound to follow a defeat for the Fair Employment Practices Committee.

AMERICA'S CHANCE

How can we expect those countries to look to American democracy as their hope if our democracy denies equality of job opportunity to minorities? Finally Mrs. Douglas challenged us, as women, to see that the things we know must be done for the welfare of our nation and the peace of the world are done.

We left convinced that if all of us make up our minds to secure Congressional action on certain issues, we can succeed. But it means a lot a hard work and immediate action.

Our aim should be to set up letter-writing committees of women in each community. Each member of the committee should pledge herself to at least one letter a week to her Congressman and each Senator. They should cooperate to plan good letters to Congressmen explaining their reasons for supporting certain bills. But each letter must be individually worded. Form letters have little weight.

Auxiliaries' No. 1 Aim—Reconversion

All-out support for the CIO's reconversion program, including President Murray's proposal for a 20% increase in base pay rates and for adequate unemployment insurance for all workers, is the first item on the immediate program of action adopted by the National Board of the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries of the CIO at its meeting in Washington this week.

A national "learn your community" program in which all auxiliaries will be urged to participate so that they can work effectively for better living conditions, health and recreation facilities in their own communities is the second item in the program for the next three months adopted by the Auxiliary Executive Board.

EUROPE SHORT OF FOOD

An urgent plea for a national campaign to inform Americans of the critical food shortage in Europe was unanimously adopted in a resolution addressed to the federal government which also urged that Herbert Hoover have no part in determining American food policies.

A resolution on World Security also adopted by the Board stressed the importance of building friendship and understanding among the great nations of the world as the "best guarantee of lasting peace"; expressed concern over the anti-Soviet stories and speeches recently featured in the press and hailed the gains made in building understanding among the peoples of the world through the World Trade Union Conference.

The importance of upward revision of wage rates and enactment of special unemployment insurance provisions for the reconversion period was embodied in another resolution.

44 Years of Know-how

in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.
20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

PAPER WORKERS LOCAL 356 UNION MADE CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

LET MILPRINT FURNISH YOUR

CIO STATIONERY

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES

MILPRINT, Inc.

431 WEST FLORIDA STREET
MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN

Over 750 CIO *Employees*

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Buy War Bonds

L. J. IMBER CO. QUALITY PRODUCTS

Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS AND TABS

FOR
UNION DUES MEMBERSHIP EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS ADVERTISING LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No Charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES

New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman, 37 E. 14th St., New York, N. Y., Algonquin 4-3356
Detroit Representative: Herbert E. Lennig, 6432 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich., TRinity 1-4600

L. J. IMBER CO. 1725-41 W. North Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

Road to Tomorrow Is Unpaved

A stirring appeal to workers in the South to join the union movement is made in a beautifully illustrated pamphlet, "For Your Children, Too," just published by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, 506 Presbyterian Bldg., Nashville 3, Tenn. "Tomorrow's world—the world of our children—will depend in large measure on our protection of the rights of labor organizations and on our cooperation with these organizations in pursuit of our common goals," states the pamphlet. The toddler above is from the back cover.

CIO Summer Schools

Textile Union Schedules Five Regional Institutes

More than 200 local union leaders of the CIO Textile Workers Union will participate in the fourth annual intensive summer institute program being conducted by the union's national educational department, according to Larry Rogin, TWUA education-director. Five one-week institutes have already been scheduled, with the possibility that there will be a sixth, he said, if the interest already shown in registration continues.

The first of the sessions will be at the University of Wisconsin, School for Workers, June 17-23. Two successive one-week institutes for New England locals will be held at Textile Lodge, Webster, Mass, July 1-15.

There will be a Southern institute at the University of North Carolina, August 5-11, and another in the East, August 19-25, at the Hudson Shore Labor School. If the demand justifies it, a second institute will be organized in the South.

While the institute programs vary in accordance with local needs, the effort is to give the worker-students an understanding of the basic problems of the labor movement while helping them meet their immediate situations.

This year's courses will include trade union history, postwar problems, local union problems, collective bargaining, public speaking and parliamentary law.

There will be speakers from government and labor agencies, and specialized training for those who want it.

The program is far too heavy to permit the institutes to be described as "vacation schools," yet there is always an opportunity for fun and recreation. The TWUA believes that this helps to build the kind of union morale that makes the institutes high spots in the lives of those who attend them.

Cost of the institutes is met jointly by the national and local unions, the locals meeting such costs as lost wages and travel.

The summer program is the yearly climax of the work of the TWUA educational department. During the remainder of the year emphasis is placed on local steward training programs, which are much more elementary than the kind of training which can be given at a resident school.

This is one of a series on the summer school program of CIO International Unions. Previously the United Auto Workers and the Office & Professional Workers' summer schools have been described. Next week's article will be on the Food & Tobacco Workers' schools.

Kids' Health Vital; More Aid Is Urged

THE immediate expansion of health, welfare, education and other protective services offered to children is the recommendation of the National Commission on Children in Wartime, created by the U. S. Labor Dept.

A program presented by Secy. of Labor Frances Perkins to Congress this week calls for:

1. Adequate medical care and health services.
2. Family insurance against loss of income from unemployment, disability, old age, and death.
3. The widest kind of educational opportunities.

"We cannot and must not let another generation of youngsters grow to adulthood and find again that four out of every ten of our men have physical and mental handicaps, as Selective Service found among the men drafted for service in this war," Miss Perkins said.

She recommended that:

1. Federal funds for grants to state health departments for maternal and child health, now amounting to less than six million dollars a year, should be raised by $50 million.
2. Federal support to State crippled children's agencies, which now is less than four million dollars a year, should be increased by $25 million.

A major increase in annual appropriations to State welfare departments is also called for.

Skimming The CIO Press

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

HUMOR: Union papers are pretty short on humorous items, so our eye was caught at once by a page of comic drawings in the June issue of Steel Labor, USA-CIO official organ, poking fun at or patting on the back, various types of union members. They are drawn by Leo Snyder, member of Jones & Laughlin, Local 1272.

There's the guy who works only when the boss is looking; the sour-puss who's always griping; the nosey member, forever in trouble; the all-around jolly fellow whom everybody likes and the loves-the-boss type who doesn't like unions and thinks he might own the business some day.

Humor and education are mixed in a double-page feature in Voice, the Marine Cooks & Steward's Association paper, explaining the duties of MCS ship delegates, which are plenty heavy. They range from keeping a record of all beefs, how they are handled and what settlement was reached, to carrying out education programs and calling meetings.

The Shipyard Worker had a lively piece on a serious subject in the May 28 issue, which hits a high mark for humor in labor papers. Written by James Higgins of the union's national educational department, the full-page feature —"Honey, Meet Wagner, Murray & Dingell"—tells quite a few facts about a valuable piece of legislation, against an entertaining background of a Sunday with the family. Its good.

One CIO union paper that is quite a veteran in the field of humor is The Guild Reporter, semi-monthly news sheet of the American Newspaper Guild. The column headed, "Caught on the Run" in the June 8 issue, has an amusing story about some legal jargon involving a Guild dispute case which is boiled down to "We wuz robbed."

A comic strip that can more than hold its own with those in the city dailies, is "Soogie," printed regularly in the Pilot, National Maritime Union weekly. Seamen Soogie's funny adventures have something of the melancholy of Yank's Sad Sack in them.

Even Beyond Life

Men with family responsibilities are more fully realizing with each passing day that their obligations to their dependents reach far beyond their own life span.

Widows and children need shelter, clothing and food just as much after the death of a provider as they do during his life.

The sound way to make certain that they will have such necessities, even if their provider's income is lost to them through such a misfortune, is to acquire life insurance for as much as is possible.

THE PRUDENTIAL HAS THE STRENGTH OF GIBRALTAR

The PRUDENTIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA
A mutual life insurance company
HOME OFFICE NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY TROUBLE SHOOTER

Story by Cole Greene
Art by Mort Meskin

COPYRIGHT NATL. CIO NEWS

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with acutal persons, living or dead.

Produced for the CIO NEWS by ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, Inc.

Cuts In Funds For U. S. War, Labor Agencies

Cuts in appropriations for U. S. war and labor agencies threaten to end their usefulness to the war, to the unions and industry unless they are restored. Here's a list to date:

NLRB: $400,000 cut in House Appropriations Committee for NLRB has already made the Board suspend field activities, freeze scheduled elections, plan to lay off 140 employes.

Ask your Senators to restore the cut, reject all riders on funds.

WAR LABOR BOARD: Rep. Lea (D. Cal.) has a rider on WLB funds adopted by the House prohibiting WLB from handling cases involving food processing workers, thus depriving over 1,000,000 war workers of WLB aid in settling disputes.

Ask your Senators to reject this rider as dangerous to the war effort.

FEPC: The House killed a $599,000 appropriation to carry the present FEPC past June 30, on the false grounds that permanent legislation is pending. Permanent bill cannot possibly be passed before June 30.

Ask your Senators to restore the full appropriation.

In addition, the House has cut $1,100,000 from Labor Dept. research funds for studies on wage rates and employment, plus a mean cut in funds ($74,000) for child health and crippled children's programs.

Cutting appropriations and putting riders on them is an underhanded way of killing an agency and crippling the laws it administers. Point this out to your Senators.

For Congress Raise

CIO is for a raise in compensation for Congressmen, President Murray said this week in a letter to Senate President McKellar (D. Tenn.) and House Speaker Rayburn (D. Tex.)

"Any fair analysis of the work of Congress and the duties and responsibilities of its members indicates that their present compensation is indeed inadequate," he said.

"I therefore heartily endorse legislation providing substantial adjustment in the compensation of members of Congress. This issue is of such importance that it should not be made the subject of partisan politics.

"Our democratic institutions can only be made effective if responsible and efficient representatives are available for public service.

"Compensation for elected officials should be adequate to enlist the services of the best equipped and enable them to discharge their responsibilities in an efficient manner."

Washington Guide

GOP Threatens Inflation

Quick and sustained action on the House version of the price control renewal act (SJ Res 30) is needed to head off the inflationary chaos threatened by the Senate - passed Wherry (R. Neb). amendment.

Briefly, the Wherry amendment would require OPA to junk its present food price control, set farm prices on the basis of costs in each of six million U. S. farms.

Even more serious threat to price control is another GOP plan, publicly announced by Leader Joe Martin (R. Mass.) to hold extension to only six months. This would produce the greatest wave of hoarding in history, due to fear of price rises, would multiply black markets, wreck all plans for orderly reconversion.

Farmers, labor and business (except the NAM) are against it. The Natl. Farmers Union, the Grange and the Farmers Union, as well as the CIO and the Chamber of Commerce have opposed it. Even some Republicans are afraid of its effects.

The inside story is that the GOP leadership doesn't expect to pass the Wherry amendment, but to get a compromise that will hike already high prices and add to already inflated profits.

Wire your Representative to work and vote against the Wherry and all other amendments, and to support full $180,000,000 appropriation for OPA enforcement. Urge 12 months extension as absolute minimum.

CIO Hits WLB Rider

Sharp CIO protest against the House-passed rider on the WLB appropriation was expressed by Legislative Director Nathan Cowan in a letter to all Senators this week.

"This rider withdraws food processing workers from the jurisdiction of the War Labor Board," Cowan said, thus putting about 1,000,000 workers outside the entire stabilization program.

"It is a repudiation of the federal commitment to provide an agency with authority to settle labor disputes upon the adoption of labor's no-strike pledge.

"Our nation's food production can ill afford to bear the strain created by a removal of the industry from the jurisdiction of the WLB. The possibility that strikes engendered by this rider will spread to other areas is too dangerous to tolerate."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

A quick tabulation of bills now before Congress.

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Price Control. (SJ Res. 30)	Renews price control act for one year.	Senate has put Wherry rider in that wrecks control, makes enforcement impossible. Now in House Banking & Currency Committee.	Wire Representative to reject Wherry and all other amendments or riders on the appropriation. Urge support for full $180,000,000 funds to keep OPA.
FEPC (S 101; HR 2232) and appropriation.	Makes FEPC permanent U. S. agency; carries on present FEPC past June 30.	House Appropriations Committee killed $599,000 fund for present FEPC; House Rules Committee has denied HR 2232 a chance to reach debate; Discharge Petition 12 has only 125 signatures, needs 218.	Wire your Senators to support funds for present FEPC; oppose threatened filibuster; wire Representative to restore funds, sign DP 12.
NLRB funds.	As passed by House, has Frey rider and $400,000 cut. As result, NLRB has had to freeze all elections, leave field staff unpaid.	In Senate Appropriations sub-Committee, Sen. McCarran (D. Nev.) chairman.	Wire Senators to restore funds, eliminate Frey and other riders.
War Labor Board funds.	House Appropriations Committee has rider prohibiting use of WLB funds on cases of food processing workers.	Senate Appropriations sub-Committee, Sen. McKellar (D. Tenn.) chairman.	Wire Senators to kill rider, restore WLB process to 1,000,000 workers.
Polltax repeal. (HR 7)	Restores vote to 10,000,000 U. S. citizens.	Passed House by 223 to 95. Now to Senate, where filibuster threatens.	Write Senators to urge quick report, cloture and end filibuster, early passage.

(Note: Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Coming Up-- Issues To Watch

UNEMPLOYMENT: President Truman's proposal for unemployment payments up to $25 a week for 26 weeks will be put into a bill in the House Ways and Means Committee probably this week.

The plan has CIO support, and the bill is expected to include transportation allowances for war workers as well as coverage for marine and Federal government workers.

★ ★ ★

JOBS FOR ALL: Hearings on S 380 will begin as soon as the Senate Banking and Currency Committee finishes hearings on the Bretton Woods world trade agreement bill (S 540), probably around June 30.

S 380 requires the government to make up an annual "budget" of jobs needed for full employment, help private industry provide them, fill in the gaps with public works.

★ ★ ★

SCHOOL LUNCH: the House bill (HR 3370) for a permanent school lunch program will probably go through in its compromise form, with a 50% cut in the original $100,000,000 fund.

Strategy will be to get a better bill out of the Senate, where it goes for hearings in the Agriculture Committee. Letters to Senators now, urging $100,000,000 fund, no discrimination against Negro or other minority kids, will help.

★ ★ ★

SEAMEN'S RIGHTS: both Senate and House versions of the Seamen's Bill (S 1128, HR 2346) are ready for action.

The bill provides unemployment compensation, insurance and other benefits that other workers have but are denied to merchant seamen—6,000 of whom have been killed in action.

Write your Senators and Congressmen to support early and favorable action.

★ ★ ★

WORLD TRADE: Senate Republicans led by Taft are trying to wreck the reciprocal trade agreements renewal act, using the old bogey of tariff cuts "destroying" U. S. industries.

They've cut the heart out of the bill in denying the administration power to make further reductions of 50% in U. S. tariffs in return for similar concessions from other countries.

The bill now goes to a House-Senate conference. Wire your Representative to stand firm by the bill as passed in the House, without changes.

★ ★ ★

GUIDEPOSTS . . . arrest of six people for using "secret" State Dept. material is a trial balloon . . . if it succeeds, we're likely to see a strong attempt to revive the witch hunts of Postwar I . . . there's signs of a slight split in GOP ranks on FEPC . . . about six GOP Senators are genuinely for it, the rest will go along with a filibuster as they've always done . . . believe it or not, Congressmen are complaining that they don't hear from CIO members enough . . . while the NAM pours letters in by the thousands . . . one letter from you is worth a hundred editorials from us.

The CIO NEWS

National Edition

Weekly Publication
Of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 26 June 25, 1945

'Labor' Bill Blasted
See Page 3

How to Help Keep Your Job
See Page 2

Hail Bridges Ruling
See Page 3

What You'll Get to Eat On If You Lose Your Job

NEWS of current and impending cutbacks has thrown into sharp relief the question of what American workers will get to eat on if they lose their jobs. This week The CIO NEWS, with cooperation of the U. S. Social Security Board, presents facts which show the startling inadequacy of state unemployment compensation benefits and the need to provide a federal guarantee of at least $25 a week for 26 weeks for all workers — including 13 million employes of the federal government, of the maritime industry and of small firms who are not "covered."

State unemployment benefits range from a low minimum of $2 a week in Alabama to a high maximum of $28 a week in Connecticut and Michigan.

In 24 states the maximum benefits allowed are $18 weekly or less. The proposal for at least $25 a week backed by the CIO probably would affect the maximums but not the minimums, according to the SSB, which pointed out, however, that most workers who have been receiving better than peacetime wages during the war probably would be entitled to maximum compensation.

Here's a lineup on some minimum and maximum state benefits:

1. A jobless worker in Alabama may receive only $2 a week; in Arkansas, Missouri and Montana unemployment benefits may be as small as $3 a week. In Michigan the minimum benefits are $4.81 a week, and in 18 states the minimums are only $5 a week.

2. Minimum duration of payments in Missouri and Wisconsin is one week; in Arkansas four weeks; in Iowa, Kansas, Virginia and Oklahoma six weeks, and in Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts and Nevada seven weeks or slightly more.

Wisconsin's law is comparatively good, however, because a worker may receive compensation if he has held a job for only 14 weeks.

3. In only two states, Connecticut and Michigan, an unemployed man with dependency allowances may receive as much as $28 a week—but for not longer than 20 weeks. Washington is the only state where he will get $25 a week for 26 weeks, and there the eligibility requirements have been raised.

There are glaring variations in state laws. For example, over a 26-week period a worker in N. Y. may receive the minimum of $10—a total of $260—which is greater than the total maximum payments in nine southern and western states.

The nine states are: Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Colorado, New Mexico and Montana, each paying a maximum of $15 for 16 weeks; Arkansas, $15 for 15 weeks, and Arizona and Mississippi, $15 for 14 weeks.

However, variation is not a sectional matter. Washington's maximum is $25 for 26 weeks, while in neighboring Montana it is only $15 for 16 weeks. Rhode Island pays a top of $18 for 20¼ weeks, Connecticut $28 for 20 weeks. Louisiana's maximum is $18 for 20 weeks, while Mississippi trails with $15 for 14 weeks.

Missouri, which pays a minmum of $3 for one week is in the running for one of the "worst" states, but its maximum of $18 for 16 weeks is relatively high. Alabama's minimum is $2 for 10 weeks, but it pays a maximum of $15 for 20 weeks. Wisconsin's low is $8 for one week, but its top is really good, $20 for 23 weeks.

Best states as far as maximums go are Connecticut, Michigan and Washington, with Illinois, New Jersey, New York and Maryland as runners-up, all of them paying $20 or more for 26 weeks.

The effect of inadequate unemployment compensation on the war was sharply pointed up by CIO Executive Officers, who said:

"Full war production for the war against Japan is still of the utmost importance for our fighting forces. Yet we tolerate a situation which threatens to impair the morale and productive efficiency of the workers. At the same time, we ignore the basic need of maintaining the purchasing power of wage earners to assure an expanding postwar economy of full production and full employment.

"Congress should immediately enact the necessary emergency legislation, requested by President Truman, to provide federal supplementary unemployment compensation payments to war workers rendered unemployed during the reconversion period so that a minimum of $25 per week for 26 weeks be provided. In addition, unemployment compensation should be made available to all federal employees, members of the merchant marine, and all other groups not now covered by existing law."

Reconversion - Your Job And How to Help Keep It

AS goes reconversion now, so goes our future. It's the duty of every wage-earner to understand why we must have immediate increases in our basic wage rates, secure the take-home pay, and keep prices from rising again during this reconversion period. It is important for every worker to know that job security for himself spells security for the nation; and unemployment spells disaster.

Though we still have the war in the Pacific to win, we are already face to face with cutbacks in certain war industries. It is our responsibility to prevent the cutbacks from creating chronic unemployment.

As President Murray pointed out to the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion:

"Cut-backs are under way, workers have been laid off, and the reconversion period has begun. A formulation of wage policy to meet this condition is not a problem of the future but an immediate necessity so that workers may be able to buy enough and so that employers will be able to estimate both labor costs and consumer demand."

Here, in essence, is the CIO reconversion program:

1. WE ASK THAT THE PRESIdent should allow the War Labor Board to increase all basic wage rates by 20% and and up to 17 cents an hour. This must be done now because of three things:

The cost of living has gone up since wages were frozen;

The output per worker has greatly increased since wages were frozen;

When war ends we will go back to a shorter work-week and we must not allow the purchasing power of workers to shrink.

"Flood control? Not for me!"

NO. 1 Problem Today Is—Jobs During Reconversion. What CIO's Doing About It Is Simply and Graphically Told in the Latest Pamphlet of CIO's Political Action Committee. Excerpts from the Pamphlet Are Printed Here.

And for the protection of the workers and the good of the nation, we must establish 65 cents as the minimum hourly wage.

2. WHEN CUTBACKS COME, AND we return to a shorter work-week, the pay workers receive must be adjusted upwards so that their take-home pay is no less than now. This must be done to protetct the workers' standard of living, which in millions of cases is already dangerously low. Also, a sudden cut-back in purchasing power of about 20% of workers' income would start the snowball of depression rolling down a steep mountainside to the depths of a depression greater than we ever suffered.

3. WE MUST KEEP PRICES FROM going up. And at the same time we must see to it that the quality of goods does not go down.

We must retain the OPA to keep a ceiling on prices. And we must add to price control, quality grading.

4. WE SHALL NEED AN IMproved United States Employment Service to help to transfer workers to the right jobs.

5. WE MUST DEMAND OF CONgress to pass immediate emergency legislation to increase and improve our Unemployment Compensation. We ask that all workers not now covered by Unemployment Compensation Insurance should be covered, including farm and domestic labor. We ask that Unemployment Compensation should be raised to allow a minimum of $25-a-week for 26 weeks in any year of unemployment.

6. WE MUST ALSO PLAN AND approve state and federal public works projects in such a way that as soon as the number of unemployed reaches a given size, these projects are started to absorb all the unemployed.

But we demand that only useful projects should be planned on a national, regional, state and local basis. The Missouri Valley Authority is a good regional example.

7. THE CIO WAS THE FIRST TO recognize that to achieve full production and full employment from now on, we must plan.

Labor is . . . represented on the Advisory Board to the Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. But we need more than that.

We ask that the Advisory Board, the President and Congress move for the establishment of a National Production Council, consisting of representatives of labor, industry, agriculture, returned veterans, management and government. It should be the duty of this Council to work with Industry Councils of each mass production industry. The National Production Council should be held responsible for piloting the nation through the dangerous shoals of reconversion and bring us safely to a lasting prosperity.

At the CIO Executive Board Meeting (March, 1945) President Philip Murray proposed:

"That in every town and city where there are CIO Local Unions there be arranged 'Victory Visits' to the mayors, city managers, municipal councils and boards of commissioners. These 'Victory Visits' will be for the purpose of asking: 'Where will the people of this community, now doing war work, find employment when military orders are cancelled?' "

Find out at once whether there is a Community Planning Committee in your community. If there isn't, join with other workers to demand that one be established at once.

There is plenty of room for political action to help realize our program.

Here's What You Can Do:

1. Ask your Congressman what he is going to do to protect the wage-earners in his congressional district against unemployment, and their children against want.

2. Ask your Governor and Mayor and their Councils what they are planning in local public works.

3. Ask your employer how soon he will make up his mind to get together with his workers and chart plans for employment; increases in basic wage rates; and for severance pay to workers who must be released.

4. Ask your local union leaders how you can help them in the drive to awaken your community to the urgent reconversion problems and to keep the purchasing power of the people at a high level.

5. Write or wire your Senators and your Congressman that you want them to support: continued price control; the Wagner-Murray-Dingall (Social Security) Bill; the Fair Employment Practice Committee; the appropriations for useful public works; the Murray Full-Employment Bill.

"Darling, if CIO's reconversion plan goes through, and if we get assurance of adequate take-home pay along with real price control—will you marry me?"

"I can't find it anywhere in Emily Post's etiquette book, but I just know this is the right time for me to ask for 65 cents an hour!"

CIO Hits Anti-Labor Bill; Only Big Shots Back It

CIO this week sharply criticized the proposed Federal Industrial Relations Act as "a bill to enslave labor" (see President Murray's statement —this page). Good keys to the purpose of the bill are background facts on men supporting it.

When the bill was introduced, its sponsors, Sens. Hatch (D. N. M.), Ball (R. Minn.), and Burton (R. O.) had a press conference. Sen. Burton was asked if they had consulted labor or management people in drawing up the bill.

"Absolutely not," the Senator replied. "We wanted only unbiased people, so we didn't talk with either labor or management — especially management. We picked out a strictly nonpartisan committee and asked them to give us their best and most impartial advice."

Here's the committee—and the connections of its members—that the firm of Burton, Hall and Hatch picked out on the basis of strict impartiality.

Chas. B. Rugg, corporation lawyer of Boston, Mass. Contributed $500 to Republican Party campaign fund in 1944.

Kirk Smith, corporation lawyer of Providence, R. I., director of Hight St. Bank and Trust Co., also of four laundry companies.

Arthur Whiteside, president, Dun and Bradstreet (Wall St); president of Wool Institute; president of Natl. Credit Office, etc.

George W. Alger, corporation lawyer of New York; counsel, Sheffield Farms (big dairy monopoly); author of amendments to labor and child labor laws.

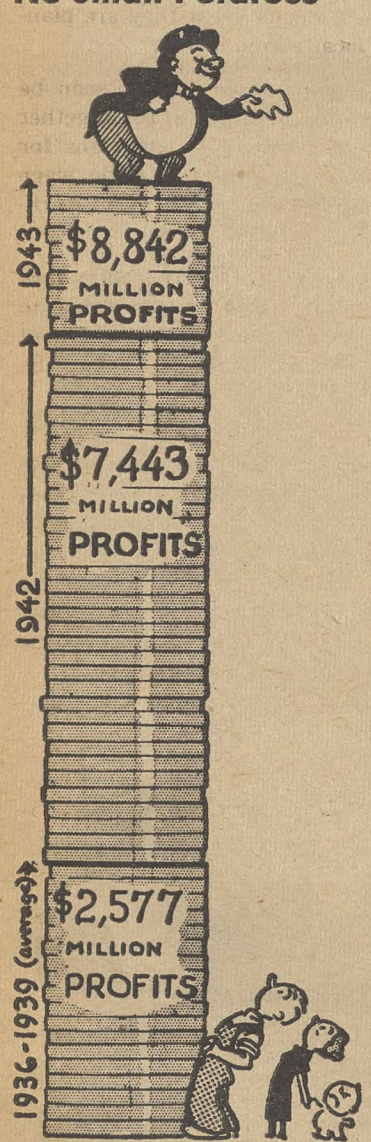
Harold G. Evans, president, American Casualty Co., Reading, Pa., (insurance); Acco Realty Co., American Aviation and General Insurance Co., vice-president, Reading, Pa., Chamber of Commerce.

Samuel Fels, president, Fels and Co. (soap); president, Paschall Oxygen Co.; has reputation of being one of the most paternalistic of all employers.

George Sjoselius, Asst. Attorney-General of Minnesota, in charge of enforcement of notorious Minnesota state labor relations act, friend of ex-Gov. Stassen and Sen. Ball; Republican small shot.

Donald R. Richberg, corporation laywer, counsel for big newspapers; author of anti-labor series of articles for Scripps- Howard; resisted use of Sec. 7a of NRA for collectice bargaining, has since consistently tried to undermine the Wagner Act.

No Small Potatoes



WAR WAS PROFITABLE for American industry. The OPA this week reported that businessmen earned more from 1942 to 1944 than ever before in peace or war. Above: Profits before income taxes, durng a typical peacetime period and in two war years.

Bridges Victory Hailed by Murray

By C. W. FOWLER

THE 11-year fight of an elected labor leader to stay in the country of his own choosing ended in victory this week, with the 5-3 decision of the U. S. Supreme Court dismissing deportation charges against Harry Bridges, president of the CIO Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union and California Regional CIO Director.

The decision, which upset outgoing Attorney General Biddle's order to deport Harry Bridges, was marked by a strong concurring opinion from Justice Frank Murphy, declaring:

"The record in this case will stand forever as a monument to man's intolerance of man. Seldom if ever in the history of this nation has there been such a concentrated and relentless crusade to deport an individual because he dared to exercise the freedom that belongs to him as a human being and that is guaranteed to him by the Constitution."

CIO Pres. Philip Murray said the decision "is a victory for the principle of free collective bargaining. Harry Bridges is the elected officer of a responsible union of the CIO. As such, he was chosen by the members of his union to represent them in their dealings with their employers.

"The decision thus upholds the right of free people in this country to choose their own collective bargaining agents without fear of interference from any source."

Two of the three dissents—Chief Justice Stone and Justice Roberts—were no surprise, since they usually take an attitude opposed to the liberal side. Justice Frankfurter, the third dissenter, was a surprise to those who remember his former reputation as a liberal.

Commenting on the Murphy opinion, CIO General Counsel Lee Pressman, who argued the case before the Court, said: "Mr. Justice Murphy's concurring opinion will undoubtedly stand forever as a monument to man's understanding of the true nature of our historic Bill of Rights."

The majority opinion, given by Justice Douglas, was signed by Justices Black, Reed and Rutledge, as well as being reinforced by the stronger concurring opinion of Murphy. It was pitched primarily on the question of "affiliation" to a party or group advocating the overthrow of the government by force and violence.

HARRY BRIDGES

Bridges, contrary to the evidence of Harry Lundeberg, head of the AFL's Seafarer's Union and an admitted enemy, was not "affiliated" to the Communist Party, the majority said, and therefore should not be punished with "as great a hardship" as deportation.

Murphy's opinion went much further than the general majority of the Court. Knocking down Biddle's contention that the Bill of Rights does not apply to aliens, Murphy said he could not agree "that the framers of the Constitution meant to make such a hollow mockery of human freedom."

"Our concern in this case does not halt with the fate of Harry Bridges, an alien whose constitutional rights have been grossly violated," Murphy added.

"The liberties of the 3,500,000 other aliens in this nation are also at stake. Many of these aliens, like many of our forebearers, were driven from their original homelands by bigoted authorities who denied the existence of freedom and tolerance.

"The Bill of Rights belongs to them as well as to all citizens."

Full Text of CIO Stand on 'Labor' Bill

CIO President Murray this week labeled the proposed Federal Industrial Relations Act as a "bald-faced attempt to destroy labor unions" and "a bill to enslave labor." Full text of his remarks follows:

The bill drafted by Donald Richberg and proposed by three senators is called "The Federal Industrial Relations Act." This is a misnomer. The bill should be properly called "a bill to enslave labor."

First, the proposed bill tears the heart out of the Wagner Act, the Magna Carta of labor. Under the guise of affording equality of protection to employers, the rights now guaranteed to workers by the Wagner Act are practically eliminated.

In addition, full opportunity is afforded to employers to interfere and hamper efforts of workers to organize and engage in collective bargaining, through interminable proceedings which may be initiated by employers.

Second, while employes are authorized to take any unilateral action they may desire, disputes arising therefrom are subjected to long drawn out proceedings before one tribunal after another and ending up in compulsory arbitration. In the meantime, labor can do nothing to protect itself against the most arbitrary and destructive actions of the employers.

Thus, the constitutional and fundamental rights of free men to organize into unions to exercise their freedom of speech and assembly, and to refrain from working if they so desire in order to remain free are destroyed.

Failure on the part of any labor unions to meet all of the technicalities set forth in this complicated measure would permit the various tribunals to designate them as pariahs without any rights or any protection for their members against the provocative or destructive acts by employers.

Third, the bill sets aside the protection which labor now has under the Norris-La Guardia Act, thereby subjecting labor unions to the horrible abuse of Federal Court injunctions.

Also complete latitude is expressly given to employers to initiate suits against labor unions for any alleged violations of the many so-called duties and obligations imposed upon labor under the bill. This single opportunity would be sufficient to destroy labor unions through constant harrassment in courts and the depletion of union treasuries through such litigations.

Fourth, though ostensibly drafted by a committee without any so-called connections or prejudices against either organized labor or employer, it is interesting to note that most of the members of the drafting committee are either employers or attorneys with a full complement of large corporations as clients.

Of all the measures ever introduced in Congress addressed to the problem of industrial relations, this is unquestionably the most bald-faced attempt to destroy labor unions and nullify the basic constitutional rights of workers which, only after long years of struggle have finally been recognized.

Fight to Save FEPC Hits Home Stretch

THE fight to save the Fair Employment Practice Committee went into the final stretch as The CIO NEWS went to press this week, with the Senate set to debate an Appropriations Committee recommendation to restore the $599,000 fund killed by the House.

Wiring to all Senators, CIO Pres. Murray told them that the American people expect both the Democratic and Republican parties to live up to their pre-election pledges on FEPC.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, testifying before the Senate Appropriations Committee, told the members that CIO expected FEPC to be carried past June 30, when present funds run out, and looked to passage of the two bills.

In New York, John Brophy, a member of FEPC, added his plea "as a citizen and a labor man" for prompt passage of both appropriations and the permanent legislation.

The White House, from which President Truman has asked for a permanent FEPC, released the annual report of FEPC Chairman Malcolm Ross, which in itself was a powerful argument for continuing the agency.

Eighty-one percent of discrimination cases were against Negroes, Ross found, nine percent against Jews, and 10 percent against foreign born, mostly Mexicans.

Private industry was responsible for 69.4% of the cases, government agencies 24.5% and labor unions 6.1%. These labor unions, incidentally, are AFL, since the CIO does not permit discrimination.

Says Eisenhower

Quote of the week, "The German general staff must be utterly destroyed. We must find the war criminals; we can't let any of the guilty escape. That's the only way to teach them that crime does not pay." The speaker was Genl. Dwight D. Eisenhower, just returned from Europe.

Reconversion Wire Walker

Bill to Enslave Labor

The opening shot of one of the worst anti-labor legislative campaigns ever to be launched in Congress and the press has just been fired.

The so-called "Federal Industrial Relations Act" introduced by Senators Burton, Ball and Hatch would destroy most of labor's hard-won rights. It has been dubbed by CIO President Murray "a bill to enslave labor."

He points out that it would "tear the heart out of the Wagner Act;" authorize unilateral action by employers against unions; establish compulsory arbitration; set aside the protections of the Norris-LaGuardia Act against anti-labor injunctions; lay unions open to constant harrassment in the courts, and infringe on the constitutional rights of freedom to organize, freedom of speech and assembly and freedom to refrain from working.

The farcical pretense that this is a "program for industrial peace" prepared by persons unconnected with either industry or labor is exposed by the fact that the drafting committee was chiefly made up of employers and corporation attorneys.

It is deplorable that the interests behind this measure could not even wait for the war to be over before launching their vicious campaign to destroy labor's rights.

But at the same time it is just as well that labor should be forewarned that it will again be subjected to anti-union campaigns similar to those that followed the last war.

In mobilizing all its strength to defeat this measure, labor will be forcefully reminded that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and that even the strongest union organization is not safe if its members don't organize politically as well as industrially.

Streamlining Congress

While various proposals for "streamlining Congress" are under consideration by a Congressional committee, special attention should be given to ending the seniority rule at present governing committee appointments.

Under this rule, the most influential committees are packed with members whose only qualification is that they have been longer in Congress than their fellow-members.

This leads to the exclusion of Congressmen who may have outstanding qualifications for the work of a particular committee.

It also means that the composition of the committees does not reflect the changes of public opinion registered by the turnover at each election.

But worst of all, the seniority rule virtually insures committee control by those Congressmen who are elected by the smallest number of voters—namely the representatives from polltax states.

Because all but a well-to-do minority are disfranchised by the polltax, it is comparatively easy for reactionary Congressmen from these states to be re-elected again and again. And, in fact, most of the members of Congress with greatest seniority are polltax Congressmen of this stripe.

To do a real job of "streamlining Congress" therefore, one of the first essentials is to do away with the polltax, so that the citizens of the polltax states may have an opportunity to elect representatives who really reflect their sentiments—and thus remove the dead-hand of the senior polltaxers who now exercise such undue influence in Congress.

The anti-polltax bill has been passed by the House and is now before the Senate. Urge your Senators to pass it without delay and to squelch any attempted filibuster.

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

SHIRLEY is a standing, running and jumping example of some of the freedoms which the Supreme Court has recently been upholding.

In exercising her freedom of speech, she will talk back to anyone or anything—including an occasional spirited argument over the telephone with that mysterious YEHUDI (on our dial) who phonographically repeats the weather forecast again and again.

But she also helps her elders to appreciate the embarrassment of those press monopolists whose efforts to freeze out competitors have just been rebuked by the Court in its Associated Press decision.

★ ★ ★

Having left her fifth birthday behind, Shirley has reached the awkward age (awkward, that is, for others) when she knows the meaning of "lie" but not the meaning of such alibis as "harmless prevarication," "exaggeration," or "innocent deception."

Taking to heart the lectures she has received on the virtues of truthfulness, she now checks statements against facts with all the zeal of a good reporter.

Her greatest delight is to confront one of her elders with, "You told a lie."

It is useless to plead "extenuating circumstances," "poetic license" or the like. That's only meaningless doubletalk to Shirley.

So there are only two courses open to embarrassed adults. Either they can infringe her right of free speech by trying to shut her up; or they must be so careful of the accuracy of their statements in her presence as not to lay themselves open.

★ ★ ★

Confronted with similar embarrassment from new and competing newspapers, some of the big publishers have preferred the first course, rather than the more arduous course of improving their accuracy, fairness and reader-appeal to meet competition.

Among the obstacles thrown in the way of the Chicago Sun, for instance, when it rose to challenge the Chicago Tribune, was denial of the Associated Press service.

AP denial of service to papers which compete with existing AP members was denounced by the Boston CIO convention as typifying "the trend toward monopolization of the press by existing daily newspapers and their allied commercial interests" and as "a direct menace to a free press."

The Supreme Court has now held this practice to be an illegal combination in restraint of trade.

It declared that our constitutional freedom of press "rests on the assumption that the widest possible dissemination of information from diverse and antagonistic sources is esesntial to the welfare of the public, that a free press is a condition of a free society.

"Freedom to publish is guaranteed by the constitution," it said, "but freedom to combine to keep others from publishing is not."

★ ★ ★

Of course, the AP decision covers only one minor angle of press freedom, and the roots of monopoly go much deeper.

The greatest restrictions on this freedom come not from government interference, which is at a minimum in the United States, but from the effective monopoly created by the high costs of launching metropolitan dailies.

Newspaper-chain owners like Hearst, Howard, Gannett and other wealthy publishers enjoy a virtual monopoly of press freedom to propagandize.

To say that anyone who doesn't like their output can stop reading it or start a paper of his own, is like telling a penniless worker that if he doesn't like his job, he is free to quit or to open a factory of his own.

We can't do without news, any more than a worker can do without wages. And as to starting a daily paper that can compete effectively, the costs are such as to deny this opportunity to all but millionaire interests.

★ ★ ★

For labor, this monopoly of press freedom by the wealthy few means that when the interests of labor and capital are deemed to conflict, the big business press will line up on the anti-labor side and promote the propaganda campaigns of employing interests with which it has a natural economic affinity.

But labor can draw a little comfort from the Supreme Court decision, which makes it easier for new papers to compete with existing dailies and keep some check on their fairness and accuracy.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux..... Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C.
Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 June 25, 1945 No. 26

It Happened This Week

NAM Slush Fund

The Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers spent nearly $2 million in 1944 to advance the cause of its members. High on the list of expenditures were Washinngton lobbying activities and "education" of the NAM members in union-busting techniques. Details of the NAM program, which included a campaign to rid industry of government controls, were contained in the organization's annual report.

The NAM spent thousands of dollars in manipulation of newspapers, radio, movies, school, church, women's clubs and farm groups to get across its "free enterprise" line and "the soundness of management's position on current issues and management's good faith and good motives."

Wage Boost Plug

A sign that the Truman administration is thinking in terms of possible wage boosts was the plug this week of Director of Economic Stabilization William H. Davis for raising the Wage-Hour Law Minimum from 40 to 50 cents an hour. Davis also urged increases up to a 65 cents minimum for some special industries, including textile.

The recommendations were made at a conference of Textile labor and industry officials, and government representatives—first of its kind to draw together top men from all three divisions of responsibility.

Davis, in his comments, seconded demands of the CIO Textile Workers Union, which were presented by Vice-Pres. George Baldanzi and by Solomon Barkin and John Edelman, respectively research director and legislative representative.

Embarrassed Weir

Pain in the neck to Ernest T. Weir, CIO-hating steel boss, was an indictment this week which accused his Weirton Steel Co. of using $80,000 worth of air conditioning equipment for an exclusive company bar rather than for the company hospital.

A 26-count indictment returned this week by the grand jury at Elkins, W. Va. said that the firm obtained War Production Board authority for use of the scarce equipment—in the hospital.

The jury also charged that the company used $78,000 worth of lumber, copper alloy plumbing and shower-doors to build a second floor and a service bar in the exclusive Williams Country Club, frequented by top Weirton officials.

Eye on 1946

"We have our eye on the 1946 elections with the view of preventing a repetition of the 1942 elections, when only 28 million voters went to the polls, with the result that many reactionary Congressmen were elected. If this small turnout is repeated in 1946, we will lose 40 progressive Congressmen and eight progressive Senators. We cannot possibly risk that disaster. We must see to it that we get a maximum turnout of between 40 and 50 million voters in 1946."

That comment, by Vice-Chairman C. B. Baldwin of the Natl. Citizens Political Action Committee, accompanied a statement this week that NCPAC will launch an organizational drive in 19 cities

State Laws Affecting Workers—1945 Roundup

By FRED ROSS

WITH all but seven of 44 state legislative sessions ended as The CIO NEWS went to press this week, the picture of their accomplishments was spotty. It clearly demonstrated, however, that labor must pay attention to local as well as national politics to avoid unfair restrictive legislation.

Reactionary interests got onto the statute books in Maine, New Mexico and Colorado laws virtually preventing workers from collecting compensation for occupational diseases they are likely to contract in those states.

In Colorado, Maryland, Minnesota, North Carolina and North Dakota the time to put in claims for wages was cut by legislatures, according to a survey compiled from information furnished by the Bureau of Labor Standards

of the Labor Dept., and the CIO Industrial Union Council Dept., headed by John Brophy.

Apparently having failed to hear of the CIO-AFL-U.S. Chamber of Commerce Charter for industrial cooperation, the Mobile Chamber of Commerce applied pressure on the Alabama Senate judiciary committee, killing a measure to put calculations figuring unemployment compensation for shipyard workers on the same basis as that for other workers.

CAA Rides Again

In South Dakota the fascist-minded Christian American Assn. had the legislature not only enact a law outlawing the union shop, but also a measure which will allow the voters to decide whether they want to add such a regulation to the constitution.

In Texas the Christian Americans joined with Fight for Free Enterprise, reported to be a tool for Publisher Frank E. Gannett's notorious Committee for Constitutional Government, in a futile attempt during the closing weeks of the session to pass an anti-union shop measure.

During the final days and weeks the legislators remain in session in Alabama, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin the CIO and other progressive forces should be on their guard to protect the interests of the workers.

Sample of the type of legislation to watch for is a new Colorado law which provides that a worker disabled by an occupational disease must wait three times as long for his compensation as one hurt in an accident. A Maine law "forgot" silicosis but remembered several other diseases that rarely plague Maine workers.

Occupational disease laws passed in Colorado and New Mexico say that "disablement" means physical incapacity "to perform any work for remuneration or profit." A man in a wheel-chair can sell magazines, shoe strings or apples "for remuneration or profit."

Tough on Worker

The Colorado law states: "The burden of proof shall be upon the claimant to establish each and every fact by competent medical evidence," which means evidence acceptable in court. The Colorado law denies the worker the right to leave the State without special permission from the compensation commission. At the employer's "reasonable request" the commission shall order a disabled employe who has left the state even with the commission's permission to return "at his own expense" for further examination.

The picture is not all dark. The bright spots include the 11 states enacting laws encouraging employers to hire injured war and production front veterans, the seven states where occupational disease laws were improved, the 17 states where compensation benefits were increased, and the nine states where compensation coverage was extended.

Iowa boosted the limitation on wage claims under Federal laws from six months to two years.

Bona-fide State FEPC's were set up in New Jersey and New York. Indiana and Utah provided for studies of discriminatory employment practices.

Attempts to set up an FEPC program in California were defeated through a series of parliamentary maneuvers and delays.

Although 18 bills to set up State labor boards, patterned after the National Labor Relations Act, were introduced in nine states, it was only in Connecticut that such a bill became the law.

A United Front

What can be accomplished when a united front is forged to press for the passage of legislation is shown by the successful efforts to pass second injury fund bills in Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Washington and Wyoming.

In these states, the Assn. of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, consisting of State officials, veterans organizations and insurance companies joined forces with the CIO and the AFL to pass these measures, which provide that where an employe had been previously injured and is hurt again, the employer need only pay compensation for the second injury. The employe, on the other hand, will be paid compensation resulting from the combined injuries.

Also on the bright side of the picture are the Rhode Island law providing for minimum wages for men, and the New Jersey statute setting up decent housing

conditions for camps of migrant workers.

A partial resume of laws enacted follows (compensation referred to is for injuries):

Arizona—Second injury fund, compensation coverage extended.

California—Compensation benefits increased.

Colorado—Second injury fund. BAD: New occupational disease law, limiting time for starting wage claims under the Federal Labor Standards Act to one year (ordinary limit is six years).

Connecticut — Little Wagner Act establishes three-man Board of Labor Relations, exempts persons subject to the Natl. Labor Relations Act and the Federal Railway Labor Act, guarantees the rights of employes as listed in the Wagner Act and sets up additional safeguards for labor.

2nd Injury Fund

Delaware—Second injury fund, law increases compensation benefits.

Georgia—Law increasing compensation benefits.

Idaho—Improved occupational disease law.

Indiana—Improved occupational disease law, compensation benefits increased, law provides for study of discriminatory practices.

Iowa—Second injury fund, laws increasing compensation benefits and extending coverage; repealed a six months' statute of limitation to claims under Federal statutes and established a two-year limit.

Kansas—Second injury fund.

Maine—BAD: New occupational disease law.

Maryland—Second injury fund, improved occupational disease law; act increasing compensation benefits and coverage.

Montana — Improved occupational disease law; compensation benefit coverage extended.

Michigan—Law extending compensation coverage.

Minnesota — Laws increasing compensation benefits and coverage. BAD: Limits wage claims under the Fair Labor Standards Act to two years.

New Jersey—Compensation benefits increased, discriminatory employment practices outlawed and agency set up to enforce the act.

New York—Compensation benefits increased, discriminatory employment practices outlawed and agency set up to enforce act.

New Mexico—BAD: New occupational disease law.

North Carolina—Improved occupational disease law, compensation coverage extended. BAD: Claims under the Fair Labor Standards Act limited to three years.

North Dakota — Compensation benefits increased.

More Compensation

Oklahoma — Laws increasing compensation benefits and coverage.

Oregon — Second injury fund, compensation benefits increased.

Pennsylvania — Second injury fund, improved occupational disease law, increased compensation.

South Dakota—BAD: Right-to-work law outlawing union shops, law providing for election to decide whether right-to-work amendment shall be added to state constitution.

Tennessee—Second injury fund.

Utah — Improved occupational disease law; act increasing weekly compensation benefits but ending lifetime payments.

Virginia—Increased occupational disease benefits.

Washington — Second injury fund.

West Virginia—Increased compensation benefits.

Wyoming—Second injury fund, laws increasing compensation benefits and coverage.

Hits Gag Rules In Congress

Congressmen dress in current styles, the plumbing on Capitol Hill is modern, but Congressional rules are still back in the stage-coach days, Ted Silvey, speaking for the Natl. Planning Assn., told the "Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress" this week.

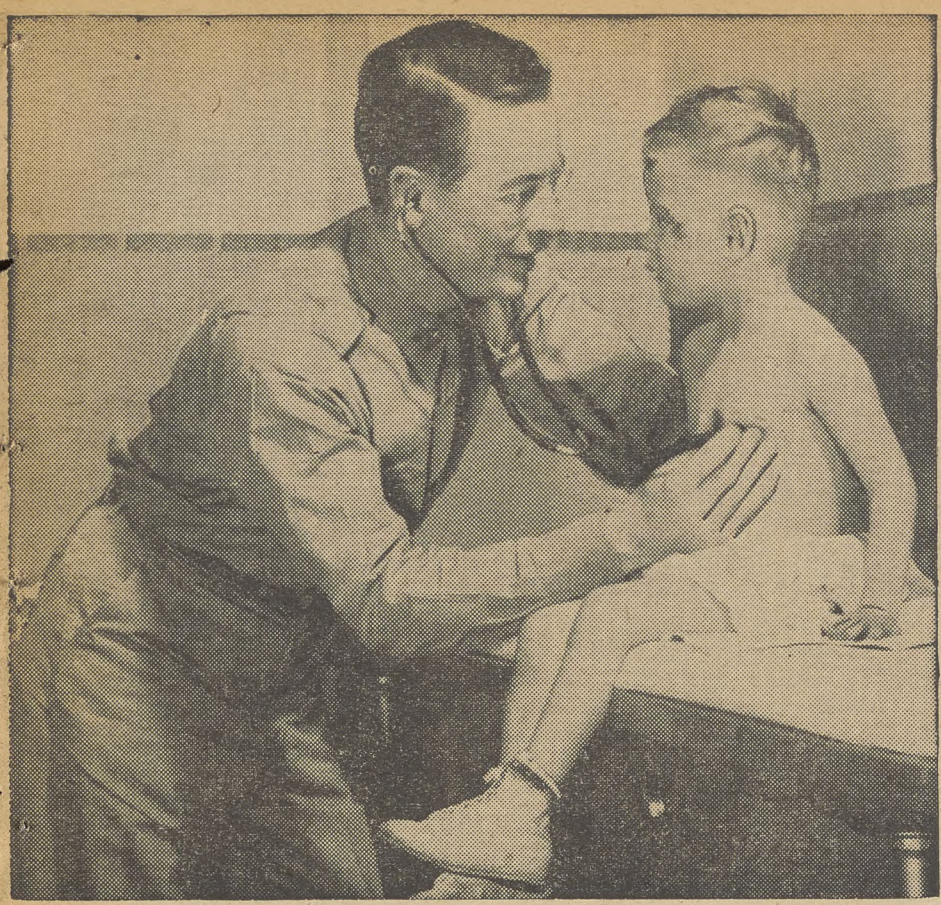
"The seniority rule is one of the greatest evils to be abolished, since it tends to entrench in the operation of Congress those who do not reflect current changes of public opinion," he said.

1 Mrs. Maurice Pumphrey is taking her son, Clifford, age three-and-a-half, to the Outpatient Service of Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C. Her husband is a Sergeant with the paratroops. He was in France, and has been overseas for 16 months. Walter Reed, like all Army General Hospitals, has a free service available to the civilian dependents of all Army personnel.

2 Mrs. Pumphrey awaits her turn in the pediatrics division of the Outpatient Service. The hospital has every modern facility open to the families of servicemen. Mrs. Pumphrey has another boy, aged four-and-a-half. Both children are cared for by a neighbor while she works. Here she makes the acquaintance of another serviceman's wife and child in the hospital waiting room.

STORY BY HELEN KAY

5 These are the babies of Army personnel, from privates to generals. The Walter Reed General Hospital will take 100 babies a month—first come first served, and there's always a waiting list. The service is free to the wives of soldiers. Captain Casey of Public Relations said: "My wife had our baby there, and she's ready to go back." Wives of other Army men report that they too like Walter Reed service and will come back again.



3 Captain E. E. Barrett, doctor for the pediatrics service, examines Clifford. He found a bad throat and ear trouble. This was Clifford's first visit to the Outpatient Service. Captain Barrett has examined children with illnesses ranging from "just bumps" to strange and rare maladies. In civilian life he specialized in the practice of diseases of childhood. The kids like him.

PICTURES BY REBECCA SNYDER

6 Mrs. Elmyra Wright's husband is a corporal. He's been in the Army for five years. Mrs. Wright has come to take treatments herself. Her daughter, Janet, two years old, has been there at several other times too.

4 Sergeant Tralins fills Mrs. Pumphrey's prescription. All medicine is given free of charge to patients. A special pharmacy department in the Outpatient Service relieves the pressure on the general hospital department. Mrs. Pumphrey will come back again soon to have her son checked.

Free Medical Aid For Army Families

THE Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D. C., like all Army General hospitals, has special free services for civilian dependents of Army personnel.

In the Outpatient Service clinics over 100,000 patients are handled yearly. Scattered over the country are other general hospitals, each one with modern, streamlined medical facilities at the disposal of servicemen's families.

All the facilities of a modern hospital, from the eye, ear, nose and throat clinic to the pediatric service and the section for prenatal care, to dermatology and orthopedic care, are available without cost. In addition all necessary prescriptions are filled at the Outpatient Service free. A worried mother can rush her child to the clinic and get immediate attention, if her child has bumped his head or if the injury is genuinely serious. The doctors are on call day and night. If the child must be hospitalized and is too young to leave alone, in frequent cases they allow the mother to be admitted as an attendant.

Captain E. E. Barrett, in charge of the pediatrics' section, comes from the Middle West, where he specialized in childhood diseases. He handles 45 children a day personally, and hears "a lot of squalling, too," he says.

Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

Frank A. Hardesty, USA District Director, Houston, Texas, reports: Employes of Reed Roller Bit Co., Houston, one of the largest steel fabricating plants in the Southwest, voted for CIO, after a two-year struggle. This plant has been under the AFL for the past seven years.

W. H. Crawford, USA District Director, reports: Reynolds Fuze Plant, Milledgeville, Ga., CIO 715, against 672. USA Field Rep. R. E. Starnes did a very good job. Starnes has been jailed twice on an unconstitutional ordinance. He was brutally beaten on one occasion and his life threatened many times. His courage and determination in spite of all this is to be commended. We congratulate him on this splendid victory.

CIO Reg. Dir. J. B. Easton, Charleston, W. Va., reports: U. S. Rubber Plant Institute, CIO Rubber Workers 332, AFL 174, District 50, 48. URWA Field Rep. Robert Hill was in charge of the campaign assisted by the CIO Regional Office and staff.

CIO Reg. Dir. George Craig, Philadelphia, advises: Wm. Sellers & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, UERMWA-CIO 30, against 15.

Wm. B. Taylor, Director, Oil Workers Organizing Campaign, reports: Magnolia Petroleum, Fort Worth, Texas., CIO 129, against 13; Shell Oil Co. Products, Pipe Line Eastern Division, CIO 56, against 35.

Geo. Brown, Dir. IWA-CIO, reports: Prairie Mt. Logging Co., Eugene, Ore., granted recognition to CIO; 25 men involved; Harbor Veneer plant of Pacific States Box & Basket Co., Raymond, Wash., CIO 35, no union 5; Wayne Halle Logging Co., Eugene, Ore., Transportation Unit, CIO 3, AFL 0; Wayne Hale Logging Co., Eugene, Ore., Production Unit, CIO 5, no union 4, and Springfield Mill & Timber Co., Springfield, Ore., CIO 23, no union 10.

I. L. DeShetler, CIO Reg. Dir., Kansas City, Mo., reports: C. C. Caldwell Optical Co., Kansas City, CIO certified as bargaining agent by a cross-check of cards resulting in an 8-to-0 count. Rep. Sam Grolmes of the Optical and Instrument Workers Org. Com. was in charge.

Fullerton Fulton, CIO Reg. Dir., St. Paul, Minn., reports: Fergus Falls Creamery Assn., Fergus Falls, Minn., CIO 25, against 1.

The writer had the pleasure of addressing a meeting of the Cleveland Industrial Council last week and had the honor of installing the elected officers. Pres. Richard Reisinger was presented with a plaque carved out of wood for his untiring efforts and success in bringing about a greater degree of unity in the affairs of the council.

CIO Officers Meeting

CIO National Officers and Vice Presidents at a meeting called by Pres. Murray June 13, adopted a program calling upon President Truman, Director of War Mobilization Vinson, Stabilization Director Wm. Davis and the public members of the Natl. War Labor Board, to immediately revise the national wage policy and confer upon the board the necessary authority to make wage adjustments. To continue the present policy would be unjust as profits have soared and prices have risen.

We call upon Congress to enact the recommendation of President Truman to provide federal supplementary unemployment compensation payments to war workers thrown out of jobs during the reconversion period to a minimum of $25 per week for 26 weeks, and to broaden the law to cover all federal employes, members of the merchant marine, and all other groups not now covered by existing law.

The conference also called upon the WPB to take necessary steps to assure resumption of production of civilian goods in those plants where cancellations and cutbacks of war contracts have occurred. It advocated the annual wage to insure a peaceful and expanding economy and to fulfill Franklin D. Roosevelt's Economic Bill of Rights—Freedom from Fear and Freedom from Want.

The conference urged employers to enter in good faith in collective bargaining with the unions to assure security of employment on an annual basis.

Full Employment Drive

CIO Regional Directors have been directed to contact International Union and Council representatives in their areas to immediately organize meetings of shop stewards, local union officers and other unionists as well as church and community groups, to get nation-wide support for these worthy and necessary objectives in order that our nation can come through the reconversion and post-war period, with full employment.

These are the most important matters confronting the CIO and the Nation and we strongly urge everyone to support the CIO Regional Director in his area to make this program a real success.

Pacific T & T Accused Of Backing Dummy Union

The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., Bell Telephone affiliate, and its wholly owned subsidiary, the Southern California Telephone Co., were charged this week by the CIO American Communications Assn. with maintaining a company union in violation of the Wagner Act.

The charge was filed with the regional office of the Natl. Labor Relations Board by William Burke, ACA Intl. representative.

In his complaint Burke declared that evidence in his possession proved that the newly formed Pacific Coast Telephone Workers Union "was organized in an attempt to evade similar charges filed eight months ago with the NLRB by the ACA-CIO in connection with PT&T's domination of the United Brotherhood of Telephone Workers, Inc."

The Brotherhood and the new telephone union are both affiliates of the Natl. Federation of Telephone Workers.

Larus Case Spotlights AFL's Policy on Negroes

The AFL's practice of Jim Crowing its Negro members into class B locals where they are deprived of their full union rights, is under attack in a case brought before the Natl. Labor Relations Board by the CIO Food, Tobacco, Agricultural & Allied Workers. Hearings on the charges started this week in Washington.

The case involves the formation by an AFL union of a separate local for Negro workers at the Larus & Brother tobacco plant in Richmond, Va. After preliminary hearings on the case last February, NLRB Trail Examiner Frank Bloom, recommended that certification of the AFL local be withdrawn unless the union notified the Negro workers that they were eligible for membership in the white local and cancelled the Negro local's charter.

The story of unionization at the Larus tobacco plant dates back to 1937 when, at the request of the AFL, the NLRB held an election based on two units—white and Negro. The AFL won bargaining rights for the white workers, and the Negroes voted for the CIO.

In March, 1944, a new election covering the entire plant was held at the request of the AFL. The AFL local won and was certified by the NLRB as the union for both Negro and white workers. Instead of including the Negroes in the regular local, the AFL set up a separate B local for the Negroes with its own officers and committees, which was not mentioned in the union contract.

The issue presented in the case is considered of great importance for the labor movement. A resolution supporting the FTA's fight was passed at the April 12 meeting of the Natl. CIO Executive Board. The NLRB's action in the case, the resolution stated, "will represent a vital test of the Wagner Act at a time when this country is engaged in a bitter struggle for democracy and against racial discrimination."

FTA Pres. Donald Henderson declared that "the fundamental principle of democracy in the trade unions is involved in the Larus case. The CIO firmly believes that you cannot exclude any group of workers from the benefits of collective bargaining without jeopardizing the rights of all workers."

On Full Employment

Shipyard Stewards Hear Green's Proposals

Proposals aimed at providing full employment for America's shipyard workers were presented this week by Pres. John Green of the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers and Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller (D., Wis.) at a conference in Camden, N. J., of 600 shop stewards from Delaware river area shipyards.

Pres. Green called for joint action by government, labor and industry to provide maximum employment in the shipbuilding industry. The United States needs 25,000,000 tons of merchant shipping to have a healthy merchant marine fleet, he said.

"We believe in unrestricted free trade because that means a prosperous America. Therefore we will need new and modern ships to carry our goods across the seven seas."

Biemiller urged that labor, management and government cooperate in the postwar period to utilize all of the nation's resources in men and materials for peace as they have done during the war.

Richard Versch, member of the union's general executive board and chairman of its postwar planning committee, who presided at the meeting, said that workers are not so much interested in unemployment insurance as in jobs.

Now that the heyday of war production is over, he declared, union members must begin thinking not only of jobs for themselves, but also for returning servicemen.

Pres. Green called for a new national wage policy in his talk to the shop stewards, and disclosed that at a conference with William H. Davis, director of economic stabilization, which he had attended with a group of CIO leaders, Davis told that "the only way we can provide jobs is to make sure the purchasing power of the workers is not curtailed during the period of reconversion."

Business can well afford to pay wage increases to maintain take-home pay despite shrinking hours, out of their backlog of war profits, Green said Davis was told.

The union president called for community action in support of a full employment program, and urged the shop stewards to "let your congressmen know that you are out for a job—not for a $25 a week dole."

WLB Rulings On Tough Issues

Rulings on several knotty problems that bother union workers on the job were laid down in recent decisions of the Natl. War Labor Board.

One concerns the seniority rating of union officials, another forbids foremen to do work ordinarily performed by regular workmen, and a third gives an individual the right to present his grievance directly, but preserves the union's right to negotiate settlement of the grievance.

The ruling on seniority rating, made in a WLB decision involving the Fisher Scientific Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., and the United Scientific Workers, CIO Local Industrial Union 1323, granted top seniority in layoffs and rehirings to four union officials with the proviso that this clause should not contravene any of the provisions of the Selective Service Act. Industry members dissented.

In a case involving the Pangborn Corp., Hagerstown, Md., and the CIO United Auto Workers, which represents 500 production workers at the plant, the Board forbid foremen and other supervisors to do work ordinarily performed by regular workmen except to instruct workers or under emergency conditions.

The grievance procedure ruling was made in a majority opinion issued this week in connection with an interim directive order of the Board which settled 16 issues in dispute between Douglas Aircraft Co., Long Beach, Calif., and the CIO United Automobile Workers, representing some 14,250 employes.

In single prievance procedure, it preserves the right of the individual to present his grievance directly, but gives the union the right to negotiate settlement of the grievance.

Gets Harvard Fellowship

Richard S. Hamme, chairman of the CIO United Transport Service Employes' New England Council, has been granted a Julius Rosenwald fellowship to attend the trade union project at Harvard University. He will begin his study in the fall at the Littauer School of Public Administration.

Hamme, who is a member of the Greater Boston CIO Council and chairman of the Anti-Discrimination Committee, has actively supported the Fair Employment Practice Committee and has organized a successful drive in the Boston area for the Negro College Fund.

Alcoa Signs New Contract

A new contract covering 35,000 workers in 10 Alcoa plants has been signed between the Aluminum Co. of America and the CIO United Steelworkers.

The agreement with Alcoa was the first to be signed since the former Aluminum Workers of America merged with the CIO Steelworkers a year ago. It replaces an agreement which expired a year ago but remained in force pending settlement by the Natl. War Labor Board of a fight on 17 issues.

Terms of the new contract include increases of 4 cents to 6 cents hourly in shift differentials, right of the union to approve or reject any rate changes proposed by the company, and right of the union to investigate grievances inside the plants.

CIO Is Honored

The American Red Cross this week presented the CIO with a certificate of honor for "distinguished achievement" in the 1945 Red Cross War Fund.

AMERICA UNITED

CIO's Newest Radio Series NBC Stations

LISTEN IN!

1:15 P. M., EWT
Starts Sun., July 8

CIO Radio Roundup

Four first class radio shows have been lined up by CIO for the next three weeks. "Must" listening for those who want to keep on top of what's happening are:

LABOR USA, 6:45 p. m. EWT Saturday, June 30, featuring a roundup of major CIO issues and what's happened to them in Congress. American network.

PRESIDENT MURRAY on the annual wage, 10:45 p. m. EWT Saturday, July 7, over CBS—the first big gun fired in a major campaign to help bring job security to American workers.

RECONVERSION: First CIO America United program, definitely featuring UAW-CIO Pres. R. J. Thomas and War Mobilization Official Ed Pritchard with Paul G. Hoffman, president of Studebaker Corp., and of the Committee for Economic Development, invited to participate. First of a 13-week series over NBC at 1:15 p. m. EWT every Sunday.

ANNUAL WAGE: Discussion of this urgent problem, by Harold Ruttenberg, USA-CIO research director, and Allan Swim, Scripps Howard writer and president of the Memphis CIO Council, with Jay C. Hormel, president of George A. Hormel Inc., invited to take part.

Are you listening?

House Unit Is Apathetic To School Lunch Program

By ELEANOR FOWLER
Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Auxiliaries

I called up the House Rules Committee this week to find out whether they had decided to bring HR 3370, the bill for a permanent school lunch program, before the House.

They told me that they had quite a debate about the bill, and that so many Congressmen wished to appear in opposition to it that the Committee had postponed action.

It seems almost incredible that after selective service has exposed the terrible health conditions among our youth, anyone should oppose a bill to give permanent Federal help to lunches in our schools.

FAULTY DIET COSTLY

Miss Catherine Lenroot, head of the Children's Bureau, spoke at a Youth Conservation Clearing House meeting this week. She gave a few figures about the health of our school children including the fact that 75 per cent have dental defects needing care. An adequate diet for our youngsters would prevent entirely a large proportion of those defects.

Fortunately there is no immediate crisis on school lunches. If Congress does not act on a permanent bill this month, the temporary program, which has been going on from year to year, will continue. An appropriation of $50,000,000 for school lunches—the same amount authorized for this year—has already been voted as part of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Bill.

We need much more than continuation of the present program. Only about 5,000,000 children, at the peak, benefit by lunches now. There are more than 20,000,000 school children in our country.

Once there is permanent legislation for Federal aid to the program, many schools which have not been willing to make all the changes needed to put in a kitchen and cafeteria, will do so because of the assurance of continuing Federal aid. Moreover, under the provisions of the permanent bill, $15,000,000 would be available for grants-in-aid to states for assisting schools in buying equipment and in securing and training lunch room supervisors.

Unfortunately the permanent bill recommended by the House Agriculture Committee, HR 3370, limits the money available for food to $50,000,000 annually—just what is being spent now. The friends of the school lunch program would like to see at least $100,000,000 authorized.

Our best chance of increasing the appropriation, however, is in the Senate where several ardent champions of the program have already proposed the larger amount.

Our job now is to see that HR 3370 is brought before the House by the Rules Committee and that it is passed by a big majority with many Congressmen speaking of the importance of an increased appropriation. Let your Congressman hear how you feel on this today.

Kansas Beware

Frankly anti-union Fight for Free Enterprise, which crawled out from under a rock in Texas, has started to organize in Kansas, reports Federated press.

The organization is said to be plugging for state legislation outlawing organized labor and for a maximum wage of $5 a day.

PAPER WORKERS LOCAL 350 UNION MADE CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

LET MILPRINT FURNISH YOUR CIO STATIONERY

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES

MILPRINT, Inc.
431 WEST FLORIDA STREET
MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN
Over 750 CIO Employees

Two More High Court Rulings Hit Discrimination, Uphold Union

Two more victories were chalked up for the people in last Monday's U. S. Supreme Court decisions, in addition to the Bridges deportation case and the anti-trust suit against the Associated Press (see Looking Ahead, editorial page).

The Court in a 5-4 decision held that a labor union may not be sued under the anti-trust law for refusal to work, even if that action destroys an employer's business. The case involved the AFL and Hunt's Motor Freight & Food Products Transport of Philadelphia.

In another ruling, the court held that N. Y. State's civil rights law anti-discrimination clause applies to unions. The case involved the AFL Railway Mail Assn., which attempted to prevent employment of Negroes.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Buy War Bonds

L. J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS

Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED
BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED
BUTTONS AND TABS

FOR
UNION DUES MEMBERSHIP EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS ADVERTISING LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS

Recognized Union Labels—No Charge for Designs and Sketches

LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES

New York Representative:
Herbert R. Lerman New York, N. Y.
37 E. 14th St., Algonquin 4-3356

Detroit Representative:
Herbert E. Lennig Detroit, Mich.
6432 Cass Ave., TRinity 1-4600

L. J. IMBER CO. 1725-41 W. North Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

Artists Battle For FEPC

Representatives from the fields of arts and sciences were in Washington this week to urge members of the Senate Appropriations Committee to approve funds needed by the Fair Employment Practices Commission for the coming year and to initiate action which will reverse the recent House decision to kill the FEPC appropriation.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c

EAT A BAG A DAY
FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

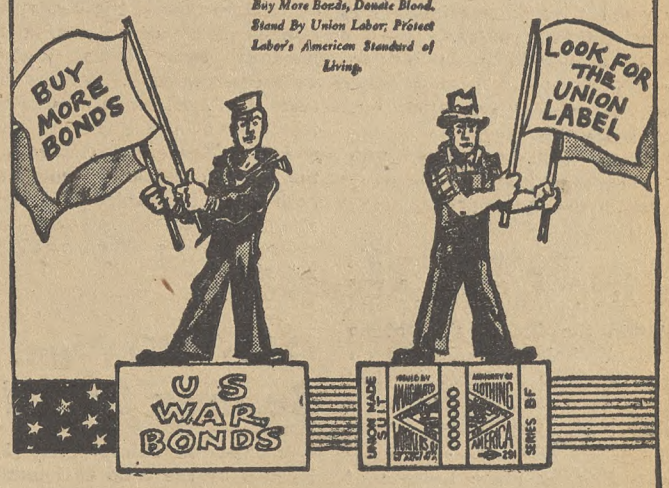
44 Years of Know-how

in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.
20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

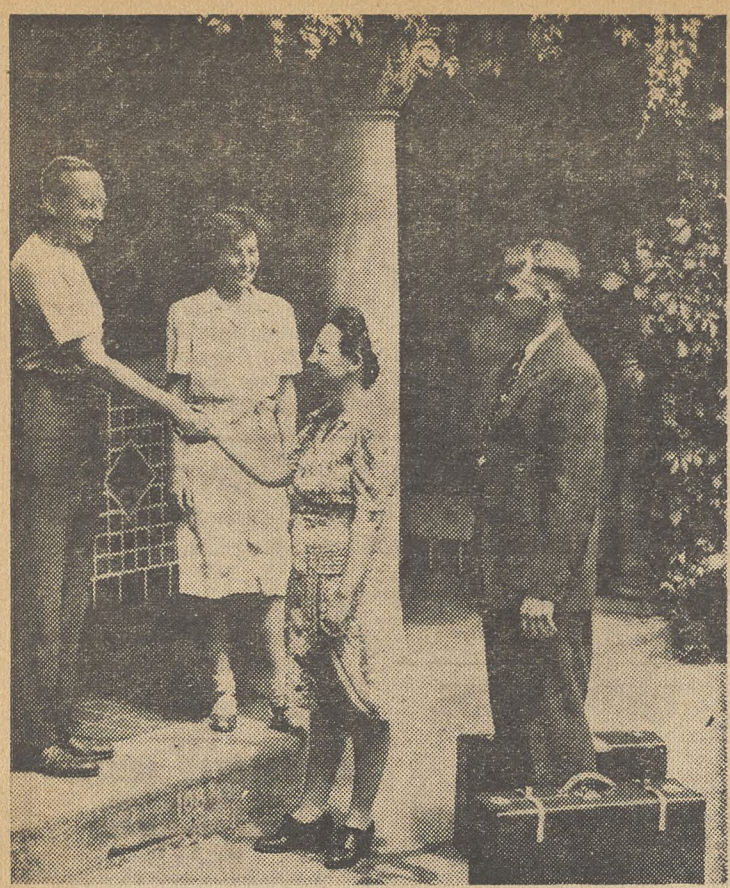
Stand By!

Stand By the Men in Service
Buy More Bonds, Donate Blood.
Stand By Union Labor; Protect
Labor's American Standard of
Living.



When you buy Men's and Boys' Clothing, Shirts, Work Clothes, Neckties and Gloves, see that they bear the Amalgamated Union Label

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
15 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK N.Y.



HIYA! Students to the FTA Midwest summer school at Madison, Wis., like these from last year's session, will be arriving July 18, for a one week's leadership training course. Dr. A. D. Winespear, director, Abraham Lincoln School, welcomes them.

CIO Summer Schools

Food, Tobacco Workers Train Union Leaders

Plans are shaping up for four regional one-week trade union schools to be held this summer by the CIO Food, Tobacco, Agricultural & Allied Workers. Dates and places for two of the schools have already been set, with the other two to be announced later. Some 35 to 40 delegates from locals in the surrounding areas will attend each school.

From July 1-8, the school for the Northeast area will be held at Bechtelsville, Pa., at a camp near Philadelphia. From July 18-22, the Mid-West Leadership Training School will be held at the Abraham Lincoln Summer School on the University of Wisconsin campus.

The other two will be held at Memphis, Tenn., and Winston-Salem, N. C.

Five of the newly elected officers and shop stewards of the Quaker Oats Local in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, will be among the students attending the Midwest Leadership Training School in Wisconsin.

"This is no accident," says Connie Anderson, the union's education director. "It is an example of how the FTA local unions are using the leadership training schools to assist their officers in learning the know-how of unionism."

Discussion leaders at FTA schools will include the National Union's officers — Pres. Donald Henderson and Sec.-Treas. Harold Lane — Elizabeth Sasuly, Washington representative, and Miss Anderson.

At the Pennsylvania school, Jessica Rhine, War Labor Board representative for the union in the Philadelphia area, will lead the discussion on drawing up contracts.

Subjects to be taken up at the four schools include a brief history of the FTA and the CIO and functions of the FTA, covering the work of the National Office and the Regional Councils with special emphasis on local union activities.

The sessions end with discussions of government agencies, Federal legislation and postwar problems. From four to five hours a day are spent at classes and discussions. In the evenings, singing, outside speakers, skits, films and other amusements provide relaxation for the students.

Discussion outlines are given to the students to take home in loose-leaf note. "But much of the benefit of the school cannot be put into an outline," says Education Director Anderson. "Most valuable is the fact that for a solid week the local union leaders are together with national union officers and have an opportunity to discuss their problems at leisure with them.

"These schools contribute mightily to the local union leaders' understanding of the entire CIO program and to welding the union behind the job of building a strong, well functioning organization."

This is one of a series on the summer school programs of CIO International Unions. Previously schools of the United Auto Workers, the Office & Professional Workers and the Textile Workers Union have been described. Others will follow.

UAW School in South Discusses Postwar Jobs

The postwar plan of the CIO United Auto Workers for one million jobs in the automobile industry was the core of the second UAW summer school held last week at Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn.

The union's proposal for full employment in contrast to industry's plans for limited production following V-J day, which would mean a 50 per cent reduction in jobs, were discussed in a class taught by Sigmund Diamond of the UAW Research Dept.

Both white and Negro UAW members from southern states attended the one-week school. Subjects include leadership training, taught by Noble Combs, Summer School director for the UAW Education Dept., and collective bargaining and the handling of grievances, led by UAW Regional Director T. J. Starling and Intl. Rep. E. L. Luter.

George Mitchell, southeastern PAC director, spoke on the local union political action program. Classes were planned by a council of students and staff, with a steering committee elected from the council working with the staff between meetings.

This Is No Job For a Timid Soul

It takes plenty of nerve to handle some of the jobs turned over to George L-P Weaver, the mild-mannered director of the CIO's Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination. Although this CIO trouble-shooter frequently suffers humiliation and threats of violence on his various trips about the country, he returns to CIO National headquarters unruffled by his experiences and gives his report in matter-of-fact terms with no bitterness in evidence.

Last week Weaver returned from a trip to Pasadena, Texas, near Houston, where a local of the CIO Oil Workers International Union was having difficulties over the job-upgrading of several Negroes and Mexicans at a Shell Oil refinery employing some 1800 workers, less than 200 of whom are Mexicans and Negroes.

A directive issued some time ago by the Fair Employment Practice Committee, following hearings held in Houston last December, had ordered the company to upgrade Negro and Mexican workers when they were eligible for vacancies that occurred.

The company claimed it had tried to comply on several occasions, but that "serious difficulties" arose because of opposition from the white workers. The union claimed that the company provoked the difficulties by the way the matter was settled.

This in brief was the problem that faced Weaver when he was sent down to see if he could help maintain the CIO's policy of no racial discrimination. But as on previous occasions when he has made trips south, Weaver's difficulties began even before he arrived at his destination.

Traveling by plane because of the urgency of the case, Weaver arrived at the Houston airport, about 14 miles from the city, at six in the morning, only to find that the driver of the car which meets the plane to transport passengers to Houston, would not permit him to ride. It was a company rule, he told Weaver, that Negroes were not allowed in the car.

Fortunately a Negro on a nearby delivery truck overheard the conversation, and offered to take Weaver to the city. When he finally got to the meeting called by a union conciliation committee where he was scheduled to speak, Weaver found part of the workers in a nasty frame of mind and unwilling to hear him. Some left the hall, but the rest calmed down and listened to him explain the CIO's opposition to racial discrimination.

The result of the meeting was that the committee agreed to attempt to uphold the CIO's position in favor of upgrading the Mexican and Negro workers within six months. Weaver said that J. J. Hickman, secretary-treasurer of the Shell Oil local, and J. C. Sanderson, chairman of the local's conciliation committee, both gave him splendid cooperation, and that he felt that with their aid the problem would be solved.

Ohio CIO Plans Summer School

A one-week summer school to be held by the Ohio CIO Council at Antioch College, Aug. 19-25, has been announced by George De Nucci, acting secy-treas. of the Council. The general plan calls for one-hour classes in the morning, panel discussions in the afternoon and speakers during the evening.

Minister to Aid Ohio CIO Council

How to make friends among liberal, church, school and other community groups is being given increasing attention these days by CIO unions. Labor is coming more and more to realize the importance of making the program of the trade union movement understood in the community so that all those concerned in advancing the welfare of the masses of the people may cooperate on common aims.

REV. ORVILLE C. JONES

Evidence of this is the recent appointment by the Ohio CIO Council of the Rev. Orville C. Jones, ordained Congregational minister and teacher at the Graduate School of Theology, Oberlin College, Ohio. Rev. Jones, who will be the Council's public relations representative to interpret the CIO to churches, farm groups and other organizations, comes to the Ohio Council with many years of previous experience in working with such groups. For 19 years he has served as a pastor of various churches in Ohio and South Dakota.

Rev. Jones' first hand introduction to the labor movement was during the CIO's struggle with the Little Steel companies in 1937-8, when he was pastor of a church in Youngstown and took a definite position in favor of unions.

A special interest of the CIO Council's new representative is the race problem. The CIO, he believes, "is doing the most significant job in America in breaking down discrimination."

Realistic Vs. Rosy Slant

Two different points of view on the subject of "Sixty Million Jobs" are presented by CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Pres. Ira Mosher of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers in the July issue of "This Month," a magazine published in New York by the Assn. for the Promotion of International Understanding.

To those who think America's industrial system could survive another period of mass unemployment, or that it would not be a bad thing to have five to ten million unemployed, president Murray says:

"Once you open the sluice gates of unemployment the deflationary flood will be uncontrollable; it will engulf our business, our industry, our country, and yes, our world as well."

The only postwar road America can safely take, Murray states, "is that of full production and full employment. Whether this is 60 million or 57.5 or 58.2, I leave to the statisticians to argue."

Mosher takes a very rosy view of the situation. "This big postwar possibility is not centered on the old depression query 'shall there be a job for every man?' but rather on the question of whether or not there will be a man for every job," he says.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY TROUBLE SHOOTER

Story by Cole Greene
Art by Mort Meskin

COPYRIGHT NATL. CIO NEWS

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with acutal persons, living or dead.

Produced for the CIO NEWS by ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, Inc.

Main Test UCIO Vote

With the work of the San Francisco conference on world security (United Nations Conference on International Organization, to give its long official title) the vote will come up soon in the Senate to ratify the UNCIO charter.

UNCIO has been a success—despite many blunders and despite the war that the Scripps-Howard and Hearst papers carried on against it.

Now comes the task of getting it past the Republicans in the Senate and their isolationist allies on the Democratic side. Sen. Vandenberg, who ran Stettinius at the conference and who with Nelson Rockefeller was responsible for getting Argentina in, was set to make a major speech in the Senate this week.

Watch Vandenberg's speech for the GOP line. Predictions in Washington are that he will plump for the charter as written. If he does, GOP Senators will vote for it. If Vandenberg quibbles on apparently "minor" points and hints that we should consider changing the charter here and there, the ratification will not be so easy.

President Truman wants the charter ratified before Congress takes its long summer vacation.

Hits NLRB Cuts

Proposed cuts in funds for the Natl. Labor Relations Board amounting to $402,000 would force the NLRB to drop more than 20% of its employes, CIO Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood said this week in testimony before the Senate Sub-Committee on Appropriations.

"If the Board's staff were cut about 20%, it would mean that there would be a period of one year in a complaint case from hearing to decision . . . even now the Board's funds are far short of its demands. As a result of present financial difficulties the Board has been forced to suspend hearings in 125 cases involving representation matters. It has been forced to suspend hearings in 39 cases involving complaints. It has been forced to stop even the holding of elections in almost 150 cases."

Turning to the Frey rider, which sanctifies company unions and collusive contracts, Haywood told the subcommittee: "The Frey rider revises and redrafts a statute passed by Congress. It frustrates employe choice, confuses established procedures and has no place in the statute. . . ."

The rider and the appropriation cut will be reported on by the sub-Committee early this week, and then sent to the Senate floor. After the Senate vote, they go to a House-Senate conference committee. There's still plenty of time to wire your Representative and both your Senators to oppose all NLRB cuts, all riders of any kind.

Washington Guide

Motives Behind New Anti-Labor Drive

Real motives behind the new anti-labor drive in the Senate, with Sens. Hatch (D., N. M.), Burton (R., O.) and Ball (R., Minn.) stooging for a gang of rich lawyers and manufacturers are far from the state of purity ascribed to them in the newspapers.

The bill, which would supersede the Wagner Act, wipe out the NLRB and the War Labor Board and outlaw the closed shop, is also a wedge for other union-busting devices that reactionaries will attempt under its cover in Congress.

No one too seriously expects that the whole of the "B2H1" proposal will be completely enacted into law—least of all the shrewd corporation lawyers who drafted it. What is expected, and what was planned, is a new attack on the Wagner Act and all other labor legislation on the excuse that "abuses" must be remedied.

Anti-union employers, using a variety of front men in Congress and in the AFL, have tried to wreck the Wagner Act ever since it was passed 10 years ago. So far they've failed, because the CIO and every fair-minded person in the country (including the rank and file of the AFL) has mobilized to stop them.

A Few Recent Victories

RECIPROCAL TRADE: the GOP offensive against postwar jobs in world trade, led by Sen. Taft (R., O.) has broken down in the 47 to 33 vote to give the administration power to cut U. S. tariff barriers by 50% in return for concessions from other countries.

PRICE CONTROL: the victory here is not so complete, but CIO activity, united with organizations representing more than 25 million consumers, did succeed in blocking the Wherry (R., Neb.) amendment that would have taken the lid off food prices. The House Banking and Currency Committee report, while it did ask for more "flexible" (i. e., higher) OPA price rules, rejects the Wherry inflation move and asks for one-year price control renewal. The bill goes to the House floor this week, then to House-Senate conference.

APPROPRIATIONS: a notable victory for the rights of labor was won when the Senate sub-Committee on Appropriations rejected a rider exempting 1,500,000 food workers from War Labor Board jurisdiction. The rider, sparked by big food interests, would have been the first in a series of attempts to wreck all labor laws.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

A quick tabulation of bills now before Congress.

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
S 1171	Wipes out Wagner Act; outlaws closed shop; enforces compulsory arbitration.	Put in Senate hopper by Sens. Hatch (D. N. M.), Burton (R. O.) and Ball (R. Minn.); to Senate Labor Committee.	Wire your two Senators at once to oppose all such attempts to scuttle Wagner Act and other labor laws.
FEPC (S 101; HR 2232) and funds.	S 101, HR 2232 make FEPC permanent U. S. agency; funds carry on present FEPC past June 30.	HR 2232 still bottled up in polltax dominated House Rules Committee; funds for present FEPC voted by Senate Appropriations Committee; to Senate vote June 25, then to House again.	If funds not voted, wire Senators to support. Urge both Senators and Congressmen to support S 101, HR 2232.
Price control (SJ Res. 30)	Renews price control act for one year.	House Banking and Currency Committee reports ask renewal for one year, rejects GOP amendment that took lid off inflation.	Wire your Representative and Senators to support renewal for one year; no amendments; full $180,000,000 appropriation for OPA.
Polltax repeal (HR 7)	Gives vote to 10,000,000 U. S. citizens.	Passed House by 2 to 1 vote; now to Senate where filibuster is threatened.	Write Senators to support early vote; short hearings; no filibuster.
NLRB funds.	As passed by House, has Frey rider and $400,000 fund cut, crippling NLRB.	Senate Appropriations sub-Committee will vote early this week; then to Senate floor and back to House.	Wire Senators to support full funds for NLRB; no riders of any kind.

Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Coming Up—Issues to Watch

TAXES: House Ways and Means Committee has a neat little scheme cooking designed to save the rich boys and big corporations some more money. It's a plan by which they can anticipate the "carryback" on their taxes.

Last year's tax bill had a clause allowing corporations to "carry back" taxes if their postwar profits run below 1936-39 levels—no matter at what capacity their plants are operating. "Carry back" is simply a new name for tax refund, or tax steal, and of course applies only to corporations, not to workers.

Now the scheme is to let corporations anticipate this steal now, by "borrowing" the money they expect to get after the war from the government at six per cent interest.

Meanwhile the House Ways and Means Committee continues to ignore the emergency unemployment benefits asked by President Truman and supported by the CIO. Unemployed workers don't register with the Committee the way corporations do.

★ ★ ★

QUOTE OF THE WEEK: Rep. Savage (D. Wash.), a member of the CIO Intl. Woodworkers of America, on the subject of Fulton Lewis, Jr., Mutual's anti-labor, pro-fascist commentator: "Members have taken the floor today to defend Fulton Lewis, Jr., and his attack on the U. S. Army engineers who have done such a wonderful job in this war.

"That is only an example of the type of attacks that have been made on different groups of people in America who have been doing a good job in the war, and is destroying the confidence of the people in many groups who have been working and producing for the war effort.

"It is my opinion that in the radio field he stands the same as Westbrook Pegler does in the newspaper field. It was stated here that people have implicit faith in Fulton Lewis, Jr., but I am sure from my experience that the people at large do not have, and I think he is one of the most dishonest reporters the American people have on the radio."

★ ★ ★

DIRECT RESULTS: have come from President Murray's letter to Francis Biddle, urging a new trial for the seditionists who got a mistrial when Judge Eicher died. In a letter to President Murray last week, Biddle assured him that John Rogge, who tried the first batch, "has been for some time working on a plan which involves streamlining the presentation to the jury, eliminating some of the defendants, and generally shortening the time of the trial."

Biddle, the man who tried to deport Harry Bridges, ceases to be Attorney-General July 1. Please omit flowers.

WASHINGTON GUIDE
Published by CIO Legislative Dept.
PHILIP MURRAY, President
NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary
Editorial Committee
John Edelman Robert K. Lamb
C. W. Fowler Irving Richter

The CIO NEWS

National Edition

Weekly Publication
Of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 27 82 July 2, 1945

SHIPS FOR PEACE

See Pages 6 and 7

TWO industries more than any others expanded to enormous proportions to meet our country's war time needs. They were aircraft and shipbuilding. Today these two are meeting the full impact of cutbacks.

How serious the problem is in these industries is seen by the figures. From 63,000 persons employed in shipbuilding ten years ago, the swollen wartime figure was 1,722,500. Must the shipbuilding industry remain a war baby?

The CIO News interviewed workers in the shipbuilding industry (see below). By overwhelming majority they want to stay. They want security for themselves and for the rest of America, because they know the two are bound together.

"It's "Ships for jobs and peace" with them.

Theodore A. Gall wants to stay at N. Y. Ship in Camden, N. J. He's a painter. "What I want and what I get are two different things. I think I'll get it in the neck. Our only hope is full employment." He just bought a farm for a sick kid.

Helen Gallagher is a girl grinder. She worked in a candy factory before she went to the shipyards. "I'd like to work here; it's more real than candy," she said. There is yardwide seniority regardless of sex. Her son is in the Navy.

Arthur Chapin was among the first of his race to come to the yards in 1942. Today he's a welder. He had been a field representative for the Pa. Dept. of Labor. "Fair employment is for each yard, and each department," he says.

Vernon J. Smith has worked in shipyards all his life. He's a riveter. "Hope to stay at New York Ship?" he was asked, "I expect to." He has sixteen years of seniority. But he doesn't want his kids to be riveters. "Too hard," he says.

3rd War Plans Cooking—Hillman

THE people must organize to combat powerful forces of reaction which are already setting the stage for a third World War, Sidney Hillman, honorary chairman of the Natl. Citizens Political Action Committee, warned last week in New York City.

Speaking at a dinner in honor of himself and Elmer A. Benson, new chairman of the NCPAC executive council, Hillman declared that American reactionaries are trying to make the victory over Nazism a hollow victory by "undermining and sapping away the unity of the United Nations—the peoples' greatest source of strength in their struggle for peace and freedom."

"Today," he said, "they concentrate on driving a wedge between our country and the Soviet Union. They assiduously sow the seeds of suspicion and distrust of our great ally. They try to dull our memory of Russia's priceless and heroic contribution to our common victory."

Warning that this campaign has not been "without effect," Hillman said: "It is the task of all progressive and peace-loving Americans to expose and defeat this campaign which has the Soviet Union as its immediate target but which threatens the very foundation on which we hope to erect an enduring peace, international cooperation for an economy of plenty and true democracy for all the peoples.

How'd You Like to Have $18,000 Bank Account?

IF industry and labor were actually meeting reconversion equally, every worker would have in his personal reconversion kitty the sum of $18,000. This fact was brought out at a conference of state industrial union council heads held this weekend in Washington to discuss the prospect of full production and employment for America, and to give blood and sinew to the campaign for attaining it.

John Brophy, director of CIO Councils, gave the four cornerstones of CIO full production policy, in opening the meetings: (1) a federal supplemental unemployment compensation plan such as suggested by President Truman; (2) an upward revision of the national wage policy; (3) proper steps toward reconversion where cutbacks occur, and (4) a guaranteed annual wage.

That industry has the means to weather the reconversion period and guarantee full production was brought out by Donald L. Montegomery, chairman of the CIO Cost of Living Committee.

He pointed out that industry "is well provided with social security benefits and war savings to carry over through the reconversion period from wartime goods to peacetime production with a guaranteed annual wage and maintenance of pre-war prices."

He pointed out that industry has:

$20 billion increased cash over 1939;

$3 billion in checks coming from the treasury dept. as refund from excess profits tax.

"This combined figure of 23 billion dollars as a cushion for industry to absorb any shock due to reconversion is apparent when it is compared with the peacetime net income per year of $3.3 billion.

"Thus industry has as a backlog for reconversion seven years of net income. Further, if industry operates at a loss, it has an additional $25 to $27 billion to draw upon through the Treasury Dept.

"If the average wage earner were as well provided as the average industry, each wage earner would have in his own reconversion kitty $18,000—$7,200 in savings, $1,200 sent to him by the Treasury as his excess profits' tax refund, and $9,600 to draw upon in case he were operating at a loss."

Ted Silvey, chairman of the CIO Reconversion committee, pointed out that the production peak was hit in March 1945, with one million fewer workers than the previous year. Since then the employment and production peaks have been levelling off.

Unless action is taken soon economists expect beteween two and nine million unemployed by the end of 1945. "This will in itself be a dammed up backlog of purchasing power that must be released in order to attain full production," declared Silvey.

Advisory Committees in local unions should be set up on unemployment compensation rights, Silvey warned.

Filbert Lewis of the Delaware CIO Council told of shipyards, now converted to car repair, where the wage on ships had been $1.20 an hour, and the company was attempting to lower it to $1.06.

Other speakers handled the manifold aspects of full production. Mike Ross spoke on production and international cooperation, William G. Nicholas on Housing and Community Development. Other subjects were: Reconversion and race relations, veterans, public relations, labor laws, and political action.

Tips on What You Ought To Do If You Lose Your Job

TIPS on unemployment compensation rights are contained in a new pamphlet, First Aid in Layoffs, published in a national edition by the CIO Dept. of Education & Research.

Here are points to watch for in almost every state if you should lose your job:

"Go to the nearest public employment office as soon as you lose your job. Register for work and file a claim right away even if you are in doubt whether you are eligible for benefits. If you delay, you may lose benefits.

"You are not entitled to benefits if you do not register each week as being able and willing to work.

"You may lose some or all of your benefits if you quit your job voluntarily for personal reasons or for reasons not connected with the job, or if you are discharged for cause. The state laws on these matters differ widely.

"You may lose some or all of your benefits if you turn down a job.

"Know your rights, and if you find the job is unsuitable, be sure to explain your refusal in terms that will insofar as possible protect your benefit rights.

"The distance from the job, health, previous work history, and perhaps family circumstances are usually taken into account by state agencies in making rulings on whether refusal of a job means loss of benefits.

"The Federal Social Security Aca declares that you can turn down a job and still get benefits: (A) if the position offered is vacant due directly to a strike, lock-out, or other labor disputes; (B) if the wages, hours, or other conditions of the work offered are substantially less favorable to the individual than those prevailing for similar work in the locality; (C) if as a condition of being employed the individual would be required to join a company union or to resign from or refrain from joining any bona fide labor organization.

First Aid in Layoffs, National Edition. 100 for $1; 1,000 for $9; 5,000 for $35; 10,000 for $60. Order from CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Pl. N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

BATTLING FOR PRICE CONTROL: A leading part in the fight has been taken by the CIO Women's Auxiliaries. Here Pres. Faye Stephenson shows three Congresswomen how the OPA has kept prices down.—$1.34 in 1920 would buy only five pounds of sugar without price control, while the same amount now will buy five pounds of sugar, a dozen eggs, two quarts of milk, breakfast food and six oranges. L. to r.: Reps. Frances Bolton and Mary Norton, Mrs. Stephenson, and Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas.

CIO Does A Job

Penn. Congressmen Talk Price Control to Wives

TWENTY-FOUR out of Pennsylvania's 35 Congressmen are probably talking to their wives about price control this week as the result of a visit in Washington from one of the biggest and peppiest delegations that CIO has sent up to "the Hill" in the last few months.

More than 100 CIO union representatives crowded into a House conference room to tell their elected representatives of the need: 1. to maintain price control by granting OPA adequate funds; 2. to plan for reconversion now; 3. to raise wages 20 per cent to offset reductions due to cutbacks; 4. to pass a nation-wide unemployment compensation bill that will take up the slack while industry is changing to peacetime production.

The delegation was sparked by Legislative Director Robert K. Lamb of the CIO Steelworkers, who warned that the time to make sure that we have full production and full employment is in the next six months—not after cutbacks and unemployment have started the country on a downward spiral of deflation.

Delegates not only advised the Congressmen to go home and ask their wives about how prices have risen, but also told them of children's shoes selling at $4.85 a pair and of men's shorts costing $1.50.

They presented pay stubs of a skilled annealer in a steel foundry who got 102 hours work in a two-week period ending last April 29, earning $80.75 after all deductions. In a period ending June 10, he received only 72 hours work and $56.69—a nearly 30 per cent loss due to cutbacks. Similar pay checks dropped from $132.52 to $60.39, and from $94.98 to $67.23.

Delegates urged their Congressmen to sign a petition which is being circulated on the Hill asking President Truman to restore the authority of the Natl. War Labor Board to grant wage increases, not substantially affecting the cost of living, to aid in prosecution of the war, to eliminate substandard wages and to assure continued high purchasing power and full employment.

The Congressmen, who consisted of about an equal number of Democrats and Republicans, promised to meet with representatives of Philadelphia CIO unions to talk over reconversion planning.

Heading the delegation was Pres. John Phillips of the Pennsylvania CIO Council, which organized the meeting.

Auto Profits, Salaries Up

While thousands of auto and aircraft workers faced an uncertain job future, corporations' officers and the corporations themselves have been spooning in the gravy.

Reports this week from the CIO United Auto Workers Research Dept. showed that in 29 leading auto and parts companies comprising more than four-fifths of the industry comparison of 1941-44 profits with the 1936-39 average showed a 120.1 percent increase before taxes and a 20.6 percent increase after taxes.

Meanwhile, the U. S. Treasury Dept. released a report showing that auto industry executives were among the top brackets in salaries and other compensation received during the calendar year 1943, and the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944. The report, which is partially complete, listed almost 600 individuals receiving more than $75,000 in compensation from corporations—but thousands of others received that much or more in other forms such as interest or dividents.

Heading the list was General Motors' Pres. Charles E. Wilson with $459,041. Thirty-one other GM executives got more than $75,000 a year too.

Three Chrysler executives got more than $80,000 each and two Ford officials, C. B. Sorenson and B. J. Craig, received $230,000 and $119,543 respectively.

Battered But Intact, Wagner Act Has Tenth Birthday

By C. W. FOWLER

JULY 5—one day after Independence Day—the Wagner Labor Relations Act becomes 10 years old.

The 10th birthday of labor's magna carta comes at a time when the act is under strong attack, with the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill as the chief battering ram.

The Wagner Act has been under fire continuously since 1935, when the late "Liberty League" advised its employer clients not to obey it, since it was sure to be overruled by the Supreme Court.

To date the Wagner Act has withstood everything thrown against it. The Supreme Court first upheld the act in 1937, in the celebrated Morris Watson case. Since that time, the basic act has not been successfully challenged in the courts. Of 55 cases taken to the Supreme Court, Natl. Labor Relations Board orders have been upset in only two—less than four percent.

Following the failure of the court offensive, the attack shifted to Congress. The same employer interests that had advised flagrant disobedience of the law now tried to undermine it in Washington.

Though they called in every newspaper propaganda agency, every demagogue in and outside Congress, they've failed—to date.

What has been accomplished under the Wagner Act that has helped rally people to defend it so stoutly the last 10 years?

In 10 years the NLRB has handled over 74,000 cases involving the right to collective bargaining guaranteed by the act. More than 11,000 formal decisions have been issued, involving 2,600 unfair labor practice cases and 8,600 representation cases. More than 62,000 cases were handled without recourse to formal decisions or court action.

More than 2,000 company unions have been disbanded since 1935. About 300,000 fired workers have been reinstated. More than 30,000 workers have received almost $9,000,000 in back pay.

More than 24,000 elections were held, 72% of them by agreement with all parties. How well the workers responded in these elections is shown by the fact that six million out of seven million entitled to vote did vote—an 85% turnout.

CIO unions led the list of election victories, winning 9,500 to the AFL's 8,000. Unaffiliated unions won only 2,500, and "no union" was selected in 3,800 polls.

During this 10-year period, Congress has given the NLRB a yearly average of only $2,500,000 to administer the act. This includes both the peacetime years, and the war years—when the work of the Board was increased by the increase in union membership.

In this session, the House cut the appropriation by $40,000. This cut has just been restored in the Senate, and now has gone to a House-Senate conference for final action.

The House also put the "Frey rider" into the appropriation. Under it, the NLRB is forbidden to open a case in which a contract, no matter how collusive, has existed for three months.

Every frontal attack on the Wagner Act has failed so far. The best the enemies of collective bargaining have been able to do is to fasten the Frey rider on the appropriation, and to intimidate some members of the Board into acting against the real intent of the act.

The bare statistics help to explain why the CIO, the membership of the AFL and progressives generally have fought to keep the Wagner Act intact.

They should help rally support for the act now against the attempts of Senators Burton (R. O.), Ball (R. Minn.) and Hatch (D. N. M.) to wreck it through their fancy new Federal Industrial Relations bill—described by Philip Murray as:

". . . unquestionally the most bald-faced attempt to destroy labor unions and nullify the basic constitutional rights of workers which only after years of struggle have finally been recognized."

Polltaxers, Republicans Stall on FEPC Bill

AS The CIO NEWS went to press, the filibuster run by Senator Bilbo (D. Miss.) against the appropriation for the Fair Employment Practice Committee was going full blast, with many Republicans and polltax Democrats cheering on the sidelines.

The House rejected the Budget Bureau's request for a $599,000 appropriation to carry the present FEPC for another year. Deadline on appropriations is June 30. Without an appropriation, the FEPC folds up as of that date.

Meantime, the bills to make FEPC permanent (S 101 and HR 2232) are tied up in committee. The House Rules Committee has refused to give HR 2232 a chance to get to the floor for a vote. Bilbo and others in the Senate have openly threatened to filibuster S 101 to death if it ever hits the floor.

Repeated appeals by CIO Pres. Philip Murray, visits from delegations and editorials have failed to move such men as Bilbo. The only answer to them—unless in this instance they are curbed by other Senators—is to repeal the polltax.

A bill to do that (HR 7) has passed the House. It should come up in the Senate, the expected filibuster against it should be squelched—and then the voters of Mississippi and elsewhere can get rid of the Bilbos.

FCC Ruling Hits Radio Gag Policy; UAW Wins

A UNANIMOUS decision of the seven-man Federal Communications Commission this week took a hearty sock at the up-to-now effectively anti-labor code of the Natl. Assn. of Broadcasters. The code has given many stations an excuse to refuse labor time on the air because union broadcasts were considered "controversial."

The decision involved the CIO United Auto Workers and Station WHKC at Columbus, Ohio. The FCC hearing was held and the decision was written by Commissioner Ray C. Wakefield.

The FCC, in approving WHKC's lately adopted policy of selling time for controversial broadcasts, took a sideswipe at NAB's code which says that no time shall be sold for the presentation of public controversial issues, with the exception of political broadcasts and the public forum type of programs. Commenting on this, the FCC said:

"The Commission is of the opinion that the operation of any station under the extreme principles that no time shall be sold for the discussion of controversial public issues and that only charitable organizations and certain commercial interests may solicit memberships is inconsistent with the concept of public interest."

The decision upheld WHKC's right to continue broadcasting after quoting verbatim from an agreemnt signed by the station with the UAW-CIO. This agreement, which was reached after WHKC had censored union scripts and denied the union time for paid broadcasts, provided that WKKC had censored union scripts on both paid and sustaining bases for discussion of issues of public importance, including controversial ones, and would allow dramatizations of them.

The station also agreed to allow non-profit organizations to purchase time for solicitation of membership (barred by the NAB code unless the soliciting organization is charitable or unless the solicitation is incidental to some commercial service like insurance).

WHKC also agreed not to censor scripts unless the station believed that the subject matter conflicted with some law. Commenting on this, the FCC pointed to "the duty of each station licensee to be sensitive to the problems of public concern in the community and to make sufficient time available, on a non-discriminatory basis, for full discussion thereof, without any type of censorship which would undertake to impose the views of the licensee upon the material to be broadcast."

CIO Radio Roundup

CIO President Murray is "must listening" for all those interested in a guaranteed annual wage. He'll talk about it at 10:45 p. m. EWT Saturday, July 7, over CBS.

CIO's first America United show over NBC starts at 1:15 p. m. Sunday, July 8. Reconversion's the topic, and UAW-CIO Pres. R. J. Thomas and Ed Pritchard from the Office of War Mobilization are the speakers listed so far. Some hot discussion is expected. Are you listening?

Bare Nazi Plans for 3rd Try at World Conquest

GERMAN plans—and potential ability—to start a third world war were documented with cold and startling facts in a series of hearings before the Senate Kilgore Committee this week.

Starting with Bernard Baruch and going through with Asst. Secretary of State Will Clayton, Asst. Attorney General Wendell Berge, Foreign Economic Administrator Leo Crowley and others, the Senators heard testimony showing:

1. Germany's industrial capacity is 80 per cent undamaged, despite bombings, especially in the vital war industries of steel, oil and chemicals.

2. German technical laboratories—where the V-1 was perfected—are still functioning "largely uncontrolled" despite Allied occupation, and the technical personnel is still intact.

3. German economic penetration of other countries, through dummy corporations cartels, "neutral" holdings and the like, still exists as a potential base for war preparation.

4. Argentina is host to more than 100 Axis economic spearheads in the form of Nazi-controlled industrial and other enterprises. Despite promises of adopting democratic ways, the U. S. State Dept. says, Argentina is the principal Axis infection spot in this hemisphere.

All this testimony adds up to one thing, in the collective belief of the high officials who gave it—Germany is still able to plan and initiate wars of conquest.

Baruch, who advised Presidents Wilson and Roosevelt in two German wars, had this to say on the possibility of a third German assault on the world:

"No more important question will ever come before you than this one—of how to prevent the revival of Germany's war-making might . . . What is done with Germany . . . will affect profoundly the jobs and livelihood of everyone, everywhere, for none of the economic problems of the peace can be solved except in the light of German reparations policy and the measures taken to demilitarize Germany's traditional war economy."

Discounting talk of a "hard" or "soft" peace, Baruch said what is needed is a sure peace. For that, we must "break once and for all Germany's dominance of Europe."

Germany must make reparations in labor for damages done to occupied countries, including the Soviet Union, and the labor battalions must include "the principal war-makers, the Nazis, the Gestapo, the Junkers, the General Staff," etc.

Economic and living standards must be raised throughout Europe and the world, and we must see to it that barriers to expanded world trade are removed.

But above all, Germany must not be permitted to keep her existing war potential or to put it into operation for war again—as she did after 1918. Germany learned from her mistakes in 1918, while the Allies did not, Baruch declared.

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

The following article, by the CIO General Counsel and his assistant, takes the place of Len De Caux's regular column, during his absence this week on vacation.

By LEE PRESSMAN and FRANK DONNER

THE recently proposed Ball-Burton-Hatch bill presents a threat to the rights of labor and to industrial freedom of the utmost gravity. Since the labor movement has come of age in America there has never been such a bold attempt to use the law as an instrument for waging war upon labor.

The Ball-Burton-Hatch bill is of grave concern not merely because it strips labor of many of its existing protections, but more importantly, because it creates a new system of vicious restrictions which would permanently cripple a free labor movement.

The bill rests upon two separate systems of restrictions. The first is a complicated, vicious and unworkable program for conciliation, waiting periods, cooling-off periods and compulsory arbitration.

The second major portion of the bill purports to amend the Natl. Labor Relations Act.

The bill goes further and makes an amended NLRA an instrument for enslaving labor.

There are five new anti-labor features which have been grafted on to the NLRA by this new bill:

(1) The regulation of labor unions and their activities;

(2) An attack upon the principle of majority rule;

(3) A destructive tampering with existing representation procedures for determining who is the collective bargaining representative;

(4) The removal of collective bargaining protections from millions of workers now covered by the NLRA and a resort to a phony "states' rights" system.

(5) The substitution of ambigious phrases for the well established terms now in the NLRA which will invite extensive litigation and promote delays.

We will discuss these five features in turn.

(1) The regulation of labor unions and their activities.

The first startling and destructive contribution of the bill is a system whereby labor organizations are to be subjected to the same prohibitions as employers. Thus it is made an unfair labor practice not only for an employer to interfere with or coerce his employes but for a union to interfere with or coerce an employer.

Likewise it is made an unfair labor practice for a union to give financial aid to an employer just as it is made an unfair labor practice for an employer to give financial aid to a labor organization. If labor organizations have ever caused industrial disputes by giving financial aid to employers, that's news to us. If labor organizations have ever sought to coerce an employer's choice of bargaining representatives we have never been aware of it.

It is quite clear that the drafters of this bill have invented a series of imaginary offenses by labor organizations and called them unfair labor practices so that a way could be cleared for flouting the constitutional rights of workers and regulating the internal affairs of their labor organizations.

This part of the law is like the well-known example of the law's imparitality when it decrees that "neither tramps nor millionaires may sleep on park benches."

There is a method to the madness of the drafters of this bill. By dreaming up imaginary offenses of labor organizations they afford employers a beautiful opportunity for hamstringing labor's legitimate activities. By making the act a "two-way street" the sponsors of this bill have invited all employers to bring specious charges against labor organizations for purposes of delay and of litigating false issues.

More importantly, this bill, in policing the conduct of labor organizations, virtually destroys the right to strike. This is evident from two new unfair labor practices which can only apply to labor organizations. One makes it an unfair labor practice to cease, interrupt or vary employment relationships in violation of an existing agreement or before other methods of conciliation and settlement have been exhausted.

What a sinister and vicious device this is! An employer could destroy a union and if the union attempted to retaliate, he could promptly bring charges of unfair labor practices. There are, of course, no substantial restraints upon the use of the employer's economic power. But let a union seek to defend itself and the act lands on it like a ton of bricks.

(To Be Continued)

State Attacks on Rights of Labor

Throttling state laws threatens slow death for unions—unless they take a more active part in local politics. What state legislatures have done up to now is told here in excerpts from a report prepared by the CIO Legal Dept. for distribution to CIO Industrial Union Councils. It's "must" reading for all trade unionists.

State attacks upon the rights of labor organization have had four principal objects:

First, the regulation of internal union organization. This has been done through licensing and incorporation requirements, and detailed regulations of union dues, meetings and political contributions. This portion of the body of anti-union legislation is peculiarly the product of the Christian-American movement. This movement has shifted its appeals for regulation on the grounds of union violence and has now emerged with a full-dress program to regulate unions out of existence.

Second, the destruction of union contract security. Here again the leader in the attack is the Christian-American group and the battle cry is "the right to work." Just as the pretext of union violence served as the basis for the earlier Christian-American campaign, so the false issue of "the right to work" has become a new slogan of the union-baiters to destroy union security.

Third, the undermining of the constitutional right to strike. The most common pretext advanced for this legislation at this time is the alleged evil of the jurisdictional dispute.

This movement also seeks to make the validity of a strike conditional upon express authorizations of each member of the bargaining unit and upon a vote of three-quarters of those involved. The phony battle cry of this movement is "industrial peace." Its aim is to enslave the workers and to render unions powerless.

This same program is the basis for the infamous Ball-Burton-Hatch bill.

The final group of statutes directed against labor are those dealing with picketing, boycotting and other organizational activities. In this area the pretext has likewise been the alleged evil of the jurisdictional dispute.

Where the issue has been squarely presented to the state courts they have recognized that limitations on the right to strike and to picket because of the alleged unlawful purpose of the striking and picketing are interferences with constitutional rights of freedom of speech and freedom of assembly.

Many of the types of laws in the first group, that is, those dealing with internal union organization, are probably invalid under the recent decision of the Supreme Court in **Hill v. Watson.**

In contrast to the many anti-labor bills which have been currently added to the statute books, there are few or no amendments to existing labor relations laws to strength collective bargaining.

A number of bills restrictive of union activity have been killed. One such bill, a measure to extend to labor unions the prohibition on making political contributions, was killed in Massachusetts. Also killed was a Texas measure, a proposed right-to-work amendment to the constitution, voiding union security clauses in contracts and prohibiting the check-off of union fees or dues without the employe's consent.

Some gains have been made in checking discrimination based upon race. Along these lines Connecticut has recently established a State Board of Fair Employment Practices. Measures directed against discriminatory employment practices were also enacted in four additional states: New York, New Jersey, Indiana and Utah.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux.....Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C.
Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 July 2, 1945 No. 27

Price Control—How Your Men Voted

LAST week, the House took two key votes on amendments to the price control act. One of them was the Jenkins (R. O.) amendment, which would have taken price control of food out of the hands of OPA and put it into the Dept. of Agriculture. This would have junked the whole basis of food price control worked out by three years of OPA experience. The amendment was first passed, over Administration opposition, then rejected by 198 to 178 the following day.

We list the second of the two votes. A Yea vote, to uphold the Jenkins amendment, was a wrong vote. A Nay vote, to defeat it was a right vote.

The second amendment was by Rep. Dirksen (R. Ill.) which would have subjected all price regulations to court review, thus tying up control in endless litigation. This amendment was passed by 200 to 164, later eliminated in House-Senate conference committee. A Yea vote, to pass the amendment, was a wrong vote, and a Nay vote was right. NV means not voting.

The Jenkins amendment vote is listed first in the column, the Dirksen vote second.

	J	D
ALABAMA		
Boykin (D)	R	W
Grant (D)	R	W
Andrews	R	W
Hobbs (D)	NV	NV
Rains (D)	R	R
Jarman (D)	NV	NV
Manasco (D)	R	W
Sparkman (D)	R	R
Patrick (D)	R	R
ARIZONA		
Harless (D)	R	R
Murdock (D)	R	NV
ARKANSAS		
Gathings (D)	W	W
Mills (D)	R	R
Trimble (D)	R	R
Cravens (D)	R	W
Hays (D)	R	R
Norrell (D)	R	W
Harris, Oren (D)	R	W
CALIFORNIA		
Lea (D)	R	R
Engle (D)	R	R
Johnson, Leroy (R)	NV	NV
Havenner (D)	R	R
Welch (R)	W	W
Miller (D)	R	R
Tolan (D)	R	R
Anderson (R)	W	W
Gearhart (R)	W	W
Elliott (D)	W	W
Outland (D)	R	R
Voorhis (D)	R	R
Healy (D)	R	R
Douglas (D)	R	R
McDonough (R)	W	W
Patterson (D)	R	R
King (D)	R	R
Doyle (D)	R	R
Holifield (D)	NV	NV
Hinshaw (R)	W	W
Sheppard (D)	NV	NV
Phillips (R)	W	W
Izac (D)	R	R
COLORADO		
Gillespie (R)	W	W
Hill (R)	W	W
Chenoweth (R)	W	W
Rockwell (R)	W	W
CONNECTICUT		
Ryter (D)	R	R
Kopplemann (D)	R	R
Woodhouse (D)	R	R
Geelan (D)	R	R
Luce (R)	W	W
Talbot (R)	W	W
DELAWARE		
Traynor (D)	R	R
FLORIDA		
Peterson, J. Hardin (D)	R	R
Price (D)	R	W
Sikes (D)	NV	NV
Cannon, Pat (D)	NV	NV
Hendricks (D)	R	W
Rogers (D)	R	W
GEORGIA		
Peterson, Hugh (D)	NV	NV
Cox (D)	R	W
Pace (D)	R	R
Camp (D)	R	R
Ramspeck (D)	R	R
Vinson (D)	R	NV
Tarver (D)	R	W
Gibson (D)	NV	NV
Wood (D)	R	R
Brown (D)	R	R
IDAHO		
White (D)	R	W
Dworshak (R)	W	W
ILLINOIS		
Douglas (D)	R	R
Dawson (D)	R	R
Rowan (D)	R	R
Kelly (D)	W	R
Gorski (D)	R	R
Sabath (D)	NV	NV
O'Brien (D)	R	R
Link (D)	R	R
Gordon (D)	R	R
Resa (D)	R	R
Church (R)	W	W
Reed, Chauncey W. (R)	W	W
Mason (R)	W	W
Allen (R)	W	W
Johnson, Anton J. (R)	W	W
Chiperfield (R)	W	W
Dirksen (R)	W	W
Arends (R)	W	W
Sumner (R)	W	W
McMillen (R)	W	W
Simpson, Sid (R)	W	W
Howell (R)	W	W
Price (D)	NV	NV
Vursell (R)	W	W
Heidinger (R)		NV
Bishop (R)	W	W
INDIANA		
Madden (D)	R	R
Halleck (R)	W	W
Grant (R)	NV	NV
Gillie (R)	W	W
INDIANA—Continued		
Harness (R)	W	W
Johnson, Noble J. (R)	NV	NV
Landis (R)	W	W
LaFollette (R)	W	R
Wilson (R)	NV	NV
Springer (R)	W	W
Ludlow (D)	R	R
IOWA		
Martin, Thomas E. (R)	NV	NV
Talle (R)	W	W
Gwynne (R)	W	W
LeCompte (R)	W	R
Cunningham (R)	W	W
Dolliver (R)	W	W
Jensen (R)	W	W
Hoeven (R)	W	W
KANSAS		
Cole (R)	W	W
Scrivner (R)	W	W
Winter (R)	NV	NV
Rees (R)	W	W
Hope (R)	W	W
Carlson (R)	W	W
KENTUCKY		
Gregory (D)	R	R
Clements (D)	R	R
O'Neal (D)	R	R
Chelf (D)	R	R
Spence (D)	R	R
Chapman (D)	R	R
May (D)	NV	NV
Bates (D)	R	R
Robsion (R)	W	W
LOUISIANA		
Hebert (D)	W	W
Maloney (D)	R	R
Domengeaux (D)	R	W
Brooks (D)	R	W
McKenzie (D)	W	W
Morrison (D)	W	W
Larcade (D)	W	W
Allen (D)	R	W
MAINE		
Hale (R)	W	R
Smith, Margaret Chase (R)	NV	NV
Fellows (R)	NV	NV
MARYLAND		
Roe (D)	NV	NV
Baldwin (D)	R	R
D'Alesandro (D)	R	R
Fallon (D)	R	R
Sasscer (D)	NV	NV
Beall (R)	W	W
MASSACHUSETTS		
Heselton (R)	W	W
Clason (R)	NV	NV
Philbin (D)	W	W
Holmes, Pehr G. (R)	W	W
Rogers, Edith Nourse (R)	W	W
Bates (R)	W	W
Lane (D)	R	R
Goodwin (R)	W	W
Gifford (R)	NV	NV
Herter (R)	W	W
Curley (D)	NV	NV
McCormack (D)	R	R
Wigglesworth (R)	W	W
Martin, Joseph W. (R)	W	W
MICHIGAN		
Sadowski (D)	R	R
Michener (R)	W	W
Shafer (R)	W	W
Hoffman (R)	W	W
Jonkman (R)	W	W
Blackney (R)	W	W
Wolcott (R)	W	R
Crawford (R)	W	R
Engel (R)	W	W
Woodruff (R)	W	NV
Bradley (R)	W	W
Hook (D)	R	R
O'Brien (D)	R	R
Rabaut (D)	R	R
Dingell (D)	R	R
Lesinski (D)	R	R
Dondero (R)	W	W
MINNESOTA		
Andresen, August H. (R)	W	W
O'Hara (R)	W	W
Gallagher (D)	R	R
Starkey (D)	R	R
Judd (R)	W	W
Knutson (R)	W	NV
Anderson (R)	W	W
Pittenger (R)	W	W
Hagen (R)	W	W
***MISSISSIPPI**		
Rankin (D)	W	W
Whitten (D)	NV	NV
Whittington (D)	R	R
Abernethy (D)	R	W
Winstead (D)	R	W
Colmer (D)	R	NV
McGehee (D)	R	W
MISSOURI		
Arnold (R)	W	W
Schwabe (R)	W	W
Cole, William C. (R)	W	W
Bell (D)	R	W
Slaughter (D)	R	NV
Bennett (R)	W	W
Short (R)	NV	NV
Carnahan (D)	R	R
Cannon, Clarence (D)	R	R
Zimmerman (D)	R	R
MISSOURI—Continued		
Sullivan (D)	R	R
Ploeser (R)	NV	NV
Cochran (D)	R	R
MONTANA		
Mansfield, Mike (D)	R	R
NEBRASKA		
Curtis (R)	W	W
Buffett (R)	W	W
Stefan (R)	W	W
Miller, A. L. (R)	W	W
NEVADA		
Bunker (D)	R	W
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
Merrow (R)	W	W
Adams (R)	W	W
NEW JERSEY		
Wolverton (R)	W	W
Hand (R)	W	W
Auchincloss (R)	W	W
Powers (R)	W	W
Eaton (R)	NV	NV
Case (R)	W	W
Thomas, J. Parnell (R)	W	W
Canfield (R)	W	W
Towe (R)	W	W
Hartley (R)	W	W
Sundstrom (R)	W	W
Kean (R)	W	R
Norton (D)	R	R
Hart (D)	R	R
NEW MEXICO		
Anderson, Clinton B. (D)	NV	NV
Fernandez (D)	R	W
NEW YORK		
Sharp (R)	NV	NV
Hall, Edwin (R)	W	W
Latham (R)	W	W
Barry (D)	R	R
Roe (D)	NV	NV
Delaney, James (D)	R	R
Delaney, John, (D)	R	R
Pfeifer (D)	R	R
Keogh (D)	R	R
Somers (D)	R	R
Heffernan (D)	R	R
Rooney (D)	R	R
O'Toole (D)	R	R
Rayfiel (D)	R	R
Celler (D)	R	R
Buck (R)	W	W
Baldwin (R)	NV	NV
Marcantonio (ALP)	R	R
Dickstein (D)	R	R
Bloom (D)	NV	NV
Torrens (D)	R	R
Powell (D)	R	R
Lynch (D)	NV	NV
Rabin (D)	R	R
Buckley (D)	R	R
Quinn (D)	R	R
Gwinn (R)	NV	NV
Gamble (R)	W	R
Bennet (D)	W	W
LeFevre (R)	W	W
Kearney (R)	W	W
Byrne (D)	R	R
Taylor (R)	W	W
Kilburn (R)	NV	NV
Fuller (R)	W	W
Hancock (R)	W	W
Hall, Leonard (R)	W	W
Taber (R)	W	W
Cole, W. Sterling (R)	W	W
Rogers (D)	R	W
Wadsworth (R)	W	NV
Andrews (R)	NV	NV
Elsaesser (R)	NV	NV
Butler (R)	W	W
Reed, Daniel A. (R)	NV	NV
NORTH CAROLINA		
Bonner (D)	R	R
Kerr (D)	R	R
Barden (D)	NV	NV
Cooley (D)	NV	NV
Folger (D)	R	R
Durham (D)	NV	NV
Clark (D)	NV	NV
Burgin (D)	R	R
Doughton (D)	R	R
Erwin (D)	W	W
Bulwinkle (D)	R	R
Weaver (D)	R	R
NORTH DAKOTA		
Lemke (R)	W	W
Robertson (R)	W	W
OHIO		
Bender (R)	W	W
Elston (R)	W	W
Hess (R)	W	W
Gardner (D)	R	W
Jones (R)	W	W
Clevenger (R)	W	W
McCowen (R)	W	W
Brown (R)	W	W
Smith, Frederick (R)	W	W
Ramey (R)	W	W
Jenkins (R)	W	W
Brehm (R)	W	W
Vorys (R)	W	W
Weichel (R)	W	W
Huber (D)	R	R
Griffiths (R)	W	W
OHIO—Continued		
Thom (D)	R	R
McGregor (R)	W	W
Lewis (R)	W	W
Kirwin (D)	R	R
Feighan (D)	R	R
Crosser (D)	NV	NV
Bolton (R)	W	W
OKLAHOMA		
Schwabe (R)	W	W
Stigler (D)	R	R
Stewart (D)	W	W
Boren (D)	NV	NV
Monroney (D)	R	R
Johnson (D)	R	R
Wickersham (D)	R	W
Rizley (R)	W	W
OREGON		
Mott (R)	NV	NV
Stockman (R)	W	W
Angell (R)	W	W
Ellsworth (R)	W	W
PENNSYLVANIA		
Barrett (D)	R	R
Granahan (D)	R	R
Bradley (D)	R	R
Sheridan (D)	NV	NV
Green (D)	R	R
McGlinchey (D)	R	R
Wolfenden (R)	NV	NV
Gerlach (R)	W	W
Kinzer (R)	W	W
Murphy (D)	R	R
Flood (D)	R	R
Fenton (R)	W	W
Hoch (D)	R	R
Gillette (R)	W	W
Rich (R)	W	W
McConnell (R)	W	W
Simpson, Richard M. (R)	NV	NV
Kunkel (R)	W	R
Gavin (R)	W	W
Walter (D)	R	R
Gross (R)	W	W
Brumbaugh (R)	W	W
Snyder (D)	R	R
Morgan (D)	R	R
Graham (R)	W	W
Tibbott (R)	W	W
Kelley (D)	R	R
Rodgers (R)	NV	NV
Campbell (R)	W	W
Corbett (R)	W	W
Fulton (R)	R	W
Eberharter (D)	R	R
Weiss (D)	R	R
RHODE ISLAND		
Forand (D)	R	R
Fogarty (D)	R	R
SOUTH CAROLINA		
Rivers (D)	NV	NV
Riley (D)	R	R
Hare (D)	R	W
Bryson (D)	R	W
Richards (D)	R	R
McMillan (D)	R	W
SOUTH DAKOTA		
Mundt (R)	W	W
Case (R)	W	W
TENNESSEE		
Reece (R)	W	W
Jennings (R)	W	W
Kefauver (D)	R	R
Gore (D)	R	R
Earthman (D)	NV	NV
Priest (D)	R	R
Courtney (D)	R	R
Murray (D)	R	W
Cooper (D)	R	R
Davis (D)	R	R
TEXAS		
Patman (D)	R	R
Combs (D)	R	R
Beckworth (D)	R	R
Rayburn (D)		R
Sumners (D)	R	R
Johnson, Luther (D)	R	R
Pickett (D)	W	W
Thomas, Albert (D)	R	R
Mansfield, Joseph J. (D)	R	R
Johnson, Lyndon B. (D)	R	R
Poage (D)	R	W
Lanham (D)	W	W
Gossett (D)	R	W
Lyle (D)	R	R
West (D)	W	W
Thomason (D)	R	R
Russell (D)	R	R
Worley (D)	NV	NV
Mahon (D)	R	R
Kilday (D)	R	W
Fisher (D)	R	W
UTAH		
Granger (D)	R	NV
Robinson (D)	R	R
VERMONT		
Plumley (R)	W	W
VIRGINIA		
Bland (D)	R	W
Daughton (D)	R	R
Satterfield (D)		NV
Drewry (D)	R	R
Burch (D)	R	R
Woodrum (D)	NV	NV
Robertson (D)	R	R
Smith, Howard (D)	R	R
Flannagan (D)	NV	NV
WASHINGTON		
DeLacey (D)	R	R
Jackson (D)	R	R
Savage (D)	R	R
Holmes, Hal (R)	W	W
Horan (R)	W	W
Coffee (D)	NV	NV
WEST VIRGINIA		
Neely (D)	R	R
Randolph (D)	R	R
Bailey (D)	R	R
Ellis (R)	W	W
Kee (D)	R	R
Hedrick (D)	R	R
WISCONSIN		
Smith, Lawrence (R)	W	W
Henry (R)	W	W
Stevenson (R)	W	NV
Wasielewski (D)	R	R
Biemiller (D)	R	R
Keefe (R)	W	W
Murray (R)	W	W
Byrnes (R)	W	W
Hull (Prog)	R	R
O'Konski (R)	W	W
WYOMING		
Barrett (R)	W	W

World News Roundup

Pro-Axis Argentina

Vigorous State Dept. action to compel Argentina to "carry out the promises that gained her a seat among the United Nations" was demanded by the CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee this week, in a statement issued by Chairman Jacob S. Potofsky.

In spite of repeated promises to eliminate Axis spearheads and to stop Fascist persecution of labor and of anti-Axis forces, the Argentine government has done neither, and is guilty "of perpetrating a colossal fraud on its own people and its neighbors," Potofsky said.

"According to highly reputable press reports, civil liberties and the democratic processes have not been restored and the release of political prisoners, if carried out at all, is proceeding unsatisfactorily and at a snail's pace."

Starvation Rations

Here's what the adult French workers were supposed to get by way of food rations last April, according to the French Information Service: meat, 1 lb. 1 oz.; fat, 10½ oz.; sugar, 1 lb. 1½ oz.; cheese, 2¾ oz.; coffee or coffee substitute, 5 oz. The total was intended to provide 1,620 calories a day. Without working, an adult can exist on 2,000 calories a day.

Actually, this was only the official ration. The real amount eaten has been much less—and only 10 per cent of the French can afford the black market. Food conditions now are worse than they were during the Nazi occupation.

Hard to Explain

Repeated news stories of appointment of Nazis as officials in German towns and cities are coming through the newspapers here. Latest report shows that a Max Drexl, attorney of Nazi big business, has been put in charge in a town called Rosenheim.

Despite protests by local residents, the American Military Government officer in charge has been keeping him in power. Meanwhile, non-Nazis are rigorously kept out of civic affairs.

A Nazi Once . . .

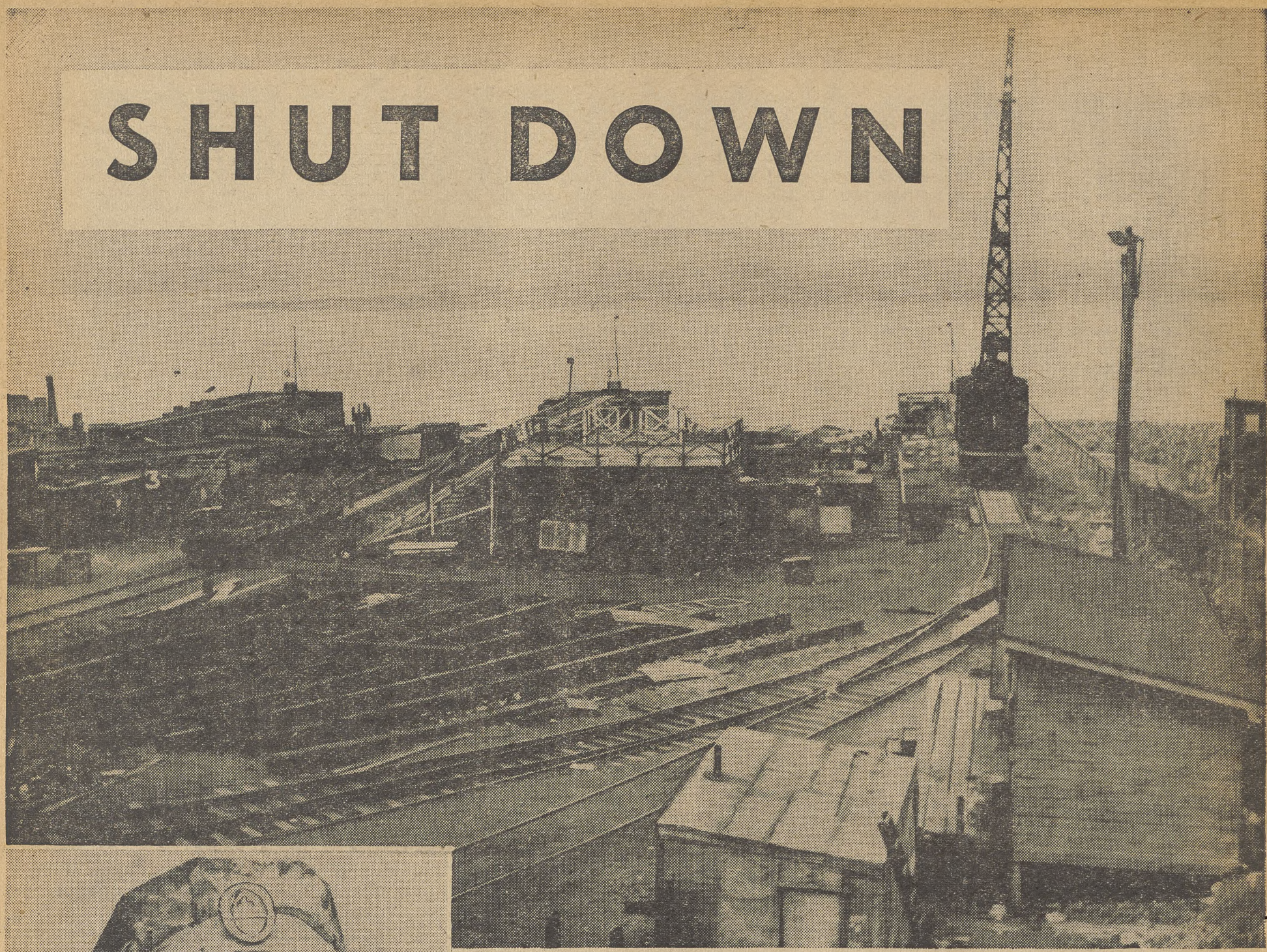
Although the French cement trust was able to deliver 390,000 tons of cement to the Nazis during the occupation, it is now trying to sabotage production for rebuilding France, the Building Workers Union has charged.

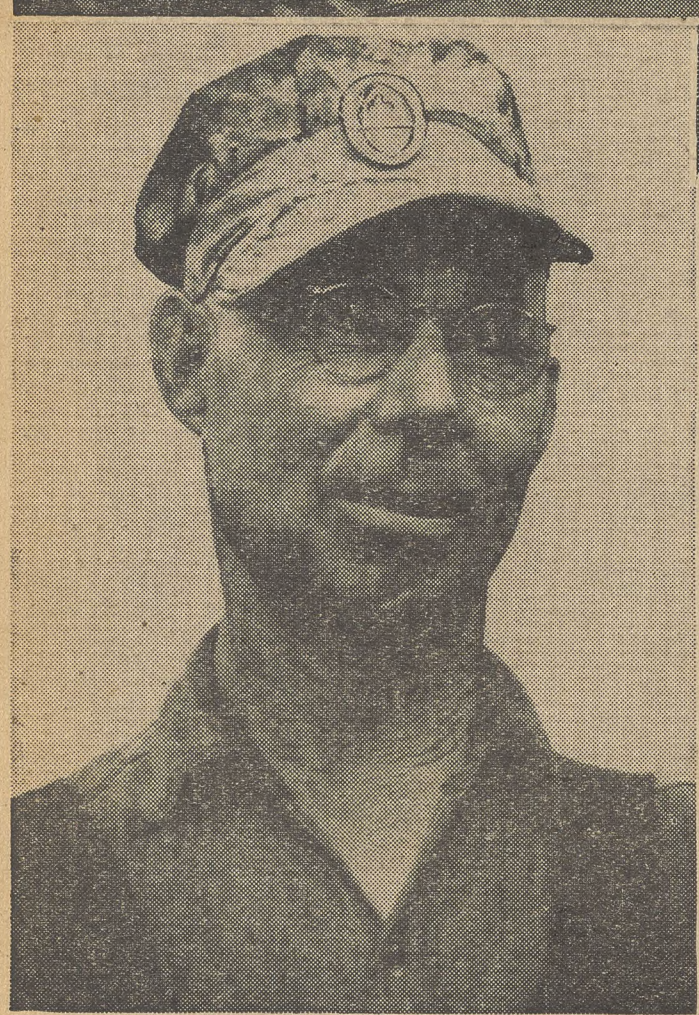
CIO's Newest Radio Series
NBC Stations

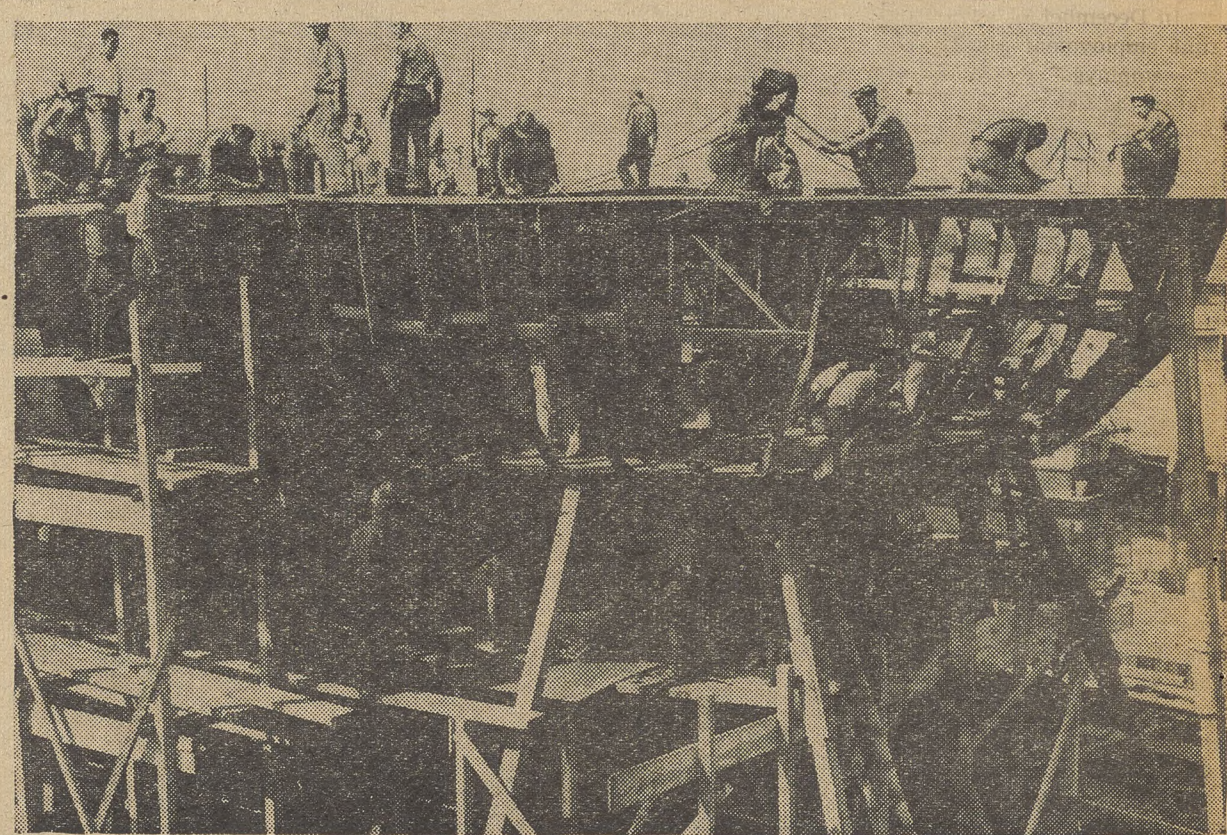
LISTEN IN!

1:15 P. M., EWT
Starts Sun., July 8

SHUT DOWN

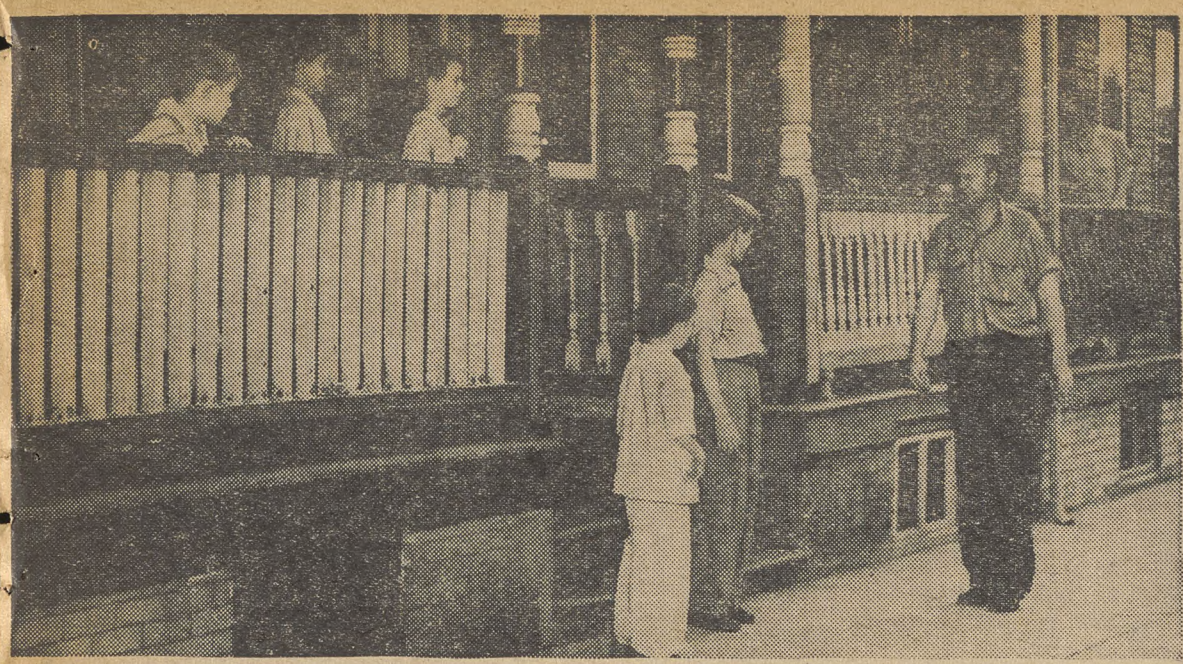






Edwin George Krown is a machinist, 54 years old and has been working in shipyards all his life, except for 17 years between wars. He regards ships as his lifework. "Oh, this was a very busy place," he said. "There were five ways full of hulls. We worked 24 hours a day in three shifts. We delivered our last boat a week ago Saturday. Now the yard is closed down." Krown is working here from Friday to Friday, not knowing which is his last. "I guess this Friday will be my last," he says. His job is oiling the machinery; putting it away so it won't rust; pinning down the cranes, so the wind can't smash them. "I haven't the least idea what I'm going to do when I'm laid off here. We used to be so proud seeing our boats built, and launched."

The Penn-Jersey shipyard in Camden, New Jersey, is shut down. There are about 15 men, guards and machinists protecting and saving the machinery, guarding the property. At its height there were 2,200 men at work here, making submarine chasers, mine sweepers, cargo vessels. The last few ships were floating machine shops for the Army, nearly 300 feet long, and two mine sweepers. They averaged about one ship a month when they were going strong. In peacetime, Penn-Jersey was a small wooden yard, employing about 150 men in the construction of barges. The yard was enlarged three or four times, and could now carry about 400 people. What happened to the 2,200 who worked here at the employment height in 1943? About 50% didn't keep their union membership. They went to other industries, back to the farm, to the gas station, into the Army. About 25% actually transferred to other unions. Another 25% are holding onto their membership, hoping to be called back to jobs on the basis of their seniority when reconversion begins. The first layoffs came in August, 1944. Now Penn-Jersey's five ways are empty, its machinery idle. The small yards are among the first to be hit. By the end of 1945, all emergency orders sponsored by the Maritime Commission will be filled.



1 Herbert Williams worked at Penn-Jersey shipyards, Camden, N. J., as a carpenter. He was getting union-won pay of $1.20 an hour, was a steward, and treasurer of Local 56, CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, which had about 4,000 members in several small yards. On June 8, he was laid off. He was worried because of his five kids: Charles, Arthur, Clara, Herbert, Conrad.

2 Also he had just bought his home at 1148 Liberty St. in South Camden, having cashed in all his bonds for the down payment. He was in the midst of making essential repairs.

SHIPS FOR PEACE

Story by Helen Kay

Pictures by Franklyn Williamson

WILL the shipbuilding industry become a casualty of the peace?

The CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers say "no," not if they can help it. They have advanced a plan, for jobs in the shipbuilding industry, which advocates greater postwar trade, industrial development of backward nations to raise their purchasing power, merchant shipping of 20 to 25 million deadweight tons of first class efficiency, a 30-hour work week with 52 weeks work and a guaranteed annual wage, a first class modernized Navy, etc.

But the problem in the shipbuilding industry is made dramatic by two figures:

Ten years ago, the shipbuilding industry employed 63,000 persons.

In December of 1943, also the national wartime employment peak, the shipbuilding industry employed 1,722,500 workers, which included the federal Navy Yards' 326,000. It was America's second largest industry.

Since that time the trend has been downward. In April, 1945, the private shipyards were employing 945,000. By the end of the year the emergency construction program of the Maritime Commission will be concluded.

Already the industry has felt the results. Smaller shipyards in some cases have shut down completely like Penn-Jersey in Camden. Others, like Mathis in the same community which once employed 2,200, now employ 250.

The N. Y. Shipbuilding Corp., one of the big three in the industry, had a peak of 32,000 workers, now employs 20,000 and although still going strong on Navy orders, is faced with critical personnel shortages in certain highly skilled trades like electricians, wirers, and machinists, while laying off hull workers. In the last nine weeks, 1,000 hull workers were laid off at N. Y. Ship, while 20% were rehired in other departments. In the face of layoffs skilled men are afraid to take these jobs. They are concerned about their future. They feel they are the last to come, the first to go.

Local One at N. Y. Ship is questioning their membership about their future. The shipbuilding workers want security, and they want to stay on at N. Y. Ship.

Vernon J. Smith, 42, is a case in point. He has worked in the shipyards since he was 15 years old, has been at N. Y. Ship for 16 years. He came on as a passerboy, an apprentice who passes rivets to the riveter. Today he's a riveter. There are 19 others at the Yard. There were 43 at its peak. He gets $70 weekly. With deductions he takes home $59. He has two kids, Vernon 5, and Verna 14, and has been buying his own home. It cost $1,700. "Hope to stay at N. Y. Ship? I expect it," he shot back.

Helen Gallagher has a son in the Navy, so she came to work at N. Y. Ship. She is known as a girl grinder. Her basic pay is $47.84; her take-home pay $32. She used to be a chocolate coater in a candy factory, earning $25 a week. The girls grind the cable holds, the slate holds, and smooth them out to pull the cables through. There are 44 girl grinders at the Yard. In all about 2,500 women are working there. Until 1942, there were no women at N. Y. Ship. Helen would like to stay. "They never had women here before. I like the work, it's more real than candy."

Theodore A. Gall, a painter is 39. He gets $65 weekly, but finds there is a great deal of lost time due to illness. The painters, working with fumes and rust, have higher lost time than any other department. "What I want," he says, "and what I get are two different things. I think I'll get it in the neck. Our only hope is for our full employment plan to go through."

Arthur Chapin, is Negro, one of 3,200 at the yard. He was among the first of his race to come to the yards in 1942. He had been working as a field representative for the Pennsylvania Dept. of Labor and Industry. Today he's a welder. "This is my first time with a union. Prior to 1942 we were told we couldn't work here. Fair employment is not only for the country but for each yard, and contract."

The Union hopes that with the adoption of the points of their postwar plan, integrated as it is with the whole CIO full employment program, there will be employment for half a million workers in the shipbuilding industry.

They expect to get government cooperation to help set the industry on an even keel, for the government already has a big investment in that industry, and should save it.

As their blunt and outspoken President, John Green, said: "We intend to fight for our program, economically, through contract negotiations, and politically, through our law makers. I believe that we could plan a million and a quarter tons of shipping every year for the next 20 years, which will keep our 400,000 people in the industry. Coupled with that, of course, would be the repair end of the industry, the experimental part of a naval program."

They refuse to have the shipbuilding industry scuttled. They regard it as a people's investment. They see in ships an enrichment of our democratic life, and its extension to places abroad. They see in ships the backbone of world trade, and the goodwill ambassadors bringing the plenty from our factories to raise the living standards of the impoverished areas of the world. They see ships as an integral part of an overall plan for security, peace.

3 The War Manpower Commission sent him to Kensington, but they weren't hiring. He went on his own to RCA, a UE-CIO plant, and was hired as a carpenter at 99c an hour plus 5½c bonus. This was less than he had been getting. In fact a cutback in his weekly take home pay of nearly $8. "It's a lot when you have five kids to feed, and prices are what they are," he said.

4 All the kids got the mumps at once, too, except Charles. For their security, "I'm willing to work any place at anything, whichever will more or less stabilize my wages. At RCA they're laying off, too. I'm working in maintenance there, fixing up the plant for reconversion." He plans to maintain his union membership at Ship, where he has built up seniority, and so carry two CIO union cards.

Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

George Craig, CIO Reg. Dir., Philadelphia, reports: Budd Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, UAW-CIO 2726, Independent 1645. This culminates a four year constant organization campaign. Congratulations to Al Fisher who was in charge of the drive and to George Hill, Jean Magill, Philip Kennedy, Jack Callahan and other CIO representatives who assisted with the drive, also to the CIO local unions who participated and assisted in the drive.

Reg. Dir. Paul E. Miley, UAW-CIO reports: Safety Grinder Co., Springfield, Ohio, 91½% of the employes voted for the CIO. Negotiations will start immediately under the direction of Intl. Rep. Austin L. Patton.

Walter H. Harris, CIO Reg. Dir., Chicago, advises: Rockford Clutch Division, Borg-Warner Corp., Rockford, Ill., UAW-CIO 380, against 89. Chicago Malleable Castings Co., Chicago, USA-CIO 20, against 6.

Robert W. Starnes, acting CIO regional director, New Orleans, reports: Todd-Johnson Yard, New Orleans, CIO 1925, AFL 191, neither 17. This victory paves the way for additional victories in shipyards in this area.

Thomas E. Andert, Chairman and Director of Org. Optical & Instrument Workers Org. Com., reports: Simpson Lens, Chicago, CIO 125, no union 61.

E. L. Sandefur, Reg. Dir. for the Carolinas, reports: At Chadwick-Hoskins plant, Charlotte, the CIO Textile Workers Union won an election by a good majority. Representative Jim Fullerton was in charge of this campaign. The FTA-CIO won an election in Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Charlotte. Rep. DeBerry and Larsen were in charge.

Bertie Selden, editor, FTA NEWS, reports: Parisian Novelty Co., Chicago, Ill., CIO 23, no union 21; Woodlake Heights Packing Corp., Woodlake, Calif., CIO 23, no union 11; Menomonie Sugar Co., Green Bay, Wisc., CIO 15, no union 5; Cameron Feed Mill, Little Rock, Ark., CIO 24, no union 13.

Here's the FIRST VICTORY FOR CIO affiliation of the New York Utility Workers in the coming election among the Consolidated-Edison Employes in New York City.

Charles Ross in behalf of the IBEW applied for an injunction to restrain the union from taking a referendum, in an effort to prevent the employes of Consolidated-Edison from expressing their desires in a democratic manner. Judge Heck in New York City denied this application and the vote will now go on.

This is the same IBEW group that several years ago signed a contract for the outside work of the building trades and agreed they wouldn't organize the Consolidated-Edison employes. In other words they could remain unorganized and unprotected.

This is the same group that signed a back-door contract with the company and forced the workers into the IBEW. Later, they revolted and formed an independent union and are now seeking affiliation with the CIO.

This is also the group that wants to take the work away from what regularly belongs to the Consolidated-Edison employes, and to give them Class B membership in their union, denying them full citizenship, offering them a colonial status. The CIO, on the other hand, will provide for them a union of, for and by the Utility Workers, where every member is a full citizen of the union.

Mr. Ross of the IBEW, conniving with the company has written the company a letter and they replied, trying at this time to discourage the workers from joining a union of the CIO Consolidated-Edison employes.

The workers are not going to be fooled this time but will exercise their rights as free Americans. Coercion of the company and the IBEW will fail! Congratulations to the officers, committees and membership leading this fight for clean and effective unionism!

CIO Wins $600,000,000 Pay Hike For 1,500,000 Federal Workers

By Don Murray

INCREASES totaling $600,000,000 at the present level of employment will be enjoyed by almost 1,500,000 Government employes during the coming year as a result of the successful campaign by the CIO Federal Workers Union. In a year-long fight, the government union, aided by the national CIO, persuaded Congress to lift the base pay scale of Federal workers in line with the Little Steel Formula and to pay real time and one-half rates for overtime work.

The Federal Employes Pay Act of 1945, effective July 1, grants pay raises averaging 15.9% to the 1,221,000 employes subject to the Classification Act of 1923, as well as approval of time and one-half for overtime for these and an additional 250,000 workers. The increases total $736,000,000 at the present 48-hour workweek schedule, but it is anticipated that most departments will soon reduce hours to 44 per week.

Since UFWA began its campaign over a year ago, more than 300 UFWA delegations have visited Congressmen to ask for pay raises. In addition, more than 15,000 individual letters and telegrams were received by Congressmen from federal workers explaining the need for adequate pay raises and true time and one-half for overtime.

More than 60,000 signatures have been added to petitions during the drive, and more than half a million pieces of literature have been distributed, according to UFWA Pres. Eleanor Nelson.

Testimony of CIO's Pres. Philip Murray before Congress was of great assistance.

The bill was strenuously fought in the House Civil Service subcommittee by Reps. E. H. Rees (R., Kans.), and C. W. Vursell (R., Ill.), and in the Senate Civil Service sub-committee by Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D., Calif.). Rep. J. G. Fulton (R., Pa.), was conspicuous on the floor of the House in his opposition to the bill.

Active support was given by Sen. Sheridan Downey (D., Calif.), Chairman of the Civil Service Committee, and Sen. Langer (R., N. D.).

In the House all Democratic members of the sub-committee which considered the Federal Pay Bill had been aided by CIO-PAC in the last election. All favored the increases. They were H. M. Jackson (D., Wash.), George P. Miller (D., Calif.), and J. M. Combs (D., Texas), who defeated Martin Dies.

And They Sang and Wept in the Streets

Co. Union Citadel Goes CIO; Budd Workers Vote UAW 2-1

THE 5,000 workers of the Edward G. Budd auto plant in Philadelphia voted two to one last week for the CIO Auto Workers Union, climaxing a 12-year struggle for unionization.

Announcement of the decision set off wild rejoicings. "I saw a big husky man sit down and weep," said Al Fischer, regional UAW representative who led the organizing drive. "Men were kissing men, girls were kissing girls, and then they kissed each other. The day shift which quits at 4 hung around the polling booths, waiting for the decision, and when it came, it was a release. There were spontaneous celebrations right there in the street.

"They danced polkas, they sang songs, then they took a flag, and marched all around the Budd plant, and the workers on the second shift joined in the sing-from the windows."

First efforts at unionization were begun by the AFL in 1933. They failed. The CIO attempted to organize the plant in 1941 and again in 1942. They were also unsuccessful.

As a result of union activities, 600 union men were fired. The case went to the NLRB, and only two were ordered reinstated with back pay. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, and in February, 1944, the court refused to reconsider the NLRB decision.

There was no organization at Budd's when in 1944 the union once again attempted to organize the 15,000 employes. "We had to start from scratch," said Al Fischer, who began the drive 18 months ago.

So intense were the workers at Budd's for victory that workers who were on vacation traveled 100 to 150 miles to cast their votes.

CIO Wins Election at Todd Johnson

Marine & Shipbuilding Workers this week scored a 10 to 1 victory over the AFL Metal Trades Council in an NLRB election to decide the bargaining agent for workers at the Todd Johnson Drydocks, Inc. at New Orleans.

CIO won 1,925 votes, AFL 191. It was the third time the CIO and AFL met in an election contest at Todd. The CIO won both previous elections.

From the Labor Press

Salesladies Wanted

Details of a survey of pay and hours in N. Y. State's 177,000 retail stores, expose these conditions:

42%, almost half, of the women make less than 50c an hour.

60% work between 40 and 48 hours a week.

One out of every five women averages less than 24 hours of work a week.

54% earn less than $24 weekly.

20% earn less than $18 weekly.

The Dept. of Labor said these are literally starvation wages. The cost of living last year of the working woman living as a member of a family in New York state was $31.61. "Four out of five women who worked 40 hours or more earned less than this amount," the survey revealed.

From N. Y. CIO 6-25-45

* * *

Alka Seltzer For Heartburn

Management raids on corporation treasuries have increased during the war, with salaries, bonuses and pensions skyrocketing even faster than swollen wartime profits.

Industrialist Gerard Swope, blasting the SEC rule requiring publication of the names of the three highest paid officers, maintains such publicity is **"embarrassing"**, especially when large companies are located in **"small communities where all people know each other. It only produces heartburning and envy, and impairs the morale of the organization and community."**

A few cases of heartburn:

Between 1941 and 1944, salaries of the three top Chrysler officers, K T. Keller, B. E. Hutchinson, and F. M. Zedar, increased from $100,950 to $126,150, from $90,900 to $114,250, from $85,450 to $108,300 respectively.

During the same period Mack Truck's three top men, E. C. Fink, E. E. Staniford, and J. E. Savacool, raised their "take" from $87,700, $47,700 and $40,640 to $102,620, $65,260 and $58,696 respectively.

Research Report, UAW-CIO 6-45

WPB Stall Is Strike Baiting—CIO

War Production Board Chairman Krug was asked this week by representatives of the CIO and eight CIO unions to carry out the Government's share of a bargain made with unions when they signed the no-strike pledge. CIO representatives charged that the WPB's failure to act was virtually strike-baiting.

At a meeting with Krug they pointed out that WPB has failed to comply with a directive issued on May 23 by Stabilization Director Davis ordering WPB to cancel priorities of two garment firms that had defied War Labor Board orders.

To give labor some protection from chiseling firms after it had waived the right to strike, President Roosevelt issued the executive order under which the Office of Economic Stabilization was given power to direct the WPB and other governmental agencies to apply economic sanctions such as revocation of priorities.

The two concerns involved are McLaren Sportswear Co., Philipsburg, Pa., and the Standard Trouser Co., Buckhannon, W. Va., where two years ago the workers chose the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers to represent them in negotiations which subsequently broke down.

The WLB subsequently issued directives to the two firms, which for 9 months refused to obey them before the cases were referred to Davis.

Under the Davis' order the deadline given to the WPB for cancelling priorities was June 13. WPB has failed to comply.

Shipyard Workers Win New Pay Differential on Damaged Ships

THE urgency for quick repairs on damaged warships pressured the War Labor Board last week into relenting on a differential of 11.6% over the rates paid on new ship construction in 14 southern California yards.

Northern Pacific shipyards had been paying the differential for some time. The southern area employes have sought the same differential for several years. As early as last month the War Labor Board refused to extend the differential. It had also gone on record against it last year.

Approximately 7,000 workers will be affected by the orders which cover, among other firms, the Bethlehem Steel Corp. Shipbuilding Division and Todd Shipyards at San Pedro, both CIO yards.

WLB Chairman George W. Taylor declared: "The dominating consideration of the WLB in making this decision was the urgent necessity of seeing that ships are repaired and returned to the war in the Pacific with the maximum of speed and efficiency."

Furniture Workers Win

Two furniture companies went CIO in Martinsville, Va., last week. They were the Gravely Novelty Furniture by a 5-1 majority, and the Virginia Mirror Co., by 59-17. Both were organized by the CIO Furniture Workers.

What We Need for Reconversion

"The bare essentials for successful reconversion are not hard to name," the Economic Outlook, monthly publication of the CIO says in its current issue released today. "They revolve around the two critical facts of reconversion:

"Crisis 1: The 'dislocation' of millions of workers and soldiers—'dislocation' being a fancy name for being at loose ends, out of a job, having to move to find a job, changing type of work and pay, or any other upheaval in one's occupational and hence social and domestic life.

"Crisis 2: The sudden withdrawal of demand for over half the goods being produced today. We're producing some $200 billion worth of goods a year now. The government buys half and 'extraordinary' earnings—like overtime and wartime bonuses—account for an additional $15-$20 billion."

To meet this crisis, the Outlook calls for:

"1. A definite statement of a national wage policy in the reconversion period designed to maintain and increase workers' purchasing power.

"2. A program for setting prices on goods coming back into production which would protect consumers' purchasing power."

"3. A schedule for public works to provide employment and purchasing power in case free enterprise should fail to do so.

"4. A plan for orderly resumption of civilian production.

"5. A mechanism, such as that provided in the Murray-Wagner Full Employment bill."

Summer Holidays Win WLB Approval

Without waiting for approval of the Natl. War Labor Board, any employer of office, retail or white collar workers may give them a weekly full day or half-day holiday during the summer months.

Auto Industry Plot

Charges that some auto industry leaders are fostering strikes, are seeking to split veterans away from labor, and are attacking the Wagner Labor Relations Act were contained in a two-page article in the June 30 Nation Magazine, written by Irving Richter, legislative representative of the CIO United Auto Workers.

"The detailed documentation of these charges must await the Congressional investigation which UAW officials have demanded, but enough is already known to make the pattern clear," Richter wrote.

Let Congressmen Know It's Tough Sledding for You

By ELEANOR FOWLER
Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Auxiliaries

There's a burning question in the minds of our American workers and their families. You could phrase it like this: "Unless we get the 20% increase in base wage rates CIO President Murray is urging, how are we going to pay for the food, clothing and shelter we must have."

It isn't an academic question, either. I had the privilege of hearing members of the Pennsylvania delegation who came to Washington this week on price control, talk to their Congressmen.

They brought up case after case like this, for instance. The vice-president of a Steelworkers local in the Philadelphia area has eight dependents. His take home pay for a forty-hour week is $32. He's desperate. They didn't make out too well when he had overtime pay. They can't get by now.

Or one from Scranton where the pay check of a man who did common labor ran $55 for two weeks. He had a family, too.

Congressmen need to know these things. That's what makes letters to Congressmen so terribly important. Women in the homes of workers can help in the campaign for the 20% increase.

WOMEN CAN HELP

CWA is urging every local auxiliary to arrange either an open meeting of the local, with all the women in the homes invited, or, if that isn't possible, an open meeting of the auxiliary.

The auxiliary can then work with the union on a campaign, to rouse the community and enlist the help of small businessmen to get rid of the Little Steel formula. They can get hundreds of letters giving the hard facts of how workers' families are living in to Congress. Even very good Congressmen need those letters.

'For Salvation of Everyone'

Humanity Before Profits

"WE believe sincerely that if industry will, in looking after its own interests, also regard the interests of the human race, all of us, including industry, stand a chance of being rescued from eventual economic disaster that will impose an economic system far more rigorous than any ever urged."

So spoke CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey this week at a meeting of the Natl. Postwar Conference, in New York City. The conference is composed of representatives of labor, industry, farm, veterans and other groups interested in working out a rational approach to the future.

Carey pointed out that those who talk about "making investments attractive" as a means of avoiding possible depression should remember 1929, when $15 billion in investments, safely stacked away in banks, failed to keep the country from the worst depression in its history.

Both Carey and Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers urged the guaranteed annual wage as a partial solution to postwar employment problems.

McDonald pointed out that unless Congress takes at least minimum action to organize postwar production, "we will return to the old regimentation called unemployment."

"The industrialist who maintains that he has a right to keep his plants in idleness merely because its operation will not yield him a stated profit, occupies the same position as a man who might own huge storehouses of wheat in an area where human beings were starving to death," McDonald declared.

WANTED sublet apartment or small house, furnished. D. C. or near vicinity; for 2 men. Clifford McAvoy. Re. 0555.

IS AMERICA NOW ON THE ROAD TO FULL EMPLOYMENT?

READ WHAT PHILIP MURRAY, President of the CIO, has to say on this subject affecting each and every person in America — in the JULY ISSUE OF This Month

Now on sale at all newstands

PAPER WORKERS LOCAL 388 UNION MADE CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
LET MILPRINT FURNISH YOUR CIO STATIONERY
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES
MILPRINT, Inc.
431 WEST FLORIDA STREET
MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN
Over 750 CIO Employees

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c
EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP
PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Buy War Bonds

L. J. IMBER CO. QUALITY PRODUCTS
Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS
UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS AND TABS
FOR
UNION DUES MEMBERSHIP EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS ADVERTISING LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No Charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES
New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman, 37 E. 14th St., New York, N. Y., Algonquin 4-3356
Detroit Representative: Herbert E. Lennig, 6432 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich., TRinity 1-4600
L. J. IMBER CO. 1725-41 W. North Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

44 Years of Know-how
in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.
20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois
20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

Leo Huberman, Natl. Maritime Union director of public relations and education, explains CIO structure to students at NMU's leadership Training School. Students, elected by ships' crews, attend school for one week and are paid $40 a week by the union. Since October, NMU has run 19 classes in New York for deep-sea members and four in inland ports for river-boat members. The school is now in summer recess.

Union Essay Contest On Full Employment

An essay contest on the subject of "How to Utilize the Willow Run Bomber Plant for Full Employment" was announced this week by Ray J. Pilon, educational director of Willow Run Local 50, United Auto Workers.

A jury of civic, educational and union leaders will be judges for the contest. First prize will be $50 in cash and a trip to Washington with all expenses paid. Five other prizes of $50 each will also be awarded.

Aims of the contest are to bring forth ideas of value in putting special purpose plants like Willow Run to work producing for the postwar period, and to arouse public opinion to the realization that jobs are a major necessity now for returning veterans and for the tens of thousands of workers whose war production jobs are ending.

Essays submitted must not be more than 1,000 words in length and should contain ideas for providing employment for a large number of workers and for the production of useful articles. Essays may be submitted by anyone —contestants need not be members of Local 50, nor of the UAW.

Retail, Wholesale Union's Labor Institute Hears Wolchok at Closing Session

Pres. Samuel Wolchok of the CIO United Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employes of America gave the closing address at this year's session of the union's Labor Institute, held June 11-23 at the University of Wisconsin Summer School for Workers.

This is the fourth year the CIO International Union has held such an institute for the active workers of Midwestern and Southern locals. The 1945 session was attended by 69 students coming from Birmingham, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and other locals in the Midwest.

The program at the institute was directed by Ernest E. Schwartztrauber of the University of Wisconsin. A number of experts on various social problems of the day gave evening lectures in addition to the regular day classes.

Sports, bull sessions and social activities were blended with the study program to make the two weeks session both educational and entertaining.

A class in labor history was conducted by Don Schwartz, assistant to Dr. Perlman of the University of Wisconsin, well known authority on the history of the labor movement, and Leonard Levy, the union's executive vice president, taught organizational techniques. Norman G. Twist, intl. union representative, conducted a class on the international constitution.

The Labor Institute closed with a lively party for members of the faculty, students and union representatives.

This is the fourth in a series on the summer school programs of CIO international unions. Previously schools described were those of the United Auto Workers, Office & Profssional Workers, and Textile Workers Union.

New PAC Pamphlet Is About Reconversion

Second of the monthly series of pamphlets being published by the CIO Political Action Committee will be off the press this week. Entitled "The People's Program for Reconversion," the pamphlet is based upon CIO Pres. Philip Murray's 7-point reconversion program.

The program calls for teamwork between labor, management and government to prevent widespread unemployment during the postwar period by such steps as higher basic wages, stabilized take-home pay, price controls to prevent inflation, increased unemployment compensation, and the planning of useful public works.

A quarter of a million copies of the pamphlet will be distributed through CIO channels.

A foreword by Sidney Hillman, PAC chairman, urges trade unionists "to take particular note of what you can do to secure your job and your future and help in winning the peace as you are helping in the winning of the war."

The pamphlet, approved by the CIO editorial board, was written by Joseph Gaer, director of PAC publications, and was illustrated by Misha Richter.

White Collar School Meets

The study program of the Summer School for Office Workers which is meeting again this summer, on the campus of Lake Forest College, Illinois, will be centered on social and economic problems of special interest to white collar workers.

Members of the CIO Office & Profesional Workers and other white collar unions will be among the students from many parts of the country who will attend the school.

Education Group on Radio

A radio series interpreting labor's views on various community problems is the feature of the summer program of the Workers Education and Recreation Committee of Wilmington, Del.

The Committee is sponsored by unions affiliated with the CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods, the YWCA and other progressive community groups.

The program will be broadcast over station WDEL beginning Saturday, June 30.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY TROUBLE SHOOTER

Story by Cole Greene
Art by Mort Meskin

COPYRIGHT NATL. CIO NEWS

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with acutal persons, living or dead.

Produced for the CIO NEWS by ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, Inc.

Summer Roundup

June 30 is always a tough time for Congressmen—and frequently for their constituents too.

To begin with, the weather is getting hot in Washington around that time. The longed-for summer recess is approaching . . . but, like a beautiful mirage, it seems to recede at the same time.

The week before June 30 is perhaps one of the busiest times Congress has during the year. The government's fiscal year ends June 30, which means that funds for government agencies have to be voted to carry them on through the next year.

Some of the dirtiest work of the session is accomplished or attemped during this appropriation rush. It's the kind of dirty work that's hard to keep tabs on, too, because it's usually done in closed sessions of committees and subcommittees.

As the Washington Guide goes to press (June 28) this is the situation on appropriations for U. S. government agencies dealing with the war and with the general welfare:

FEPC: Sen. Bilbo's (D. Miss.) disgraceful filibuster was going on to prevent an appropriation of $599,000 or a compromise of $250,000 to carry on the FEPC past the deadline. At the same time, S 101 and HR 2232, bills to make FEPC permanent, are bottled up.

NLRB: The House cut $400,000 of NLRB's funds to administer the Wagner Act, put in the "Frey" rider that sanctifies company unions. The Senate Appropriations Committee has restored most of the cut, left the rider in. The bill is now in House-Senate conference.

WLB: The House put in the Lea (D. Cal.) amendment to the WLB appropriation barring use of funds in cases involving food processing workers. Plan was to exclude more than 1,000,000 workers from collective bargaining by extending the ban later to NLRB funds. The Senate has removed the ban, and the bill is now in conference.

WAR MANPOWER: The Senate, in providing funds for the War Manpower Commission, ordered the U. S. Employment Services (USES) turned back to the states.

The need is for a nationwide USES, since job placement is a national problem, not just a state or local one. Millions of workers will be moving across state lines looking for jobs in reconversion, will need a U. S.-wide employment service.

This bill was reported out by the Conference Committee June 28.

Washington Guide

The Payoff Is in the Vote

This week (July 2-9) the Senate starts work on the United Nations charter worked out over the past two months in San Francisco.

The official and newspaper talk in Washington is that ratification is a dead certainty. At the most pessimistic, 15 votes are conceded against it.

Last March the Washington Guide, on the basis of a careful study of past voting records and recorded statements, warned that only 46 Senators "were positively committed to supporting unity with the United Nations for postwar world security." Fifteen were considered doubtful, leaning to cooperation.

But the payoff on a prediction comes with the performance. Sen. Vandenberg (R., Mich.), GOP leader on foreign policy, speaks on the charter this week. Sen. Wheeler (D., Mont.), has announced that he wants to postpone the vote until after the recess. Watch both these men closely this week and until the votes are in.

Price Control

As the Washington Guide went to press (June 28), this was the situation on price control:

The House Senate Conference Committee killed the Wherry amendment (guaranteeing a profit on every single food item); the Dirksen amendment (requiring court review of all OPA orders and modifying the amendment giving the Sec. of Agriculture review power over OPA.

At the same time, the House cut the requested $180,000,000 fund for OPA enforcement and put in the Taber rider, which prohibits OPA from using grades as a basis for pricing. (Which means you pay the same for low as for higher quality foods).

The appropriation was in conference June 28.

$64 Question

By June 28, almost one month after President Truman asked Congress to provide emergency unemployment benefits of up to $25 a week for 26 weeks, no bill had been put into the Congressional hopper.

Yet the House Ways and Means Committee (headed by Rep. Doughton, D. N. C.) has found time to think about more tax gravy via the carry-back method for big corporations.

Cutbacks and layoffs are spreading all over the country. War workers, their wives and kids are desperately in need of some slight security against hunger which the Truman proposal would provide.

Wire your Congressman now to use all his influence to get a bill in motion. Urge him to work especially on members of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

A quick tabulation of bills now before Congress.

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Ball, Burton Hatch (S 1171)	Wipes out Wagner Act; outlaws closed shop; imposes compulsory arbitration.	Senate Labor and Education Committee.	Write your Senators to oppose all such attacks on labor laws.
FEPC (S 101; HR 2232) and funds.	Bills make FEPC permanent U. S. agency; funds needed to carry present FEPC until bill is passed.	Sen. Bilbo (D. Miss.) filibustering funds; compromise on funds for 6 months reported (June 28) shaping up. Bills stalled in House Rules.	Watch daily papers on funds; keep urging passage of bills.
Price control (SJ Res. 30)	Renews price control act for one year.	House-Senate Conference (June 28) killed Dirksen court review amendment; killed Wherry inflationary move; modified "food czar" plan.	Watch daily papers for final action; write Senators and Representative either praising or criticizing their work on this bill.
Polltax repeal (HR 7)	Restores vote to 10,000,000 Americans.	Passed House by 2 to 1 vote; now to Senate where filibuster is threatened.	Write Senators to support early vote; no filibuster.
Wage petition	Not a bill; petition being signed by Congressmen asking Truman to order revision of present wage policy.	Being circulated by Congressmen. In charge of Rep. Forand (D. R. I.)	Ask your Congressmen to sign.

Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Coming Up--- Issues to Watch

MERCHANT SEAMEN: Cuts in the "war risk" bonus for merchant seamen mean a slash of 35% in their pay. Seamen have always been underpaid, a skilled AB (able bodied seaman) making about 40c an hour. "Bonus" brought their earnings up about $50 a week, out of which they had to maintain homes on shore, meet own expenses during layovers.

Seamen's pay cuts threaten all wage standards. Deadline for proposed cut is July 15.

* * *

MORE ON WAGES: One key to changing wage freeze is Congress. Rep. Aime Forand (D. R. I.) is in charge of a petition to Pres. Truman asking him to alter the national wage policy to permit upward revision.

Wire your Congressman to sign the petition, forward it with a letter to the White House.

Political action on this as on other issues begins in the communities.

Get in touch with local political leaders on the wage issue. If they get interested, so will Washington.

★ ★ ★

JOBS: Hearings are set to start fairly soon on S 380, the full employment blil. Newspaper editorials are already warming up for the attack on the whole idea of 60,000,000 jobs. Like plenty of other employers, newspaper publishers like to have lots of "surplus" labor around—it helps keep down wages.

* * *

'SECRETS' trial of six men accused of removing and using confidential and "secret" material from State Dept. files will get under way late this month. The N. Y. Newspaper Guild, CIO, has asked for a "bill of particulars" on the trial. Said the N. Y. Guild:

"We wish to go on record as stating that we are watching this case with acute interest in view of the civil liberties and press privileges involved; and that in our opinion not only the accused but the State Dept., and its policies are on trial."

★ ★ ★

GUIDEPOSTS . . . the Hudson County CIO Council has the right idea . . . they want their Senator, Albert W. Hawkes, brought back from Europe, where he's been busy as a beaver trying to promote a third World War . . . look for a big outburst of Senate attacks on the Soviet Union as the travelling statesmen, particularly men like Wheeler, Brewster, Hawkes, et al., return . . . Sen. Capehart (R., Ind.), is for FEPC "in principle" but he thinks it's a communist plot in private. . .

WASHINGTON GUIDE
Published by CIO Legislative Dept.
PHILIP MURRAY, President
NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary
Editorial Committee
John Edelman **Robert K. Lamb**
C. W. Fowler **Irving Richter**

The CIO NEWS

National Edition

Weekly Publication
Of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 28 82 July 9, 1945

FEPC Still Stalled
See Page 2

Wages Minus Saturday
See Pages 6-7

'Full' Before Employment
See Page 3

CONGRESS AND YOUR PAY CHECK—THE SCORE

PETITION TO PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN

WE, the members of the Congress of the United States, are gravely concerned with the increasing uneasiness and sense of insecurity developing among wage earners and other groups as expressed to us by our respective constituents.

Since V-E Day there have been necessary cancellations and cutbacks of war orders, but this has also brought unemployment which has every prospect of increasing.

In addition, a decline in overtime wage payments is occurring and the process of reconversion to production of civilian goods is accompanied by a tendency of present wage rate structures to be lowered. All this results in a loss of weekly wages and purchasing power. Precisely the reverse is necessary to assure an expanding post-war economy of full production and full employment through increased purchasing power.

In the report of the Public Members of the National War Labor Board, completed prior to V-E Day, regarding our national wage policy, it was made clear that with V-E Day new economic conditions would develop, such as described above, which would necessitate a drastic change in such wage policy.

We are now convinced that the economic developments, unless checked and reversed, will, with increasing severity, impose hardships and burdens upon the wage earners, threaten their morale and endanger the possibility of a peaceful transition during reconversion and a postwar economy of full production and full employment.

Our National Wage Policy must be changed to meet this situation.

We, therefore, submit that you, by Executive Order, should revise the national wage policy and restore the original authority of the National War Labor Board to approve or direct such wage adjustments as may be necessary and which will not substantially affect the cost of living:

(a) To aid in the effective prosecution of the war;

(b) To eliminate substandard wages; and

(c) To assure a continued high level of purchasing power for the maintenance of full production and full employment.

This is a memo to readers who have to spend $1.45 for what a dollar used to buy, who have basic wages that can't be boosted more than 15 per cent above the 1941 level under the Little Steel Formula, and who would like to do something about it.

On this page is printed a petition to President Truman. It started circulating among a few Congressmen who realized that workers need wage boosts to keep up with the cost of living AND that the country needs the raises too, if it is going to avoid a disastrous deflation and maybe a depression because workers' wages minus overtime won't buy enough of goods that are produced.

The petition urges President Truman to relax the Little Steel Formula so that the Natl. War Labor Board can grant legitimate wage increases that will not materially raise prices. It would be a good idea if you asked your Congressman if he has signed the petition, and in the letter you might enclose The CIO NEWS so that he will have the petition before him.

It Happened This Week

FEPC Still Stalled 16,000 Lose Jobs NLRB Jim Crow

ACTION on funds for the Fair Employment Practice Committee had come to a full circle stop as The CIO NEWS went to press this week.

Fought by the polltax Democrats and given only lukewarm support by most Republicans, the appropriation for the present FEPC had gone (July 6) to a point where the whole process of getting it passed in both House and Senate must be begun again.

Briefly, the tangled parliamentary situation was this: the War Agencies bill (in which FEPC funds were included) was sent back to the Senate by determined action of House liberals in raising points of order against it, which they did in order to force a vote on FEPC.

Earlier, the Senate had sent the war agencies bill over to the House minus any appropriation for FEPC. This was done on demand of filibuster leaders Bilbo (D., Miss.), and Eastland (D., Miss.). An attempted compromise to give FEPC $250,000 (half its regular appropriation) had failed.

One of the sharpest battles in recent Congressional history has been fought around this issue, with the CIO, the labor and liberal movement generally, and liberal Congressmen ranged against the polltaxers and apathetic Republicans on the other.

Republicans, in fact, have been quietly cheering at the exhibition, in which they simply stand by and watch the polltax Democrats sabotage an issue of key importance in the next elections.

16,000 Lose Jobs

Highlight of the week's reports on cutbacks was the notice that layoffs would start immediately at the U. S. Cartridge Co. in St. Louis, with 16,000 employes scheduled to be out of jobs by Oct. 1, when the plant will be completely shut down.

The CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers called on the U. S. Government to make plans for civilian utilization of the $100 million plant, which was put into operation at the end of 1941.

Meanwhile, the War Manpower Commission reported that 600,000 workers lost their jobs in munitions from March 15 to June 1, causing a drop in such employment of from 9 million to 8,400,000.

Most affected were: shipbuilding—185,000 workers; aircraft—230,000; and ordnance—110,000.

The WMC predicted that by June, 1946 unemployment will climb to 1,800,000 "although considerably higher levels of unemployment may occur for brief periods." In May the figure was 730,000.

Under the cutback program, munitions are scheduled to drop 17 per cent during the third quarter; 25 per cent by the end of 1945; and 33 per cent by the middle of 1946, the WMC said.

With the cost of living still rising, wage demands from CIO unions and opposition from big employers were sharpening.

The CIO United Auto Workers, General Motors Dept., charged that corporate wartime net profits, scheduled tax refunds to corporations, and "profit insurance" laws enacted by Congress are providing American industry with reserves equal to 15 years of normal, pre-war profits.

The UAW said that administration policies are discouraging business from planning speedy reconversion and maximum expansion by assuring rich profits at a low rate of production.

In the electrical industry, the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers took a full page in the UE NEWS for a statement of the General Executive Board, declaring that major employers, spearheaded by General Electric, Westinghouse and General Motors, have rejected the union's postwar program.

"They rejected the union's proposals for stable union relationships after the war; they have appealed every case involving wages; they have rejected the union's proposals to issue a statement defining their plans affecting postwar wages; they have made deliberate attempts leading to the depression of living standards," the UE charged.

NLRB Jim Crow

President Philip Murray this week charged the Natl. Labor Relations Board with an "intent to sanction the practice of setting up 'Jim Crow' locals in unions."

Murray's charge grows out of three cases involving anti-Negro discrimination recently brought before the Board, including the Larus Bros. case involving the CIO Food & Tobacco Workers and a General Motors case involving the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

"In all three cases the simple issue is this," Murray wrote. "Shall a union be certified by your Board as the exclusive collective bargaining representative of a group of employes in the face of an admitted rule on the part of that union that it will not accept into full membership any Negroes who may be a part of such group of employes?"

In the Larus case, AFL Jim Crow policies put Negro workers in a class B local, while claiming certification for both Negro and white. In the GM case, the AFL union excluded Negro workers, while claiming it would represent "all" the employes involved. In both decisions, the NLRB has upheld these Jim Crow policies.

"In recent decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court, it was made abundantly clear that abominable practices of race discrimination are violations of basic constitutional rights," Murray wrote to the Board.

IN PERKINS' SHOES: Judge Lewis B. Schwellenbach, of Washington State, who succeeded Miss Frances Perkins as Secretary of Labor. Schwellenbach, right, is being sworn in by Judge Sherman Minton, at Washington, D. C.

No Steel to Franco

Releasing controls now on any scarce materials, including steel, and placing them on the free market "will be detrimental to small businessmen, who cannot possibly meet the competition of wealthy buyers, and to workers and farmers who will be forced to go without essential goods until the market for luxury goods is sated," CIO Pres. Philip Murray said this week in a letter to Fred Vinson, director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

Murray's letter was prompted by a report that 100,000 tons of steel rails are being prepared for shipment to Spain, and that a request has been made for an export license to ship them to Franco.

The Foreign Economic Administration late this week denied that the shipment was in progress.

"It is unnecessary for me to point out the need of our railroads for rails in order to meet the current tremendous transportation demands, to say nothing of the need for rails for rebuilding the transportation systems of our allies and the liberated countries," Murray wrote.

To Help Stop Rows

The U. S. Dept. of Labor this week submitted a plan—subject to approval of the CIO Auto Workers and the AFL Building Trades—to end jurisdictional disputes regarding construction work in auto plants.

The plan calls for setting up joint local committees wherever necessary, and for establishing a national committee to which disputes will be referred when they cannot be settled locally.

The national committee, under the proposal, would be staffed by an equal number of UAW-CIO and AFL representatives, and would be headed by a neutral person agreeable to both organizations.

Decisions of the national committee would be binding.

IUC Job Parley

"The wage question is and will continue to be the source of trouble in coming days," CIO President Philip Murray told state industrial CIO council heads meeting in Washington last week for a full production conference. Murray gave an off-the-record accountng of what the CIO has done to raise wage standards, and will do to continue the fight to break the steel formula.

"It is not revision of the Little Steel Formula—in fact the steel formula should be completely abolished, and labor organizations should be allowed the greatest amount of freedom through collective bargaining," he said.

Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey accused the NAM of retreating from full employment. "They are now discussing high levels of employment, and satisfactory levels," he said. "The CIO is concerned only with full employment to a great mass of our people."

Robert K. Lamb reviewed national legislation.

Lamb urged that every Congressman be put to the test: Ask him:

1. Has he signed the petition to President Truman for general wage increases?
2. Is he supporting emergency unemployment compensation legislation?
3. Has he signed the permanent FEPC discharge petition?
4. Is he a sponsor of the Murray-Patman Full Employment Bill?

On the Air With CIO

The second big CIO America United program will feature a discussion of the annual wage, with Harold Ruttenberg, USA-CIO research director, and Allan Swim, Scripps Howard writer and president of the Memphis CIO Council, participating. Scheduled to help provide fireworks is a representative of business, Emerson P. Schmidt, director of economic research of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

NBC stations at 1:15 p.m. EWT every Sunday.

* * *

A big plug for CIO's recently concluded series over the Blue (now American) network is contained in a letted forwarded to CIO Publicity Director Len De Caux. Writer Irvin E. Good, chairman of the UE-CIO legislative committee at the Belmont Radio Corp. in Chicago, said:

"I always manage to get home on time and listen to the CIO-sponsored program. I cannot begin to tell you of a certain pride that I have in listening and knowing that the cause of progress, of the workers, of the CIO is continually moving forward . . ."

World News Roundup

Not So Anti-Nazi

News of Nazi penetration in Argentina continues to refute claims that the pro-fascist dictatorship is a "democracy" that were made at the time it was admitted to the United Nations at the UNCIO meeting in San Francisco.

According to Allied Labor News, Fritz Mandl, German munitions maker and early backer of Hitler, continues to live on a huge estate where he receives fascist visitors at all times unmolested. ALN also cites airplane landings at night on an estate owned by an Argentine-German society, and appearance of German officers in remote Patagonia, also on German-owned land.

Credit to Camacho

Credit for the refusal of UNCIO to admit Franco Spain goes to Mexico's President Camacho, according to Luis Quintanilla, Mexican UNCIO delegate who took the floor against Franco's admission.

Meanwhile, thousands of anti-fascist Spaniards, who fought Hitler in the underground of France and other European countries, are being allowed to starve in concentration camps by Allied Military Government authorities. They cannot return to Spain, where they would be shot.

Who's Guilty?

War guilt trials are now set for mid-summer, in London. Best Washington predictions are that some of the top Nazi thugs will be convicted. Thousands of German industrialists, "scientists" (like the inventors of V bombs), junkers, aristocrats, etc., will go scot free. Their business connections in Europe and this country are too good to let them be punished or even brought to trial.

These are the men who brought Nazism to power, and the men who are now planning World War III.

De-Nazifying Note

UE-CIO Local 1225 wants Germany to be forbidden to make optical products after this war. Without optical instruments, cameras, etc., war is impossible. In addition, Local 1225 points out, German dominance in the optical cartel was a serious threat to U. S. armament in 1941, before we could build up our own industry.

Collier's Plugs Annual Wage

The guaranteed annual wage got a big plug in this week's Collier's Magazine. Pointing to Procter & Gamble, Nunn-Bush Shoe and Hormel Packing as the three outstanding practitioners of the annual wage, the editorial says:

"Admittedly, the problem is a complex one, because so many industries experience wide seasonal fluctuations in volume of orders, or cyclical fluctuations, or both. But these problems have been solved by these three well-known companies, and by an impressive number of less prominent ones in various lines.

"Given determination and cooperation on the part of both management and labor, guaranteed annual wages seem feasible for many a company, large or small."

TO HELP PUT 'FULL' BEFORE EMPLOYMENT

By PHILIP MURRAY

ARE wages abnormally high in the United States? No. The overwhelming majority of workers in this country today are not making high wages. Most of them, according to the government's own figures, are having difficulty making ends meet—even with overtime work and other temporary means of increasing their income through increased labor.

As we study the statistics, as we relate them to the cost of living, and as we compare them to profits, we find a vastly different picture from the optimistic one so frequently painted in the newspapers and even in official pronouncements.

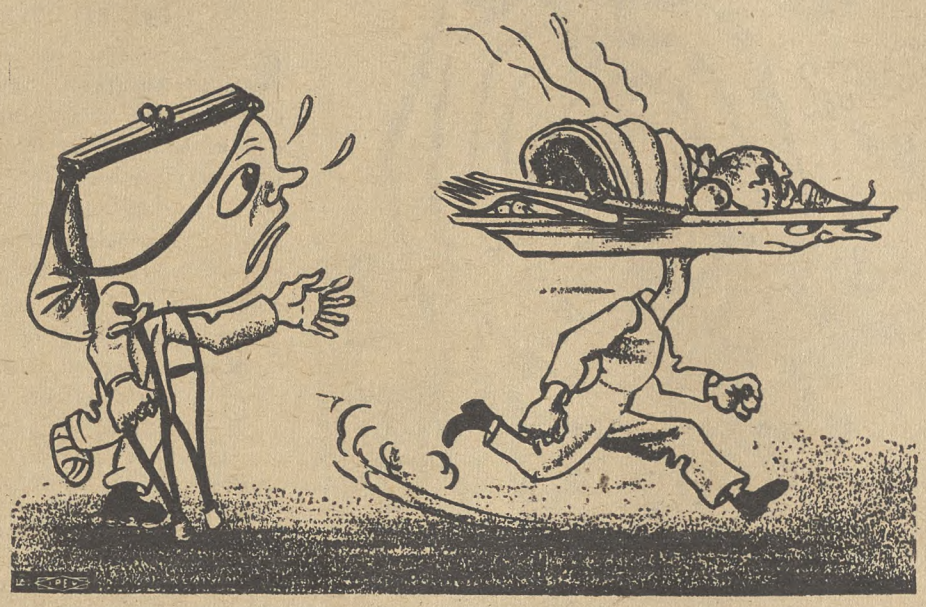
THE basic wage structure used in this country during wartime is the Little Steel formula. Under this formula, increases in the basic wage were held to 15 percent of the amount earned in 1941.

The theory on which this rigid Little Steel formula was applied apparently contemplated an increase in the cost of living which would not exceed 15 percent. I use the word "apparently" advisedly, because as every housewife knows, the increase in the cost of living has greatly exceeded 15 percent.

In fact, the so-called Cost of Living Index of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics now admits that the cost of living has increased by almost 30 percent since 1941. Careful studies by the CIO show that the actual increase is 45 percent.

It may be said that workers have been able to make up this difference through overtime pay, due to the longer hours they have been working in the war industries. But in crowded war industry centers, the rise in the cost of living has frequently exceeded the 45 per cent figure found by the CIO.

PHILIP MURRAY



PRESIDENT MURRAY took the CIO's wage and full employment program to the nation July 7, in a country-wide broadcast over CBS stations. "We of the CIO," he said, "submit this program to you in the interests not only of the 55 million workers who have made so great a contribution to the winning of the war, but also in the interest of the entire nation." Excerpts from his speech are printed on this page.

ADDED to the cuts in take-home pay due to loss of overtime is the spreading shadow of layoffs, in which the worker's income is entirely removed. Layoffs are occurring so rapidly in some war industries that it is impossible to give a figure one day that will hold up until the next, but here are a few recent estimates:

In the aircraft industry, about 300,000. In shipbuilding, about 40,000. In electrical manufacturing, about 40,000. Many more scores of thousands are expected to be laid off due to cuts in artillery shell production, small arms and the like.

Contrary to a general impression, these workers who are laid off do not have sizable savings to tide them over a period of unemployment. The billions of dollars in what are called savings are not held by workers or other low income groups. For the most part, these accumulations or reserves are held by banks, insurance firms, large corporations, or wealthy individuals.

NOW let us turn briefly to the other side of the picture of the national income of our country—the profit side. According to charts prepared and published by the United States Government, through the Office of Price Administration, profits before taxes of nearly 2,000 large industrial corporations between 1936 and 1943 were:

For the 1936 to 1939 average—two billion, 577 million dollars.

For 1942, which was the period of large scale conversion to war production, average profits were seven billion, 443 million dollars.

For 1943, which was a period of all-out war production, the figure rose to eight billion, 842 million dollars.

In other words, profits have almost quadrupled during the years since 1939, when the war broke out in Europe.

Industry has large reserves to tide it over any difficulties after war production ceases. According to recent estimates, these reserves amount to some 23 billion dollars in cash and other assets, plus an arrangement under the tax laws which will cause the United States Treasury to pay out additional billions in tax carrybacks in case industry should run at a loss.

NOW, what does the CIO propose should be done to meet the critical situation that faces our country in this period of the continuing war against Japan and of approaching reconversion to a peacetime economy?

First, let me emphasize that CIO proposals for lifting the national income do not benefit workers alone. Everyone—farmers, merchants, professional people, as well of course as housewives—benefits when the wage structure is kept at stable and relatively high levels.

It is impossible to have a sound economy without at the same time providing a sound wage structure. The greatest market for American goods is in America. The experience of past economic depressions has proved this fact over and over again. The economic disasters of the twenties and the thirties began with cuts in wages and living standard and their resulting unemployment. No one, surely, wants to see a repetition of those economic and social disasters after this war.

The President of the U. S., the Congress and the responsible government agencies should immediately change the national wage policy from its present frozen condition to one which would:

First: grant necessary wage raises to aid in the effective prosecution of the war, and which will not and need not raise the cost of living.

Second: eliminate all sub-standard wages, such as now exist for millions of American workers, in industry, in agriculture and in white collar work.

Third: ensure, through these means and through orderly, planned reconversion to peacetime production, a continued high level of purchasing power for the maintenance of full production and full employment.

As an immediate step to ward off current threats of economic depression, Congress should not recess until it has passed President Truman's request for emergency unemployment benefits of up to $25 a week for 26 weeks for unemployed workers.

Finally, we urge security of employment on an annual basis, through application of the system of guaranteed annual wages, to all workers. No more effective means could be found for assuring freedom from fear and freedom from want, which is the essence of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's historic Economic Bill of Rights.

"The workers are piggish, dear. They aren't satisfied with victory. They want jobs, too."

Fiddling While Rome Burns

The filibustering and finagling against equal job opportunities for all Americans, which has disgraced Congress in recent weeks, makes Nero a piker.

He fiddled while Rome burned. But the reactionary clique which has been trying to destroy the Fair Employment Practice Committee by fair means or foul is doing its fiddling while half the world is aflame with war and while the welfare of American working people is being grossly neglected by Congress.

Cutbacks and layoffs are increasing daily. Take-home pay is being slashed by the elimination of overtime, and by downgrading, transfers and other reconversion factors that depress the whole wage structure.

Profit interests have been carefully protected by Congress, through a guarantee of "normal profits" through tax refunds for two years after the war. This, despite the fact that industrial profits have increased nearly four times since the war began in Europe, and reserves of $23 billion have been accumulated to cushion the profit-takers in the reconversion period.

But America's war workers have no such cushion to fall back on. Their savings are small or non-existent, and the present layoffs and cuts in take-home pay threaten to deprive them of the necessities of life.

The total figures of accumulated "savings" of which we hear so much are held by banks, insurance firms, large corporations or wealthy individuals, as CIO President Murray points out.

How close to the ragged edge are most workers, even with fulltime war employment, overtime and several members of the family working, is illustrated by a recent case study made by the United Steelworkers of America of the income and expenditures of steelworkers in Braddock, Rankin and North Braddock, Pa., during January, 1945.

This shows that the income of the average Braddock family amounted to $56.60 a week after taxes, while its weekly expenditures on living essentials amounted to $57.01.

If this family had had to depend solely on the earnings of the steelworker ($45.92 after taxes), it would have had a deficit of $11.09.

The only way the average Braddock family was able to get by and break approximately even was by supplementing the steelworker's wage with earnings of other members of the family, by taking in roomers, etc.

In other words, any cut whatever in the total income of such typical working class families means actual suffering, reduction of living standards below present low levels, and denial of the barest necessities.

Yet we are still cursed with a Little Steel formula that freezes wages and prevents increases to meet higher living costs and to maintain take-home pay. And Congress has hardly started the wheels turning to act on the emergency benefits of $25 a week for 26 weeks for which President Truman has called.

Meanwhile a willful minority is wasting the time of Congress filibustering against the American principle of equal job opportunities through the FEPC, which both major parties endorsed in the last elections.

On the credit side, however, is the present activity of progressive members of Congress in circulating a petition for revision of the national wage policy to permit wage adjustments which will not substantially affect the cost of living, and to eliminate substandard wages.

Congress has a clear duty to the American people to bring its influence to bear for immediate wage adjustments, to squelch the anti-FEPC filibuster, and to enact the special unemployment benefits to meet the present emergency before it recesses.

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

The following article, by the CIO General Counsel and his assistant, is the second on the anti-labor provisions of the proposed Federal Industrial Relations law, which would virtualy destroy the right to strike.

By LEE PRESSMAN and FRANK DONNER

EVEN more offensive is a second "unfair labor practice" applicable only to unions. This second provision makes it illegal to interfere with the functioning of management "by interrupting, disorganizing or delaying the performance of work by employes in order to compel the immediate adjustment of alleged grievances, or to compel other managerial actions or to prevent the enforcement of managerial directions or policies, or otherwise to hamper or embarrass an employer, his representatives or supervisory employes in exercising the normal and reasonable authority of management which is the essential to the fulfillment of management obligations to consumers, investors and workers, whose welfare depends upon the continuous, reliable and efficient production of goods and services."

This pious section not only makes a mockery of the right to strike but it is difficult to see how an employe could even express casual and spontaneous resentment against an employer without running afoul of the law.

Every time an employe—or his bargaining representative protested to an employer or a foreman over arbitrary conduct, an employer could file charges under the act.

Under this section an employer can always prevent any union action by a claim that it was an interference with management's prerogatives. Thus if a union claimed that there should be nine men on a furnace crew instead of seven and protested to the employer, that protest would be condemned by the statute as an unfair labor practice by the union.

This section states that even the mildest form of protest about so-called management prerogatives is unlawful. No grievance can legitimately arise under this section to protest against the speed up, against technological displacement of workers, against an employer's disregard of the safety of his men.

Three other portions of the bill do an equally effective job on labor organizations but in a more subtle way. One provision makes it illegal for a union to discriminate against an employer. This is a polite way of tearing from the hands of workers the weapon of the boycott.

This provision again opens up the grim picture of enormous financial recoveries by employers against labor organizations as in the Danbury Hatters case and invites employers to impoverish unions by suits for huge damages suffered because of boycotts.

Equally destructive is a provision in the bill which forbids employes inducing their fellows to join a labor organization by giving preferential treatment to members. A union, for example, under this section could not hold out the advantage of an insurance plan to non-members.

Along the same lines it is made an unfair labor practice for a union to refuse to meet with an employer whenever an employer requests a conference. Under this provision the following could readily occur:

A union engages in negotiations with an employer. Convinced that the employer is stalling it decides to call a strike.

An employer could convert the strike into an illegal act by the simple device of requesting a conference. Even if the union knew that a conference was futile it would nevertheless be required to permit the employer to stall some more or else be in violation of the law.

The drafters of this bill to enslave labor did not forget to put teeth into it. To this end the bill amends the NLRA, which authorizes the reinstatement of employes with back pay, and instead permits the Board to award damages to employers.

The section is also so broadly written that under it the Board would have no trouble in, for example, denying a union bargaining rights if it violated any of the oppressive provisions directed against unions. Moreover, the new crimes which this bill invents on the part of labor organizations can readily be punished not only by damages and the loss of bargaining rights but also by injunction.

(To Be Continued)

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux.....Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C.
Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 July 9, 1945 No. 28

FOR *YOU* AND *YOUR* FUTURE...

Labor, Agriculture, Business —

talk war and the waging of peace on the new NBC program "AMERICA UNITED"

• For the first time in history, the facilities of a national radio network have been made available at a regular period each week to major labor, agricultural and business organizations for co-operative programs—discussions of important objectives concerning you and your status under the war and post-war economy.

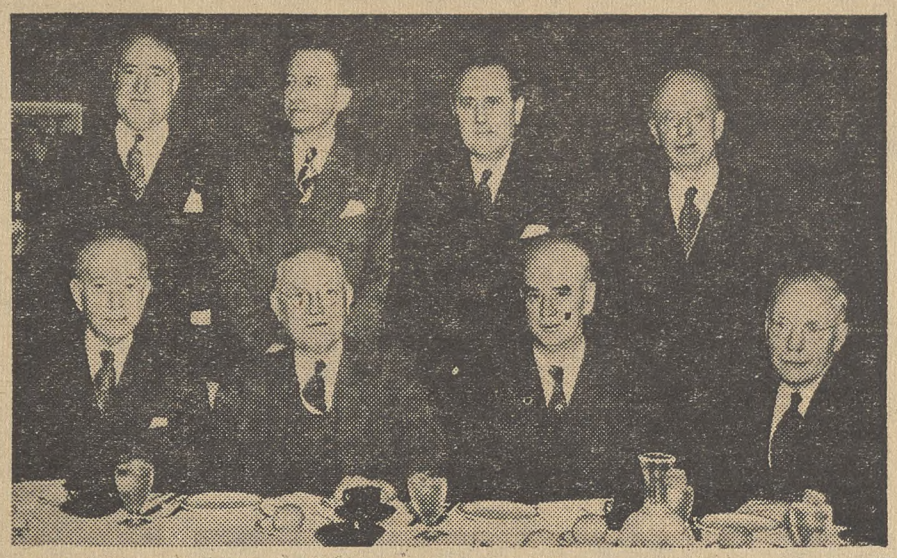
Result: throughout 1945, leaders representing the Big Three of the home-front participate in a significant NBC public service program, *America United.*

Leaders of the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange and the United States Chamber of Commerce choose subjects and programs broadcast every week.

Each of these groups carries tremendous responsibility for supplying the war effort. Each sponsors vital economic plans and philosophies. NBC welcomes this opportunity to aid these organizations in promoting increased co-operation—in providing greater enlightenment to millions of Americans.

* * *

Consult your newspaper for time of broadcast on your NBC station.



SUPERVISORS AND ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF "AMERICA UNITED"
Seated, left to right: Edward A. O'Neal, President, American Farm Bureau Federation; William Green, President, A. F. of L.; Philip Murray, President, C. I. O.; Albert S. Goss, Master of National Grange. Standing, Frank E. Mullen, Vice President and General Manager, NBC; Eric Johnston, President, U. S. Chamber of Commerce; Niles Trammell, President, NBC; Dr. James Rowland Angell, Public Service Counsellor, NBC.

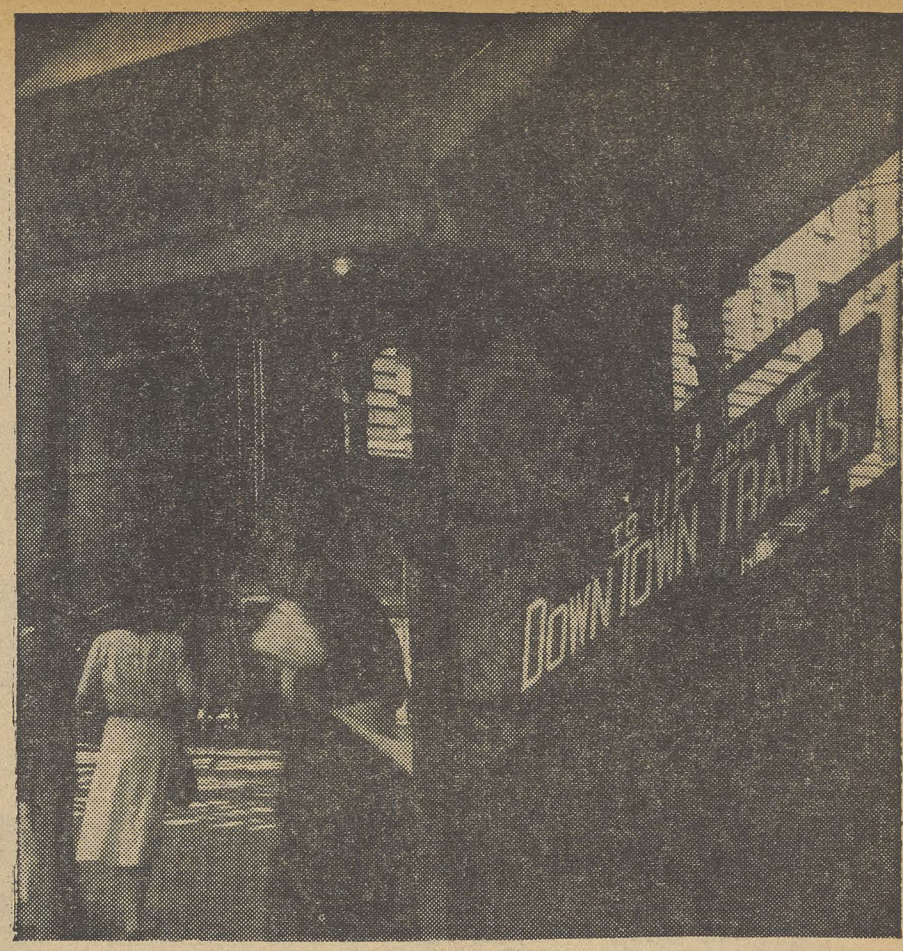
Hear these current programs on NBC: From July 8th through September 30th, weekly, "America United" broadcasts will be under supervision of the C. I. O.

National Broadcasting Company

America's No. 1 Network

A Service of Radio Corporation of America

1 The Bernard Pollingers of New York City are off for their Saturday morning shopping trip. Bernard, a member of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, has just taken the baby carriage out of the store, where it is usually parked; Shirley has brought down five-month-old Martin. Melvin is six years old.



2 They live at 4036 Third Ave., Bronx, N. Y., under the Third Ave. "L." They pay $36 a month for a tiny three-room apartment. "This whole section is nothing but a slum," says Bernard. "But it's the best we can get for our money. We need a lot more space but just can't afford it."

3 Be
cut
Shirley
we sim

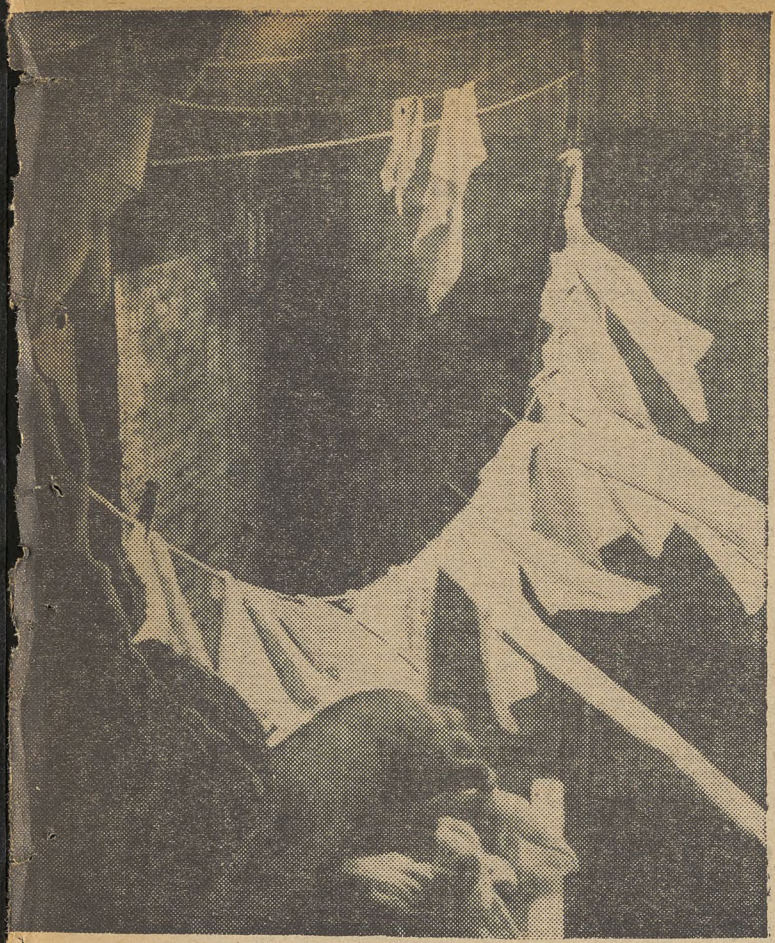
'Since They Took Our Sat

4 "We can't manage our emergencies," explains Shirley. "We had to go into debt for the baby. How I manage to pay $17 monthly to the Personal Finance Corp., I don't know. Sometimes I sit and think: How do I do it?"

5 Melvin sleeps on the sofa in the living room because the family's income isn't big enough for another bedroom. He can't go to bed until 10 at night when the whole family retires. Melvin skipped from 1a to 2a, but asked to be put back. "My head was going to explode," he explained. He wants to be a doctor.

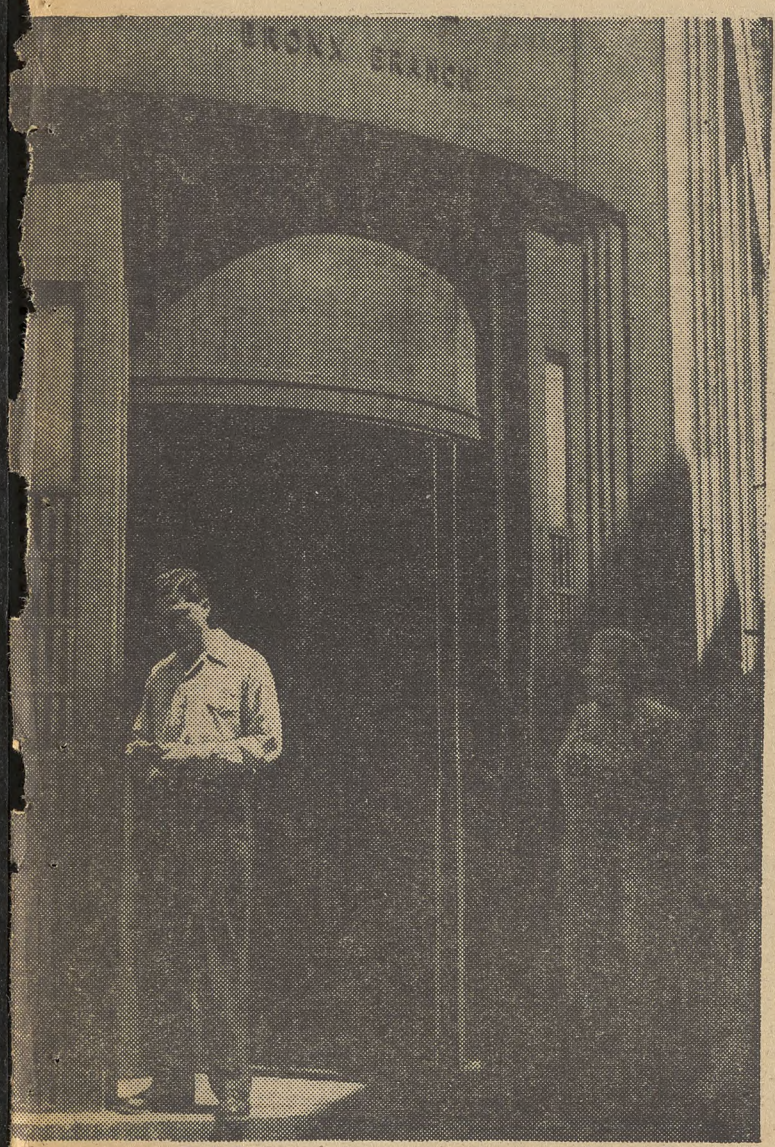
6 Bernard pays his monthly installment at the Finance Co. "It used to be a question of counting pennies," he said, "but we can't do that any more, they're meaningless. Three or $4 at the grocery doesn't do a thing. We just get along by borrowing and trying to pay back out of next week's pay."

7 Ber
cas
the doct
My wife



nard works at Presto Recording Corp. The hours were recently back from 55 to 50. This meant an $8 weekly cut in his pay. had to cut out the laundry and the diaper service. "When it rains ply have to hang the clothes all over the apartment," she says.

urdays Away'



nard had to cancel his 10% deductions for bonds. "I was just hing them in any way," he said. He cashed one in, now, to pay or's bills. "I have two left, and we'll need them for winter clothes. needs a coat, and so does the boy. Thing's are always coming up."

8 Presto Recording Corp. has won the Army and Navy E. They made radar parts and Signal Corps equipment. All employes were given a dinner-dance by the Company in honor of the occasion at New York's Astor Hotel. Bernard is telling his fellow workers from Local 430, CIO Electrical & Radio Workers that this will be the first time he and his wife could go out together since their big boy was born. "My mother is going to stay with the boys," he says. There are 325 employed at Presto. Two layoffs reduced the employment roll from 365; now they're cutting hours as war orders are ended.

Story by Helen Kay

Pictures by Al Puhn

WHEN your pay suffers a cutback, it becomes a business of robbing Peter to pay Paul.

"Where can we cut next?" asks Shirley, the wife of Bernard Pollinger, young electrical worker at the Presto Recording Corp., where hours were cut back from 55 to 50, eliminating work on Saturday with its time and a half. The net loss for the Pollingers is $8.25 weekly, or as Shirley puts it on a monthly basis: "Why it's my rent and my laundry they've taken, since they took Bernard's Saturdays away."

But it is more than that. The Pollinger budget hasn't been balanced during the whole of the war. What with prices eating into their food money, and emergencies eating up their bonds, the Pollinger's are headed toward reconversion with no savings, no bonds, nearly $300 worth of debts, and a cut operating budget.

Bernard works 50 hours a week, and with time and a half for overtime, he earns $60.50. His base is $1.10 an hour, a high from the 65c hourly rate he started with three years ago. Local 430 of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers has a contract which has steadily ungraded workers during the last three years. The base is $44 for a 40-hour work week.

Bernard's present salary is above the general average for industrial manufacturing. After deductions he takes home $54.70. Shirley allows him $10 for his breakfast, lunches, carfares, union dues, and incidentals. She spends $28 weekly on food and milk for the children. She puts $13 aside for rent, gas and electricity; $1 goes for hospitalization and insurance; $4 to repay a loan. That leaves them with a minus $1.30, without counting clothing, medical expenses or recreation.

"Why just in the last few months we had $55 worth of Doctor's bills, not counting the new baby," explained Bernard. "I had to have new glasses. I was suffering from eye strain and before we could determine the cause of my headaches, it cost me $25. The boy had a badly abscessed ear this spring. So bad in fact it was nearly a mastoid, and that cost $30.

"It's impossible to save anything on my present salary. I was getting bonds through the 10% plan, but I cut that out as soon as my hours were cut back. In fact, I was only cashing in the bonds anyway. You can't count pennies anymore, they're meaningless. Why you go down to the grocery store with three or four dollars and it doesn't do a thing."

The Pollinger's owe a relative $35. They had to borrow $250 at the Personal Finance Corp. to pay for the new baby. They are paying this off at the rate of $17 monthly, and will continue to pay through 1946. They've cashed in all their bonds, except two $50 ones, which they expect they'll have to use for winter clothes. "I don't have a coat," explained Shirley.

"Regardless of what he's earned, prices remaining the same and higher, we just can't have a budget. We find things always coming up. We pay $36 a month for this apartment. We are very crowded, four of us in three rooms. The baby sleeps with us, and the boy sleeps in the living room. He can never get to bed before 10 o'clock at night. We really need more space, but where can we get it? We can't pay more rent; we must pay less.

"How do I do it? Sometimes I sit all by myself and I think, how do I pay out on what he makes? But that's the way we go along, borrowing here and paying there."

Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

President S. H. Dalrymple of the United Rubber Workers, reports the following election victories: Samuel Bingham's Son Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., CIO 48, no union 10; Peters Mfg. Co., Wollastown, Mass., CIO 28, no union 1; U. S. Rubber Co. Synthetic Plant, Institute, W. Va., CIO 332, AFL 174, District 50, UMWA 48; Armstrong Rubber Co., Natchez, Miss., CIO 434, no union 228.

Walter H. Harris, CIO Reg. Dir., Chicago, reports: Crown Can Co., Chicago, USA-CIO 111, against 11; Cyclone Fence Division of American Steel & Wire Co., North Chicago, Ill., USA-CIO 54, against 4; Swift & Co., Piant Food Div., Calumet City, Ill., CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers 57, against 1.

CIO Sub-Reg. Director Michael Livoda, Denver, Colo., reports: at Kaiser Industry Plants, Denver, with 3700 employes entitled to vote, USA-CIO won twelve-to-one against No Union. Intl. Rep. John Monarch of the USA was in direct charge assisted by the CIO office and all International Representatives and active members of local unions in this area.

Wm. B. Taylor, Dir., Oil Workers Organizing Campaign, advises: Neches Butane Products Co., laboratory workers, Port Neches, Texas, CIO 35, against 17.

The CIO Regional Office in Indianapolis reports: Shell Oil Co., pipe line at Zionsville, Ind., CIO 56, Independent 35, no union 3. CIO Field Rep. Pete Markunas assisted in getting this group organized.

Meyer E. Stern, Director, Dist. 6, CIO Packinghouse Workers reports: Oca Co., N. Y., CIO 30, against 2.

George Brown, Dir. Org., IWA-CIO, reports: Shevlin Hixon Lumber Co., Bend, Oregon, CIO 430, AFL 90; Coos Bay Lumber Co., Coquille, Oregon, CIO 85, no union 44; C. M. Gooch Lumber Co., Vicksburg, Miss., CIO 7, AFL 6; IWA also certified at the B. C. Plywoods, Vancouver, B. C., 650 employes involved.

Ewald Sandner, CIO Reg. Dir., New Jersey, reports: Lambert Listerine Products, CIO Packinghouse Workers 45, no union 29. UPWA Rep. Meyer Stern was in charge. Celluplastic Corp., Newark, CIO Gas & Chemical Workers 110, Dist. 50, 71. This plant was under contract for three years with the ILGWU. Previous to the election the ILGWU turned over its contract to Dist. 50 and advised shop stewards to cooperate with Dist. 50. Rep. William Ross of the UGCCWA was in charge. Adam Black Co., Jersey City, CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, 86 AFL 11. UGCCWA Rep. Jerry Mullica was in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. E. B. Pugh reports: Sylvania Corp., Fredericksburg, Va., CIO Textile Workers Union 800, no union 558. About a year ago an election went "no union" due to a vicious company campaign. Credit is due Organizers Virginia Doyle, Peck, Jay and TWUA Reg. Dir. Boyd Payton, who was in charge.

The Paper Workers Organizing Committee held a staff and education meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, last week. Speakers were Kermit Eby, director, CIO Research and Education Department; President R. J. Thomas of the UAW-CIO and Vice President of the CIO; Helen Blanchard, Organizing Director, CIO Women's Auxiliaries; G. Geo. DeNucci, CIO Regional Director in Columbus and Secretary, Ohio CIO Council; Delmond Garst, CIO Member on NWLB; Ted Silvey, chairman, CIO Reconversion Committee; Walter Tagg, Director, Region 8, NLRB, and others.

The conference dealt with the many problems of concern to the members of the PWOC-CIO, as well as CIO members in general. The officers of the organization reported on administrative bookkeeping, organizing, publicity, and other matters.

URWA Pres. S. H. Dalrymple and the writer addressed a banquet attended by many representatives of CIO and its affiliates and others. The meeting was proclaimed a huge success.

We are receiving many favorable reports from our regional directors on conferences they have called of international representatives and heads of Councils for the purpose of activizing our membership and the public in support of the CIO's program for: (1) revision of the Little Steel Formula; (2) support for President Truman's message to Congress on unemployment insurance; (3) a guaranteed annual wage. All these objectives are in the interest of the war effort and an economy based upon jobs for all.

Express your opinions on these subjects by writing or wiring the President of the United States, Fred Vinson, Director of War Mobilization; William H. Davis, Director of Economic Stabilization, and public members of the NWLB.

Keep up the good work—Keep up the campaigns to organize the unorganized. The Nation needs the CIO!

Guild Re-Elects Murray

Pres. Milton Murray and Exec. Vice-Pres. Sam B. Eubanks were re-elected without opposition at the recent annual convention of the American Newspaper Guild held at St. Paul, Minn. Number of delegates was limited to 50, due to wartime travel restrictions.

A contest for the office of secretary-treasurer between William Rodgers, incumbent, and Charles Whipple of Boston, will be decided by a referendum.

The convention elected the following administration slate of vice-presidents at large: Dorothy Rockwell, pres., Washington Guild; Floyd Healy, San Francisco-Oakland; Joseph Collis, Wilkes-Barre; Gervase Love, Philadelphia, and Chandler Forman, Chicago.

Elected as regional vice-presidents were George A. Harris, Boston; W. A. Copeland, Memphis; Ralph Novak, Detroit; George Hutchinson, Los Angeles, and John T. McManus, New York.

Delegates went on record as opposed to the Ball-Burton-Hatch labor legislation bill, but voted down resolutions sponsored by the New York local urging that the United States break relations with Spain and Argentina, and calling on Pres. Truman to follow the foreign policy of the late Pres. Roosevelt.

A resolution calling for a renewal of the no-strike pledge was tabled on a roll call vote, 200 to 84.

NMU Parley Acts On Big Job Ahead

By LEO HUBERMAN

Setting their sights on "the big job ahead," delegates to the Fifth Biennial Convention of the National Maritime Union held this week in New York, reaffirmed unanimously their no-strike pledge until "the final defeat of Japan" and outlined a vigorous program for winning an adequate wage to stave off a sharp cut in wages as a result of a scheduled bonus cut July 15.

Some 300 delegates, representing 90,000 CIO Seamen, who have "kept 'em sailing" throughout the course of the war without a single ship delay, declared their desire to make their full contribution to speedy victory, while devising every method, "short of strike," to achieve a proper wage.

Voting a program that would utilize every avenue of public expression, demonstrations, delegations, political action, public appeals, and publicity, first hand evidence was given to the delegates that the American public would fully back up its Merchant Seamen in their efforts to win a decent living wage.

Reporting on action taken in Washington a few days prior to the convention, the NMU negotiating committee revealed that 75 Congressmen and 10 Senators, including Senate and House majority leaders, had signed a petition calling upon Pres. Truman to stop the bonus cut until the War Labor Board acts upon the union's case.

The committee also succeeded in drastically cutting WLB red tape, shortening the time that will be taken to handle the case by two-thirds. NMU is asking for the establishment of the WLB minimum for Merchant Seaman. The case will go direct to the full Board, without wasting time in panel hearings.

Warm praise was paid to CIO Pres. Philip Murray and General Counsel Lee Pressman for the aid given to the NMU efforts.

NMU Pres. Joseph Curran, a CIO vice-president, stressed the importance of the union's wage program being linked up with similar campaigns by all other CIO unions. Guest speakers at the convention included CIO-PAC Chairman Sidney Hillman, Coast Guard Admiral R. R. Waesche and Sec.-Treas., Saul Mills of the New York CIO council.

Hillman, who was voted an honorary membership in NMU, which he termed "one of the proudest moments of his life," highlighted the need of labor's political action on the community level in 1945 and the need of "more than a little better than this" in the decisive 1946 Congressional elections.

The convention also denounced Sen. Bilbo for his disgraceful filibuster against an FEPC, urged full participation in the World Trade Union movement and full mobilization of the country behind the World Security Charter.

Around the U.S. With CIO

Packinghouse Union

A $30,000,000 back pay award, involving some 125,000 members of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers employed by the Morrell and Big Four meat packing companies, Armour, Swift, Cudahy and Wilson, has been cleared by the Office of Economic Stabilization, and is to be put into effect immediately.

The pay adjustment was made on the basis of "fringe" issues, involving time spent changing clothes, furnishing of clothes and tools, etc., as well as the elimination of intra-plant and inter-plant inequalities. It is retroactive in most cases to Aug. 11, 1943.

Paper Workers

Plans for speeding up the organizing drive in the paper industry and a demand for revision of the national wage policy were made by the Paper Workers Organizing Committee at an executive board meeting and two-day staff conference held in Cleveland, June 28-30. Area conferences will be held later.

This was the first such conference to be held by PWOC. It was attended by PWOC staff members, CIO regional directors and representatives and national CIO leaders. CIO Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood, who is the PWOC's chairman, presided at the conference and was also featured speaker at a banquet attended by local CIO leaders, ministers, educators and government representatives.

Other banquet speakers included Pres. R. J. Thomas, United Auto Workers; Pres. Sherman Dalrymple, Rubber Workers; PWOC Director Walter Smethurst and Asst. Director Frank Grasso. PWOC Sec. - Treas. Harry D. Sayre was toastmaster.

Kermit Eby, National CIO director of education and research, in a speech at the conference said that the CIO is the greatest educational and moral force in the country. G. George De Nucci, secretary of the Ohio CIO Council, spoke on state legislation and public relations and Helen Blanchard, organization director for the CIO Women's Auxiliaries, talked on women in industry.

Ted Silvey, chairman of the CIO Veterans Committee, spoke on veterans' problems and Nat Goldfinger, PWOC editor, led a discussion on the role of the PWOC paper.

Longshoremen

The Intl. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union has "a key part to play in the program of speeding victory in the Pacific," the ILWU executive board declared in a resolution on support of the war effort passed at a three-day meeting held last week in Seattle.

"Now even more than in past months must we make positive that in no part of any operation where our members are engaged can we allow any act or policy of ours adversely to affect the flow of men and supplies to the remaining war fronts," the board stated.

The resolution reaffirmed the union's wartime no-strike pledge and its determination to work with our government, our Army and Navy, and our employers to find constructive solutions to production and manpower problems, and to strain existing supply facilities to the utmost in the interest of the war effort."

The union will work with those American employers who "uphold the right of organized labor to exist as a part of American democracy," but will fight those "who seek to undermine labor and take away its gains" with all the weapons at its command, the resolution declared.

Furriers

Three top officials of the New York Furriers Joint Council who ran for re-election unopposed on a rank-and-file slate were overwhelmingly elected last week. They are Irving Potash, manager, who received 6,157 votes; Joseph Winogradsky, asst. manager, 5,379 votes; and Harry Begoon, secretary-treasurer, 5,346 votes.

The 15 business agents also elected were likewise endorsed by the Rank-and-File Furriers. Jack Schneider headed the slate with a vote of 5,083. With the exception of two, the business agents were all incumbents. Morris Breecher and Sol Oaklander were the newly elected agents.

The winning candidates were endorsed by several hundred shop chairmen and ran on the record of the administration for the past ten years, since unity was achieved in the Furriers' Union, states the N. Y. Joint Council.

Set-Back For Avery

U. S. Army authorities operating Montgomery Ward properties have notified the CIO's Montgomery Ward Organizing Committee that Natl. War Labor Board directives including payment of back wages that will total $1,342,000 have been put into effect.

The Army has also placed in operation dues checkoff and maintenance of union membership on behalf of the CIO United Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employes. Plants affected are in Chicago, Detroit, Denver and Jamaica, L. I.

The action, announced by Maj. Gen. Joseph W. Byron, War Dept. representative now conducting the business, followed refusal of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals to grant the company an injunction staying execution of the directives pending appeal of Sewell Avery, company president, to the U. S. Supreme Court from the June 8 decision upholding government seizure of the plants.

Auxiliaries Do Real Job Keeping Tab on Congress

By ELEANOR FOWLER
Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Auxiliaries

AUXILIARY representatives came to Washington with five of the state delegations that visited Congressmen and Senators on price control during June. They made a real impression, too.

Five UAW-CIO Auxiliary members came in from Michigan and heard Catherine Gelles, their national secretary-treasurer, testify at the House Banking and Currency Committee hearings. The men in the delegation thought that what these had to say was so important that they called on them to speak first when they all met together with the Michigan Congressmen.

Elizabeth Thomas of UE represented the auxiliaries in the big Ohio delegation. Olive McKissock from Shipyard Auxiliary Local 1 spoke for the housewives when New Jersey delegates called on Representative Wolverton. A representative of the new Transport Auxiliary to Local 101 was one of the New Yorkers who jammed the House Labor Committee Room the day the Committee to Protect the Consumer was revived.

Five Philadelphia auxiliary women—three from NMU and two from the Federal Workers—came with over 100 delegates from Pennsylvania. They brought petitions with 5000 signatures which Janice Shaeffer of the Federal Workers presented at the meeting with the entire Pennsylvania Congressional delegation.

Janice has written me something about how she felt when they left Washington. She says:

"As we were boarding our train to go home, we passed by a hospital train loaded with wounded. The boys were smiling and waving. We smiled and waved, even though our hearts were heavy with sadness for them. I wondered about my husband, who is in Germany, and our son, who today reached the age of three.

"But I did not say goodbye to Washington. I hope to return. Today I've read that Price Control is being extended for another year. But I know there is much more legislation upon which we must act. And now I know what all of us women can and must do, if we want that new world for our children and ourselves."

Janice is right. The fight to extend the price control act is over for the moment but there are many other issues on which we must work.

The House of Representatives will probably recess soon. Then we won't need to worry about the train fare to Washington to see our Congressmen. We can organize delegations to see them at home. And there is no more important job for a CIO auxiliary than to help its members get acquainted with the Congressman who represents them so that they can tell him week after week, at home or in Washington, what they expect of him.

Where Bond $'s Go

For the Iwo Jima attack, the investment in the naval forces initially engaged was: Ships, $5,600,000,000; aircraft, supplies, equipment and personnel, $700,000,000; total, $6,300,000,000, which is more than double the total expenditures of the U. S. Navy in World War I. These figures are supplied by the Navy to show the need for extra war bond buying.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

44 Years of Know-how

in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee. 20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

PAPER WORKERS LOCAL 356 UNION MADE CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

LET MILPRINT FURNISH YOUR

CIO STATIONERY

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES

MILPRINT, Inc.

431 WEST FLORIDA STREET
MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN

Over 750 CIO *Employees*

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Buy War Bonds

L. J. IMBER CO. QUALITY PRODUCTS

Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED
BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED
BUTTONS AND TABS

FOR
UNION DUES MEMBERSHIP EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS ADVERTISING LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No Charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES

New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman, 37 E. 14th St., New York, N. Y. Algonquin 4-3356
Detroit Representative: Herbert E. Lennig, 6432 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich. TRinity 1-4600

L. J. IMBER CO. 1725-41 W. North Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

Pamphlet Review

Tell Your Troubles To a CIO Counsellor

Interest in Union Counselling, the CIO's new service set up to aid union members with troublesome outside-the-plant problems, is spreading rapidly. What this counselling system is, how it started, and how it works, is described in an illustrated pamphlet issued by the National CIO War Relief Committee.

Some of the problems tackled under the Union Counselling program are housing, child-care, legal assistance, emergency relief, unemployment compensation and old-age assistance, medical care, veterans' rights under the GI Bill, priorities and other difficulties workers meet in their daily lives.

First step in the functioning of the program is a training class for selected rank-and-file workers to prepare key members in the shops as official CIO counsellors. These trained counsellors operate on the job much as union shop stewards do except that they handle out-plant problems instead of job grievances or questions to be taken up with plant-management. They receive no salary.

The training course consists of from six to twelve two-hour weekly sessions under the guidance of specialists in the field of social work.

The CIO union counselling program is sponsored by the National CIO War Relief Committee in cooperation with the Department of Education & Research and the Industrial Union Council Department of the National CIO.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray in a foreward endorsing the Union Counselling program, says: "CIO service to its members cannot stop at the plant gate—either now when it is our obligation to lift the burden of hardships imposed by wartime living or later when it will be our responsibility to help CIO members meet the changing life of peace-time. The sooner we develop the union counselling program, the better able will we be to give workers and their families their rightful place in the full life of their communities."

John Brophy, director of Industrial Union Councils, through whose department the program functions, states: "Union counselling will be increasingly important as our servicemen return and need help in getting mustering-out pay, pensions, retraining, and rehabilitation—and as our own members must meet the changing living conditions which will accompany reconversion from war to peace employment."

Union counselling can't pull a rabbit out of a hat, or achieve miracles overnight, warns the pamphlet.

Union Counselling, published by National CIO War Relief Committee, 1776 Broadway, New York 19, New York.

Labor Education

Michigan, Ohio CIO Schools Offer Summer Courses

Two summer schools sponsored by CIO State Councils are scheduled to open August 12. The Michigan CIO Council's Leadership Training Institute will be held at Camp Chief Noonday, Hatsings, Mich., Aug. 12-Sept. 9, and the Ohio CIO Council Summer School will be at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, Aug. 12-18.

The four-week institute in Michigan is being run by the Michigan CIO Council Education Dept. in cooperation with experienced labor educators. Joseph Kowalski, education consultant for the State Council, is director of the Institute.

"This year with cutbacks and unemployment facing all our local unions," states the Education Dept., "the need for responsible trained union leaders on all levels is imperative."

Courses scheduled for the Leadership Training Institute include: Union Counselling and Labor Journalism, Aug. 12-18.

Educational Leadership, Aug. 19-25.

Collective Bargaining and Grievance Procedure, Aug. 28-Sept. 1.

Labor Union Administration and Political Action, Labor Laws and Legislation, Sept. 2-8.

In addition a special course in Teacher Training in Workers Education will be conducted each week, together with courses in public speaking, Parliamentary Law and Labor History.

Other special courses such as the Role of the Ladies Auxiliary and Consumers Economics will also be given for the wives of students if requested.

Camp Chief Noonday where the Michigan CIO Institute will be held is located on 4,000 acres of beautiful, rolling, hilly ground with a beach and swimming facilities at the camp site. It is owned by the State Dept. of Conservation.

OHIO SCHOOL

The summer school of the Ohio CIO Council will have exclusive use of the Antioch College dormitory and the run of the campus for its one-week session. CIO and PAC leaders throughout the state are invited to attend. As the number who can be accommodated is limited, the Ohio Council urges those who wish to enroll to get their applications in as soon as possible. Deadline is July 30.

The cost for the week is $35 per person, which includes room and board and use of the recreation facilities. Many CIO locals and councils are selecting students to go to the school, paying them for lost time.

Join World Labor Group, Urges AFL Official

A ringing challenge to the American Federation of Labor to end its "ostrich policy and join hands with the workers of the rest of the world" is sounded in a pamphlet issued by the District 6 Council, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers, an AFL affiliate.

"The AFL and One World of Labor," written by Courtney Ward, secretary-treasurer of the Council, is the report of an observer at the World Trade Union Conference held in London last February, made to his union.

"After what I saw in London, I am convinced that the newly formed World Federation of Trade Unions is both a necessary and a desirable organization," Ward writes.

"I am further convinced that the AFL will eventually agree with this view and affiliate with the new body. I can see no other way for the Federation to make itself effectively felt in the international councils of the labor movement and exercise its proper influence over the great events that are today shaping a new world."

Heartily endorsing the program drawn up at the World Labor Conference which he says contains things every American worker wants, Ward declares that he fails "to see how the AFL Executive Council can oppose any part of it."

Resolutions passed by AFL unions make "a pile of documentary evidence as tall as a mountain," says Ward, "that whatever the attitude of the Executive Council, the membership of the AFL is overwhelmingly in favor of international labor cooperation."

Ward urges AFL members to get their locals and councils to go on record for AFL participation in the World Trade Union Federation meeting to be held in Paris next September, "If you feel, as we do, that we must end this ostrich policy and join hands with the workers of the rest of the world."

The AFL and One World of Labor, by Courtney Ward, Dist. Council 6, Brotherhood of Painters, 1226 Ontario St., Cleveland 13, Ohio. Price 5c a copy.

The ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY TROUBLE SHOOTER

Art by Mort Meskin
Story by Cole-Greene

COPYRIGHT NATL. CIO NEWS 1945

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

Produced for the CIO NEWS by ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, Inc.

Washington Guide

Unfinished Business

For the past three weeks or more, Congress has been in a great tearing rush to finish up the most pressing of its business and get home for a summer vacation.

Thus we hear talk in Washington of holding a quick debate and vote on the UNCIO charter, cleaning up the last of the appropriations tangles, and scramming out of a hot capital back to a cooler and pleasanter constituency.

If Congress does this, there'll be quite a list of items on the unfinished business agenda that its members should be asked about when they do get home.

Chief on this list is FEPC. As the **Washington Guide** is written, funds to carry on the present FEPC were still being denied in a House-Senate runaround—by means of filibuster in the Senate and sabotage in the House Rules Committee. Meantime, bills to make FEPC permanent are kept locked up in both houses.

Ask your man when he gets home what he did on FEPC, why the filibuster was permitted, why the House Rules were allowed to block the people's will against discrimination.

Then ask your man (not forgetting that you have two Senators as well as one Representative) why the stall on emergency unemployment compensation. This measure, proposed by President Truman and backed by CIO, would provide some cushion (up to $25 for 26 weeks) against climbing unemployment.

To date (July 6) nothing has been done on this issue—no bill has been put in the hopper. The snag is said to be the attitude of Chairman Doughton (D. N. C.) of the House Ways and Means Committee. Doughton is one of the Administration's key men in the House.

Then there's the matter of the Lea rider on the War Labor Board appropriation bill, which in turn is part of the war agencies fund bill.

The Lea rider sets a dangerous precedent in denying WLB help to 1,500,000 food processing workers. If retained, it would promote strikes, interrupt food production. The precedent could be extended to cover other workers.

The Lea rider, in fact, was tried in the NLRB appropriation, but was beaten back there. It will be tried again.

On NLRB funds, Congress cut over $200,000 from the final appropriation. Original House cut was $400,000. The Senate and House conference restored $189,000, which

(Continued in Next Column)

Unfinished

(Continued from Column 1)

still leaves a serious slash in the total of $3,000,000 for enforcement of the Wagner Act.

Both Senate and House left the Frey rider in, once again sanctifying company union contracts.

Congress's mid-summer record on S 380, the full employment bill, is totally negative. Though the bill is in, no hearings have been held yet.

Similarly, there's been no progress on amendments to the Social Security Act introduced by Sens. Wagner (D. N. Y.) and Murray (D. Mont.) and Rep. Dingell (D. Mich.).

CIO has been supporting these amendments since they were first discussed over a year ago.

Progress on the Missouri Valley Authority project (S 555) has been almost as slow. By a series of parliamentary maneuvers, opponents of the MVA plan for postwar jobs and farm lands got the bill routed to three Senate Committees, one of which (Commerce) has already given it an adverse report.

Ask your two Senators—and your Representatives — what they've been doing to help this postwar employment plan along.

* * *

And so on. This is not the complete list of unfinished business facing Congress at recess time. It's enough, however, to put on your question list when you welcome your elected representatives back home.

Record Votes

Despite the long list of unfinished business on the Congressional agenda printed in the adjoining column, Congress has voted on a number of important issues during the session now heading into a summer recess.

Here are three record votes that you might check with your Congressman when he comes home.

While you're checking, remember that the record vote, though a key to your man's action on the final test, is not the whole story.

Also to be considered are his actions on committees, his attitude towards amendments, riders, etc., that don't always reach the floor where a record vote is possible, his speeches, reception of delegations, and the like.

PRICE CONTROL: Two strategic House record votes were taken on renewal of the price control act. One was on the Jenkins (R. O.) amendment (taking food price control from OPA), the other on the Dirksen (R. Ill.) court review plan. **(See CIO NEWS of July 2.**

RECIPROCAL TRADE: Key House record vote on renewal of the reciprocal agreements renewal act was on a motion by Rep. Knutson (R. Minn.) to recommit — which would have killed the bill. **See CIO NEWS of June 4.**

These are three key record votes. Watch for others that may come up between now and the recess — CIO NEWS will carry them.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

A quick tabulation of bills now before Congress.

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Ball, Burton, Hatch (S 1171)	Wipes out Wagner Act; outlaws closed shop; imposes compulsory arbitration.	Senate Labor and Education Committee; anti-labor agitation for quick hearings and vote.	Urge your Senators to oppose all such attacks on labor laws.
FEPC (S 101; HR 2232) and funds.	Bills make FEPC permanent; funds needed to carry on present FEPC.	Funds in House-Senate runaround. Bills stalled in both House and Senate.	Watch daily papers; keep wiring support of bills and funds.
Bretton Woods (S 540)	Aids postwar jobs by stabilizing world currency, helping reconstruction.	Passed House; reported out of Senate Banking Currency; action likely this week.	Watch daily papers; wire Senators if floor fight develops.
Missouri Valley Authority. (S 555, HR 2203)	Provides flood, erosion control, new farms, jobs in nine states; helps postwar jobs in all U. S.	Senate Irrigation & Reclamation Committee.	Urge favorable report; early action to stem unemployment.
Lea rider to WLB funds.	Removes WLB jurisdiction from 1,500,000 food processing workers. Promotes strikes, cuts food production. Principle can be extended to all other workers.	Passed once, then rejected, now in again. Seesaw between House and Senate.	Wire Representative and Senators to reject.

(Note: Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Coming Up— Issues to Watch

BRETTON WOODS: Having lost out in the House, anti-United Nations leaders are taking the fight against the Bretton Woods world trade agreement to the Senate.

Heard before the Banking and Currency Committee were such men as Merwin K. Hart, pro-fascist of New York. Hart's opposition is simple—he regards the whole thing as a "Soviet plot."

More subtle are the big bankers, who pleaded for delay on consideration of the International Fund aspect of the agreement.

Sen. Taft (R. O.) will lead the fight on the floor.

* * *

DIES NOT DEAD: Though Martin Dies is politically dead, his spirit lives on in Congress. Rep. Rankin (D. Miss.) has announced a new witch hunt directed at Hollywood, where he says there's a subversive conspiracy of worldwide dimensions.

Rankin, one of the shrewdest men in Congress, is perfectly aware, of course, that no conspiracy exists in Hollywood or anywhere else. But he's also aware that Hollywood makes good newspaper copy.

And the newspapers, who used to piously denounce Dies for his methods (but never for his motives), will oblige Rankin with all the publicity he wants.

* * *

JOBS FOR ALL: There'll be no action this summer on S 380, the jobs for all bill. Hearings may start, but will be only a formal opening, with real discussion waiting until the fall.

Meanwhile, unemployment is increasing rapidly, with 60,000 out of jobs in Detroit today. According to Labor Research Assn., total unemployed may reach eight to 10 million by late 1946 or early 1947.

* * *

PRICE CONTROL PAYOFF: Price control through OPA, even with all its weaknesses, has saved taxpayers about $80 billion they would otherwise have paid in inflated war costs. Lack of control in World War I added $13.5 billion to taxpayers' burden.

Price control pays off. Remember this the next time the Republicans organize an all out offensive against it.

* * *

GUIDEPOSTS . . . Congressmen are already drawing the first half of their $2,500 "expense" money . . . CIO stands for a real raise for them . . . also wants them to sign the wage petition to President Truman . . . as Philip Murray points out, the wage issue has to be won by the rank and file, can't be won by CIO leaders acting alone in Washington . . . if you've received your questionnaire on Washington Guide, please send it in . . . we want to know what you think of us . . .

WASHINGTON GUIDE
Published by CIO Legislative Dept.
PHILIP MURRAY, President
NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary
Editorial Committee
John Edelman **Robert K. Lamb**
C. W. Fowler **Irving Richter**

The CIO NEWS

Weekly Publication
Of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 29 — 82 — July 16, 1945

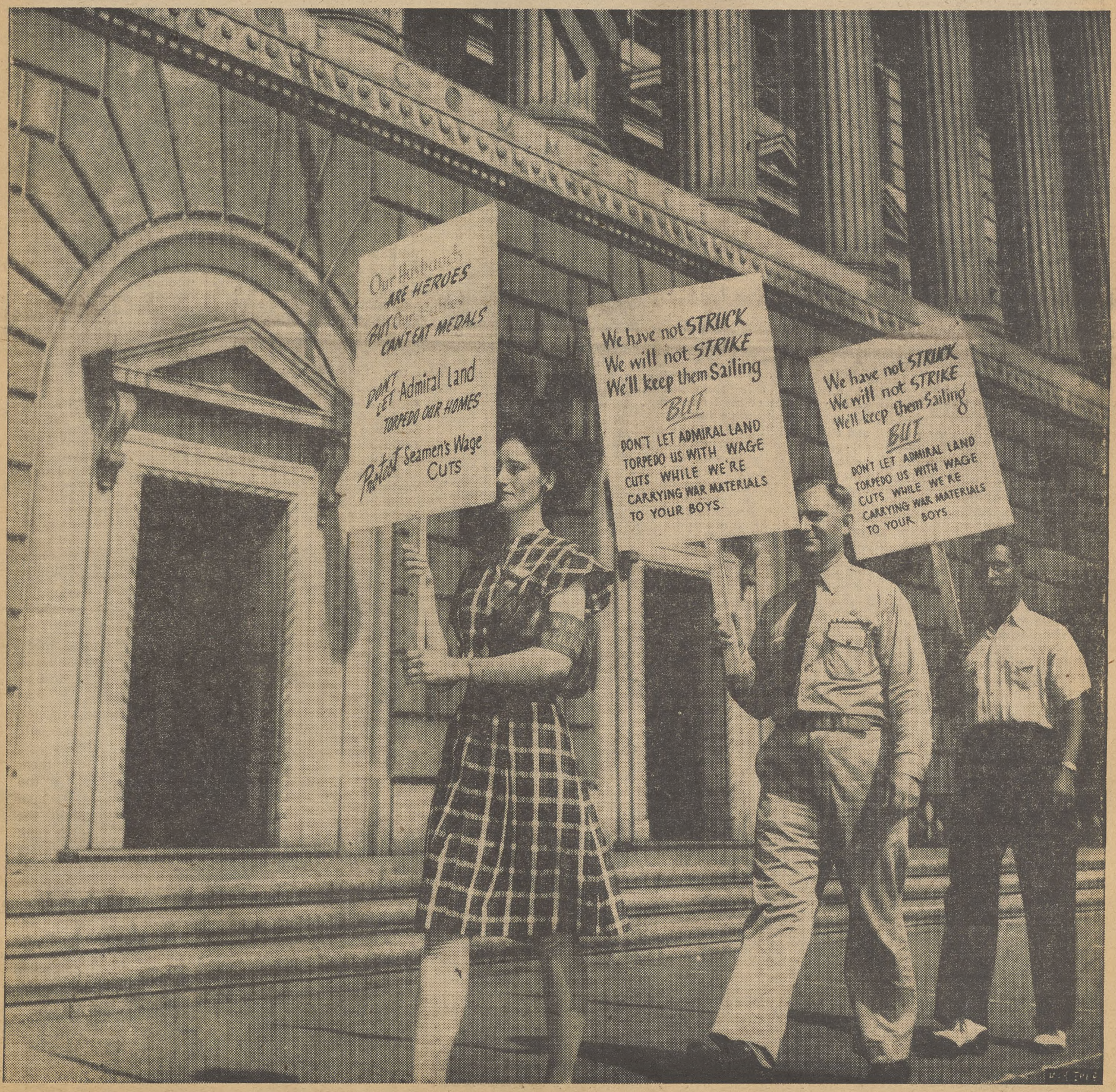
National Edition

Five thousand merchant seamen have given their lives to help win the war. This week Admiral Emory S. Land, U. S. War Shipping Administrator, helped Director of Economic Stabilization William H. Davis torpedo thousands of others. At issue was a cut in seamen's wages. Land OKed and Davis refused to review a slash in wartime bonuses, taking effect July 15.

The CIO Natl. Maritime Union had asked for delay, pending War Labor Board consideration of a wage boost request. NMU members, many of them veterans of bombing and torpedoings, and their wives picketed WSA offices throughout the nation, as (below) in Washington, D. C.

They pointed out that an able seaman gets only 42 cents an hour while a shoreside rigger gets $1.11; a ship's carpenter gets 47 cents an hour while a shoreside carpenter gets $1.17; and a ship's messman gets 36 cents an hour while a shoreside dishwasher gets 63 cents. They will ask the WLB, at public hearings scheduled for July 19 and 20, for a minimum 55-cents-an-hour wage—$37.40 for a 56-hour week with time and a half for overtime after 40 hours.

—Harris & Ewing Photo



Vet Snubbed By Rankin, Arrested

REP. JOHN E. RANKIN wrote the first chapter of a Mississippi Edition of Emily Post this week. The peppery, white-haired, 63-year-old polltax Congressman, whose face looks somewhat like a crab apple, not only refused to listen to a World War II veteran but had him arrested and accused him of being "insane." The veteran simply wanted to talk to Rankin about pending legislation.

The recipient of such courtesy from a man who has held grimly on through 13 terms of Congress was Reuben Schafer, 41-09 12th St., Long Island City, N. Y. Schafer, who has been honorably discharged from the infantry, served three and a half years in the Army and participated in the invasion of Oran and Tunisia.

Schafer wanted to talk to Rankin, who heads the House Veterans Committee, about legislation which would exempt veterans from union shop contracts and would in effect encourage employers to pit them against union members.

He waited two hours to try to make a statement to the committee, but was given the brush-off by a secretary, on Rankin's orders. Then he attempted to talk to the polltaxer when Rankin emerged from the committee room. He was told to "get out of here—this is private property."

"I'm taking care of veterans' legislation, not you," barked Rankin, in answer to Schafer's request for a polite conversation on the issue.

When Schafer replied that this was America and that pushing people around like that was OK only in Nazi Germany, Rankin called the cops, and told them to "take this man away—he's insane."

Shortly afterwards, Schafer was released, and left for New York wiser about the way of polltax Congressmen in general and John E. Rankin in particular.

REUBEN SCHAFER
Tangled With Labor Baiter

Willow Run---What to Do With It

UAW-CIO Local 50 has a plan. The fabulously expensive Willow Run bomber plant can be used for the nation's military deployment problem, for railroad equipment and housing. It answers Henry Ford's statement that Willow Run can be considered expendable.

The plan was drafted by Walter P. Ruther, vice president of the union who declared that use of former wartime facilities under the proposal would provide a minimum of six million jobs.

Using mass production techniques, Willow Run, integrated with government - owned war plants, can:

Turn out rolling stock which will make posible the speedy deployment of our armed forces from the European to the Pacific Theatres of War.

Produce sufficient rolling stock to modernize completely the nation's railroads, and sharply reduce freight costs (the new rolling stock would be made largely of aluminum, thus permitting greater supplies of steel for the reconverting automobile industry and other civilian industries).

Produce modern and durable homes, fully equipped with current improvements at a cost of approximately $3,000 per home.

Mr. Rankin, Please Note

THE first B-29 crewman to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor is Staff Sgt. Henry Eugene Erwin of Bessemer, Ala., member of the CIO United Steelworkers. The nation's highest award was presented at Northington Genl. Hospital, in Tuscaloosa, Ala., with the sergeant's commanding officer and fellow crewmen, whose lives he saved, looking on.

In a roaring Superfortress Bomber high over Japan, radio operator Erwin was assigned the extra duty of dropping phosphorus smoke bombs.

One of the bombs proved faulty, exploded, and shot back into the plane, striking Erwin in the face. Smoke from the burning bomb obscured the pilot's vision. The plane went into a dive.

STAFF SGT. ERWIN
Wins Highest Honor

In a split-second decision, Erwin grasped the burning bomb between his foream and body, stumbled forward to the smoke-filled pilot's compartment, located a window and threw the bomb out. By then Sergeant Erwin's body was completely aflame, and he fell back upon the floor.

The smoke cleared just in time. The pilot pulled the plane out of its dive at 300 feet, and returned to his base without further trouble.

The 24-year-old airman was returned to this country on May 10. He is recovering from severe burns.

FEPC Wins $250,000 Vote Compromise

A week-long struggle to preserve the Fair Employment Practice Committee from its polltax enemies ended this week with a compromise giving the agency $250,000 to last until June, 1946.

This represented a retreat from the original $500,000 asked by the Budget Bureau, but a real victory over the earlier scheme to kill the entire agency and a later plan to give it $250,000 to wind up work.

As the situation stands now, the House by a non-record vote of 188 to 116 defeated the amendment by Rep. Colmer (D., Miss.) to kill the agency. As The CIO NEWS went to press, this action was set for endorsement in a House-Senate conference.

Strategy of the pro-FEPC forces, led by Reps. Vito Marcantonio (ALP, N. Y.), George Bender (R., O.) and Emmanuel Celler (D., N. Y.), was to make points of order against other war agency appropriations included in the over-all funds bill with FEPC until its appropriation was restored.

One of the chief threats to success in the FEPC issue was absenteeism by pro-FEPC Congressmen, particularly those from nearby New York, Pennsylvania and other industrial states. This was overcome, however, in time for the vote of July 12. Republican leadership, though officially on record for FEPC, did not play too active a part in the fight.

Jobless Pay Bill Up; Action Needed Now

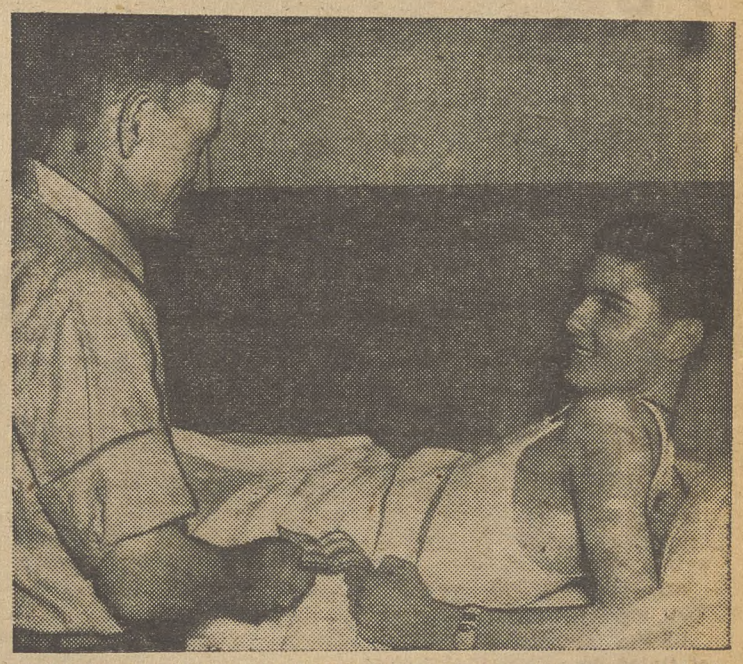
AFTER almost two months since President Truman's first request, a bill (HR 3736) was put in the hopper this week providing for unemployment compensation of up to $25 a week for 26 weeks. It was sent to the House Ways and Means Committee, whose chairman is Rep. Doughton (D., N. C.).

Under the mechanism of the bill, states will have to agree to accept Federal payment to make up the difference between their maximum benefits and the $25 figure set by Truman and endorsed by the CIO. Merchant seamen and officers and Federal workers are included in the bill.

The bill also has a clause holding up its operation until the total of unemployed has reached 600,000.

This clause, it was pointed out, may actually mean that up to three million people will be unemployed before they start getting compensation, since it calls for a minimum of 600,000 "compensible" unemployed — i.e., 600,000 workers who have applied and been cleared for unemployment benefits. According to social security experts, the ratio of total unemployed to compensible unemployed is frequently as high as five to one.

The bill has no provision for transport allowances and no allowances for dependents. It also fails to touch many state regulations that disqualify unemployed workers, including discharge for "disorderly conduct," refusal to take jobs at lower pay, and the like.



FLIGHT OFFICER HENRY VIELLETTE, 22 years old, is smiling, because he just received a check for $415 from co-workers of his father, Henry Veillette, Sr., at Rhodes Manufacturing, Hartford. In peace, young Henry was a member of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers at Colt Firearms, Hartford. In war, he was a Mustang pilot flying reconnaissance over Germany. His legs were burned off to the knees in a crash landing, when his plane was riddled by flak from German anti-aircraft guns, and was attacked by three Nazi fighters ten miles from his field.

Job to Do!

"'The average GI has no hate against labor, but he sure as---- is plenty confused." That comment came this week from Belgium via Pfc. Parios N. "Pete" Fleezanis, former business agent of Local 43, CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, in Baltimore, Md.

He warned that the CIO has a tremendous job to do in telling returning servicemen of the organization's contribution toward victory.

We Think It's 'Lousy' Too!

Frankest official statement so far on the inadequate job done by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in reporting the cost of living rise came this week from the outfit's big boss, Sec. of Labor Lewis Schwellenbach.

He was quoted as telling several labor leaders, including CIO Pres. Philip Murray, that the statistical work of the BLS is "lousy, too academic and not realistic enough."

On the Air With CIO

A hot discusion on the Ball-and-Chain Federal Industrial Relations Act will be heard over Mutual stations from 9:30 to 10:15 P.M., EWT Tuesday, July 17, with Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey carrying the ball for CIO.

He'll be supported on the American Forum of the Air program by Frank Fenton, AFL national director of organization. Opponents will be Sen. Joseph H. Ball—one of the Congressmen who introduced the bill, and Donald Richberg, of NRA days, who is one of the master minds behind this piece of anti-labor legislation.

* * *

The next CIO America United show over NBC at 1:15 p.m. EWT Sunday will feature veterans' problems. Speakers will be Ted Silvey, chairman of the CIO Veterans Committee, a representative of some veterans' organization, and a Congressman.

* * *

Cooking in Chicago is an application soon to be filed for an FM station by the Amalgamated Broadcasting Assn., whose incorporators include Amalgamated Clothing Workers Pres. Sidney Hillman and Sam Levin, manager of the ACW's Chicago Joint Board.

Start MVA Drive

The word "flood" is deeply implanted in the minds of millions of citizens who live along the Missouri River. This week representatives of hundreds of thousands of them did something about it.

More than 150 people from every state in the Missouri Valley except Wyoming met at Omaha, Nebr., to form a Regional Committee for a Missouri Valley Authority, aimed not only at controlling floods but also at providing irrigation and electric power.

Representatives of CIO, AFL, farm and business organizations pledged support for a drive to obtain a million signatures on a petition to Congress to establish an MVA, which, it is estimated, will provide a total of 10 million jobs.

The St. Louis Mayor's Committee sent a delegation to Washington to see what could be done about loosening controls for civilian production in St. Louis where cutbacks on primary war contracts will affect 45,000 workers by fall. Here, the CIO delegation (l. to r.), J. W. McConnell, Oscar Ehrhardt and Robert Logsden are making the rounds of government officials and Congressmen.

At Representative John R. Sullivan's office, above, they are assured that he will go all-out in the fight for adequate unemployment compensation. At Undersecretary of War Patterson's they are assured that six of the eight buildings of the U. S. Cartridge Plant will be used for files and records of army personnel. This would bring between six and eight thousand federal jobs.

Mr. St. Louis Comes to Washington

THE alarming rate at which cutbacks have been hitting the St. Louis area, without immediate evidence of plans for peacetime conversion, brought representatives of the CIO, AFL and Chamber of Commerce to Washington this week.

At issue was the announced shut-down of the U. S. Cartridge plant in St. Louis, employing 16,000 workers. The St. Louis Mayor's Labor-Management Committee sent a joint delegation to Washington to press for action in releasing the plant for civilian production.

The entire delegation saw Undersecretary of War Patterson and were reassured that the War Dept. had plans for using six of the main buildings as a central office for records and files for personnel records of soldiers. This work would employ between six and eight thousand persons. Two buildings would be left for industrial operation.

The delegation also received assurances that building materials would be released in the fall which would permit construction of industrial plants to employ another 8,000.

The CIO delegates were: Pres. Robert B. Logsdon of the St. Louis CIO Council, Council Sec. Oscar Ehrhardt and J. W. McConnell, president of Local 825 of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. They visited their Congressmen, and secured pledges of support for federal-guaranteed unemployment compensation benefits of $25 for 26 weeks, to tide workers over the reconversion period.

The delegation grew out of the Mayor's Labor-Management Committee which was formed a year and a half ago when the first cutbacks hit St. Louis. This committee is composed of three representatives each from the CIO, AFL, industry and the mayor's office.

By Fall 45,000 workers on primary contracts in the St. Louis area are expected to lose their war jobs. The effect on secondary contracts is estimated to be about 100,000.

A city-wide CIO meeting of 600 shop stewards met at the end of June to plan a program to meet this cutback threat. They formulated a program for a $300,000,000 building program for the city of St. Louis. In addition the Mayor proposed a $67-million-dollar one.

Pay Checks Catch Up With John L. Lewis' Publicity; Headlines Won't Buy Hamburgers

By FRED d'AVILA

THIS is a little one - act drama entitled, "Powerful Publicity But Paltry Pay Checks." Noticeable among the cast is one John L. Lewis, beetle-browed president of the United Mine Workers. He is standing in the center of the stage, beetling his brows. His right hand is stuck between his coat lapels a la Napoleon.

To his right, slightly behind, sits one K. C. Adams, publicity agent. He has just tossed an adding machine into the fifth row center and has started to pound a typewriter.

ADAMS: YOU tell 'em, JOHN, YOU tell 'em.

LEWIS (reading from long roll of tinted paper running through typewriter): $1.50 a day! $1.50 a day! $1.50 a day. JOHN L. LEWIS. JOHN L. LEWIS. JOHN L. LEWIS.

ADAMS (tearing paper out of Lewis' hand and dashing off stage, right): WUXTRY! WUXTRY! Read all about the big sensation! JOHN L. LEWIS wins miners $1.50 a day wage increase. JOHN L. WUXTRY. JOHN. L. WUXTRY! WUXTRY! WUXTRY!

LEWIS (shakes mane of hair, advances left foot six inches, beetles his brows): Harumph.

VOICE OFF STAGE: Baloney!

LEWIS (disturbed, but hungry): Where? Where?

VOICE OFF STAGE: You! You're full of it!

LEWIS (pertrubed): Who are you?

VOICE OFF STAGE: A member of the United Mine Workers.

LEWIS (duet with Adams): $1.50 a day. JOHN L. LEWIS. $1.50 a day. JOHN L. LEWIS. $1.50 a day! JOHN L. LEWIS!

VOICE OFF STAGE: FOURTEEN CENTS A DAY. john l. lewis. FOURTEEN CENTS A DAY. john l. lewis. FOURTEEN CENTS A DAY. john l. lewis. BALONEY! BALONEY! BALONEY!

LEWIS (visibly shaken, but retiring in good order to battery of secretaries, left, off stage): Make a note! Make a note. Expel that voice! Expel that voice! JOHN L. LEWIS. $1.50 a day. JOHN L. LEWIS. $1.50 a day. JOHN L. LEWIS! JOHN L. LEWIS! JOHN L. LEWIS!

* * *

The moral of this little play is, "Never let your typewriter get ahead of your adding machine," or "Headlines won't buy hamburgers."

And it's darned serious business for a lot of members of John L. Lewis' Mine Workers Union who have discovered, the hard way, that glittering $1.50 a day increases from the last contract are just a lot of baloney—sliced down in some cases to as little as 10 to 14 cents a day.

The whole story hit the street this week in STEEL LABOR, official publication of the CIO United Steelworkers, which decided that the public should know the truth as two members of the Mine Workers see it reflected in their pay checks.

One was Michael Demchak, president of the UMW St. Michael Local of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Co., at Cambria County, Pa.

Demchak said that members of the local found that their raises amounted to 10 to 14 cents a day and that his own increase for April was just $3.50 for 22 days' work—less than 16 cents a day.

And from S. E. Bowersox, recording secretary of UMW Local 3137 at Bairdstown, Pa., came this comment:

"This pay day we were given our retroactive pays, and I was very much surprised to find an extra $3.50 in my pay envelope—this being a full retroactive pay for one month's work. If anyone can show me how a raise of $1.50 per day will show a total of $3.50 extra for a month's work, I'll be quite pleased."

STEEL LABOR also printed some interesting figures which showed that Lewis strikes in three years since Pearl Harbor got the soft coal miners an increase of only 13 cents an hour in average hourly earnings, while during the same period the CIO Steelworkers under Philip Murray won 28.1 cents an hour—without strikes. Here are the figures:

	Dec., 1941	Dec., 1944	Gain
Hourly Earnings			
Coal	$1.057	$1.187	$.13
Steel	.983	1.264*	.281
Weekly Earnings			
Coal	$33.47	$50.39	$16.92
Steel	39.26	59.33*	20.07
Hours			
Coal	32	43.1	11.1
Steel	40	47.	7.

(The figures marked * include adjustments won by the Steelworkers Nov. 25, 1944.)

STEEL LABOR also pointed out that iron ore miners in the Steelworkers Union and the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union won portal to portal pay for travel time in a legal fight, without time lost in strikes. The pay was retroactive to 1938, following a decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in 1944.

Lewis rejected legal means, and as a result a lot of miners had hungry bellies during the 1943 strikes. And then when they finaly did get portal to portal pay, they got $40 each as "compensation" for the years they should have got it since 1938!

It all adds up to a comment made recently by Drew Pearson, well-known Washington Merry-Go-Round columnist, who said:

"With all the bluster of John L. Lewis—plus his strikes—he has not won so much in actual benefits for his union as Phil Murray, who stuck strictly to the no-strike pledge and used government machinery."

And, as THE VOICE would say, "It's darned embarrassing, isn't it, John?"

Another Atrocity Victim

Labors' Stake in World Charter

By PHILIP MURRAY, President of CIO

The CIO wholeheartedly supports the San Francisco Charter of the United Nations.

It is fortunate that we have the opportunity to pass upon this Charter while we are engaged in the bloody struggle against Japanese militarism. Under these circumstances the burning desire of the American people to secure a lasting peace will not permit a repetition of our experience following the last World War.

Reservations or limitations of any description to the United Nations Charter must be understood as simply an attempt to defeat its enactment. To this there can be but one answer—the early and overwhelming approval of the Charter by the Senate of the United States.

The United Nations created the basis for certain military victory through their determined unity.

The enduring peace—for which the people of the world now yearn—will not be realized unless such unity continues, based upon the military power and political solidarity of the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union—not merely in words or expressions of pious hopes—but in concrete action.

This must be the watchword in the administration of the United Nations Charter. Unanimity and mutual trust among the Great Powers will be the foundation upon which the world can proceed to solve the problems which now confront us.

The Charter repeatedly emphasizes that for the creation of peaceful and friendly relations among nations attention must be given to the promotion of higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development. The Economic and Social Council, established by the Charter, is charged with the responsibility of taking necessary steps to accomplish these purposes.

With these objectives the CIO is in complete sympathy.

It is, however, unfortunate that the representatives of the world organized labor movement were not given recognition at the San Francisco Conference and afforded the opportunity in a consultative capacity to express the viewpoint of labor and participate in the forging of the Charter of world peace.

This error cannot be repeated without disastrous consequences, in the work of the United Nations Organizations.

World peace and friendly relations among nations to be enduring must be based not only on agreements among governments but upon the friendship, understanding and common effort of the great mass of their people.

The World Trade Union Federation—representing over 60 million workers throughout the world—must be afforded the opportunity of participating in the work of the Economic and Social Council. In this manner the common people through their spokesmen—the leaders of organized labor—will be assured an effective voice in the formulation of policies which shall so vitally and directly affect them.

Organized labor has a penetrating understanding of the desires and hopes of the common people on all social and economic problems. Their contribution to the work of the Social and Economic Council through direct participation would be immeasurable.

Labor unions recognize their present heavy responsibilities. They have been in the forefront in the struggle for unity, victory, peace and progress. They are anxious and must be permitted to participate in the councils of the International Security Organization in order that the common people may play their proper role in forging the New World.

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

EITHER they can't count in Congress, or Rep. John Rankin is a majority all by himself, or a minority is more than a majority, or democracy means the rule of the few—or something. Its all very confusing.

When Rankin, as chairman of the House veterans' committee, reported favorably a union-smashing bill by a small minority of his committee, that was a "majority report."

But when a majority of his committee signed a report disapproving Rankin's bill, theirs was called a "minority report."

* * *

For Rankin that's nothing. He and the other poll-taxers are so used to being the tail that wags the dog, that when they refuse to budge they paralyze the rest of Congress.

Rankin is only one member of the Un-American Committee, and not even the chairman. But just as did Martin Dies, he makes a noise like the whole committee, whether the other members like it or not.

Of course, Rankin has had lots of experience in confusing minorities with majorities. He works on the principle, "the majority, that's me."

The majority of the citizens where he comes from are denied the right to vote by the highest poll tax in the country. So he is regularly elected by a tiny minority. Yet he claims to be the majority choice.

* * *

But why pick on Rankin? He is only one drip in the puddle, one jerk in the spasm that convulses Congress.

In the polltax states, only 19% of the citizens of voting age actually vote, as compared with 62% in the rest of the country.

The 79 polltax members of Congress are elected by only 2,757,514 voters, out of a total Congressional vote of more than 45 million. One-fifth of the Congress is elected by less than one-fifteenth of the voters.

Yet this minority, the least representative of the Representatives, repeatedly rule Congress as if they were the majority.

* * *

Year after year this polltax minority has prevented enactment of an anti-polltax bill favored by the great majority of Congress.

It has held up the business of Congress for weeks in order to kill the FEPC, to whose support a majority of Congress is committed.

And repeatedly it has blocked or sabotaged progressive legislation through its stranglehold on important committees.

* * *

All of which shows we still have a long way to go to win democratic rights for all Americans and to make Congress truly reflect the democratic will of the people.

Similarly, although working people are supposed to have the same rights to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness as all other Americans, labor still has a long pull to win equality of consideration.

* * *

In industry, for instance, the worker is accorded less consideration than is either capital or plant.

When a factory is built and money borrowed to start business, a firm reckons plant, machinery and interest as fixed costs which it must meet the year around. Executives and administrative staff are also hired on a yearly basis.

The workers are about the only element in production whose upkeep is not regarded as a continuing obligation. They are taken on or laid off at shortest notice, and paid only for the time they are actually producing, without regard to their need for a living the year around.

* * *

In Washington, consideration for labor lags far behind other considerations.

Profits have been allowed to increase many times more than wages. Yet in reconversion, first thought has been given to protecting profit interests in termination of contracts, in tax refunds to guarantee "normal profits" after the war, etc.

Congress acts eagerly and speedily on any measure to advance business interests.

Labor, on the other hand, already suffering from cutbacks and reduced take-home pay, still has no relief from the wage freeze, and Congress delays endlessly to give it the least protection through emergency unemployment benefits.

These are a few reasons why we need a CIO and a PAC to fight constantly for American democracy and equality.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux.....Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C.
Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 July 16, 1945 No. 29

Nazis Still 'Biting Dogs,' Is Senate Group's Warning

By C. W. FOWLER

THE military defeat of Germany does not mean that Germany can never again make war on her neighbors. Germany today is, in fact, "better prepared to implement her plot for world conquest than she was at the end of World War I." That was the conclusion announced this week by the Kilgore Committee of the U. S. Senate.

WHAT NAZIS HAVE LEFT

Look at what Germany has left, after five years of World War II:

1. Germany has the world's third strongest industrial economy.

2. Germany has tremendous industrial recuperative power, demonstrated repeatedly in the past 50 years.

3. Germany has a strong network of international connections through cartels, industrialists and pro-fascist elements in other countries, especially in Britain and the U. S.

4. Germany has a large, highly skilled and utterly unscrupulous corps of technicians, scientists, engineers and trained personnel necesary to a policy of world conquest.

Despite Allied bombings, less than 20 per cent of Germany's industrial capacity was destroyed—as shown not only by the Kilgore report but by testimony of leading U. S. government officials.

And above all, Germany has the will to conquer and the technique of organization, the "know-how" of preparing the political, economic and military bases for conquest, the committee stated.

At the present time, Germany is playing a repetition of the role she played after 1918—the role of the prostrate, helpless subject of the conqueror's will. The role is being re-played for precisely the same reason it was played after World War I—as a cover-up for preparations for another try at world conquest.

"SCIENCE OF AGGRESSION"

The report declared that the "science of aggression" which Germany has perfected over generations "rest on a series of major deceptions"—"(a) that the war of aggression is the product of a few Nazi fanatics; (b) that the German economy is a normal civilian economy and should be maintained as such; (c) that the entire network of relationships between German cartels and monopolies of other countries is essential to the conduct of international trade and industrial progress; (d) that German science and German scientists are an instrument of human progress, and (e) that the Allies have less to fear from Germany than they have to fear from one another."

To head off another war of German aggression, certain to come if Germany is permitted to keep her industry, her techniques and her international financial connections, the Kilgore Committee report recommends application of the Yalta conference formula, which said:

"It is our inflexible purpose to destroy German militarism and nazism and to insure that Germany will never again be able to disturb the peace of the world. We are determined to disarm and disband all German armed forces; break up for all time the German General Staff . . . eliminate or control all German industry that could be used for military production . . . bring all war criminals to just and swift punishment and exact reparation, and . . . wipe out the Nazi party . . ."

NEW NLRB CHAIRMAN: Paul M. Herzog, right, was sworn in this week in Washington as chairman of the Natl. Labor Relations Board. With him, l. to r.: Justice Henry W. Edgarton, Sec. of Labor Schwellenbach and Sen. Wagner.

It's Round 2 in PAC's Battle

THE CIO Political Action Committee went into round two of its educational battle this week.

PAC, which proved a one-round whirlwind against reaction last Fall, outlined in Washington a new educational program. CIO Pres. Philip Murray and PAC Chairman Sydney Hillman said PAC will plug for:

1. Revision upward of the national wage policy.

2. A minimum 65-cents-an-hour wage, by amendment of the Wage-Hour law.

3. Supplementary federal unemployment compensation benefits to provide for workers whose state allowances are insufficient and for others who are not covered by state laws.

4. An adequate FEPC appropriation.

5. The Murray-Patman full employment bill and the Wagner-Murray-Dingell social security bill.

6. Prompt approval of the San Francisco Charter and the Bretton Woods agreement.

"PAC," Murray and Hillman said, "recognizes that while the overwhelming victory won by the democratic forces in the 1944 national election represented a serious setback for the forces of reaction, those forces have not been routed.

"On the contrary, and particularly with the defeat of Hitler and the assurance of military victory over Japan, those forces have sharpened their attacks against labor and the people."

Murray and Hillman said that PAC will continue full support for President Truman's course as charted by FDR, with the clear understanding that PAC will continue to function independently, and will be responsible solely to the CIO membership.

The Ball and Chain Bill

The most serious legislative attack on labor unions since the war started is the Ball-Burton-Hatch Federal Industrial Relations Act. What would happen to labor if this proposal were made law is told by CIO General Counsel Pressman and his Assistant in the following article, third of a series.

By LEE PRESSMAN AND FRANK DONNER

THE proposed Federal Industrial Relations Bill has no concern with whether collective bargaining should be workable and launches an irresponsible attack upon the principle of majority rule and exclusive representation.

If 75% of the employes voted for a union in an election it still could not execute a union shop contract unless they were also members of the organization. Moreover, if at any time the union's membership dropped below 75% of the employes the union shop or maintenance of membership would automatically become illegal.

In order to make sure that obtaining a union shop will not be an easy matter, the bill proposes a number of further obstacles.

1. It requires that a union shop agreement be ratified by 60% of all the employes covered in a vote cast by secret ballot.

2. It provides that all existing employes or new employes be admitted to the union on the same terms as those enjoyed by at least a majority of the existing membership.

3. It provides that no member be deprived of his membership except on written charges and after a fair hearing.

These provisions (1) impose such burdens and qualifications upon the union shop so as virtually to outlaw it; (2) invite employers to make all sorts of technical objections to the union shop even where the union has satisfied all requirements; and (3) make the government a czar over the internal operations of the union.

Tucked away in another portion of the bill is an equally destructive attack upon the majority rule principle. This is a provision that any individual employe or group of employes shall have the right individually or as a group to adjust with the management any grievance independently and without the presence of any other person.

The Labor Board, labor experts, and the courts have all recognized that collective bargaining and the adjustment of grievances is founded upon the fact that only the economic strength of the collective bargaining representative can cope with the economic power of the employer, that the individual employe is helpless in dealing with his employer, that adjustments between the employer and individual employes can only be sham and one-sided.

The present bill would permit a parasitic form of individual bargaining whereby the strength of the union is sapped through individual dealing on the part of single employes or groups of employes.

This bold invitation to the employer to undercut the authority of the bargaining agent, which is contained in this bill, is no accident. It is thoroughly consistent with the entire structure and purpose of the bill.

Donald Richberg, the guiding spirit of this bill, is a long-standing enemy of the principle of majority rule and exclusive representation. It was Richberg who during the NRA days worked night and day to construe and apply Section 7(a) of the NRA so as to reject the principle of majority rule and exclusive representation.

At that time Richberg's efforts were rebuked and resisted by labor authorities who condemned his ideas as unworkable. They are even more unworkable and destructive today.

World News Roundup

AFL Meets on WTUC

Called by Courtney Ward, the one AFL man who went to London to observe the World Trade Union Conference, a meeting of AFL officials will be held in Cleveland July 21 to discuss means of affiliating to the new world labor unit.

"Because of the position of the AFL, isolating itself from world labor participation, the AFL will become the only principal labor organization not represented in the new world federation," Ward said.

OK's Prisoner Use

Its OK with the French trade unions (CGT) for Nazi prisoners of war to earn their keep and their pardon by working for it, according to Allied Labor News.

Conditions are that Nazi labor would be used only where French labor is not available and would cost the employers the same as French workers. Extra money, above that paid the Nazis under the Geneva convention rules, would be put in a fund to aid French prisoners of the Nazis, whose work would be supervised by a commission with unionists serving on it.

French Losses

French railway workers were hit hard by the Nazi occupation, and they fought back, too. More than 3,500 were killed by Allied air raids, 15,000 were wounded, **and 309 executed by the Germans.** This last figure is conclusive proof that the railway workers played their full part in sabotaging the Nazi occupation forces.

Reports from Franco Spain show that railway workers there are doing their part to break the fascist regime. Entire freight cars loaded with goods disappear almost daily, according to an anti-Franco refugee recently out of the country.

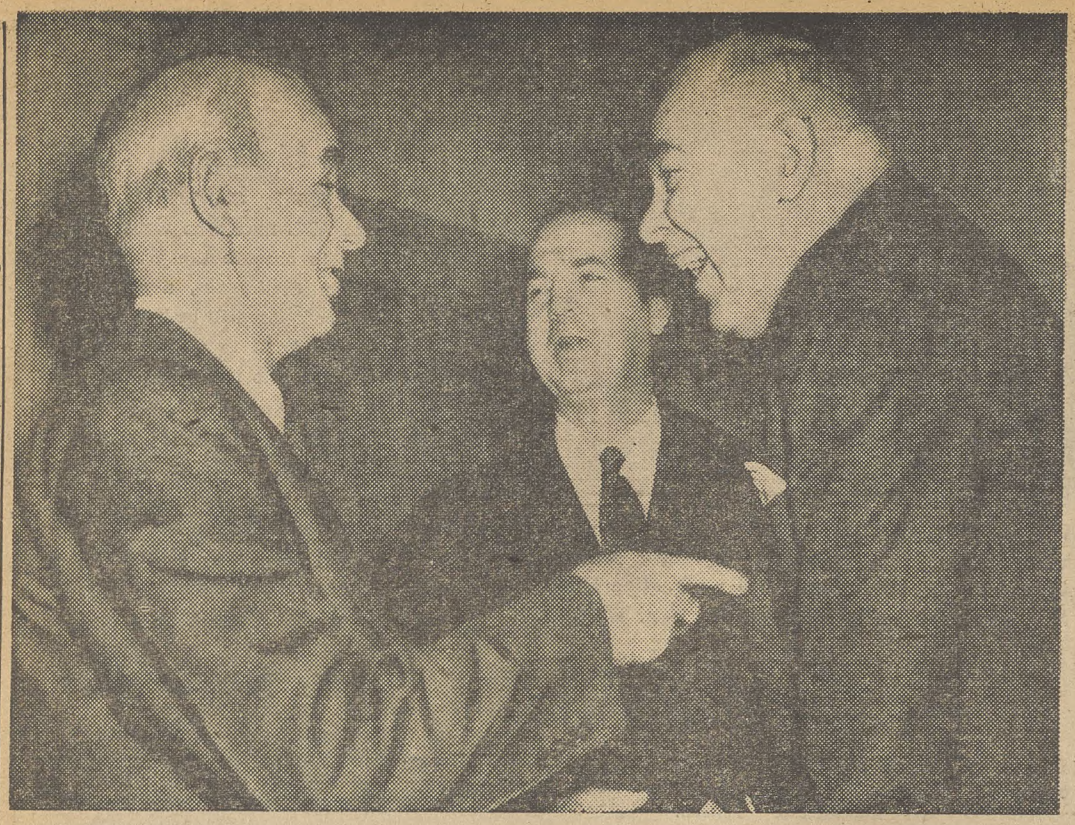
Argentine Test

Some pretty brave men—trade unionists—are going to test the sincerity of Argentina's official protests of democracy. According to ALN, seven union leaders are planning to return from exile and face the risk of imprisonment and torture from Argentina's current fascist leaders. Before leaving Montevideo, Uruguay (Argentina's democratic neighbor), they sent thanks to Jacob Potofsky of the CIO Latin-American Committee for its interest "in the problems of Argentine democracy and labor."

Workers' Vacations

Vacations for Soviet workers have been resumed, the Soviet Information Bureau says in a cable to The CIO NEWS. All vacations were stopped when the Germans attacked in June, 1941, and are being taken again now after four years of war.

German fury was especially strong against workers' vacation resorts, maintained by the Soviet trade unions. More than 90 were destroyed in the Ukraine alone, including elaborate hospitals and sanitariums.



Britain's Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, chief of his delegation to the U meeting, and Deputy Premier Clement Atlee, read some cheering rum the daily press—which spent most of its time attacking the conference

CIO's Philip Murray (top), consultant to the U. S. delegation, takes time for a laugh with consultants David Simmons of the U.S. Bar Association and Edward Scheiberling, national commander of the American Legion. CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey (below), consultant to the U. S. delegation, talks with Mrs. Anne Hartwell Johnstone of the League of Women Voters, among the 40-odd organizations called in for advice.

FOR PEA

The San Francisco Charter

By C. W. FOWLER

THE CIO, speaking through Philip Murray, has given its complete backing to the charter of the United Nations now before the Senate for ratification.

The CIO, as a matter of fact, started working for the kind of international unity that produced the charter long before the meeting in San Francisco last April. Now that the charter is completed to the satisfaction of every delegate, the CIO is urging every Senator to cast his vote for the United Nations and against poverty, fascism and a new world war.

What manner of document is this United Nations charter that it calls forth such enthusiastic support from the free people of the world? What basis is there for the almost univ confidence that this time the p loving nations have managed to something that will work?

The charter of the United Na aims to do these things, stated i preamble:

"We, the people of the Un Nations, determined to save succ ing generations from the scourg war . . . to establish condi under which justice and respect the obligations . . . to reaffirm f in fundamental human rights . . . . promote social progress better standards of life in la freedom . . . practice tolerance live together in peace . . . ins that armed force shall not be save in the common interest .

Wreckers at Work—A D

By JOHN R. IRVING

THE first test of United Nations' cooperation for lasting peace was passed with flying colors at the San Francisco Conference.

This realization must have been a great shock to a majority of editorial and news writers, and must have surprised the many readers who followed the progress of the conference through most daily papers.

For a close survey of the manner in which five typical U. S. dailies handled this story reveals a deliberate attempt on the part of four of them to disunite the United Nations. The newspapers were:

The Chicago Daily Tribune (McCormick-Patterson), the Journal-American (Hearst), the N. Y. World-Telegram (Scripps-Howard), the N. Y. Times, and an independent paper, the Philadelphia Record.

The conclusion was substantiated by James S. Twohey, in an authoritative and objective analysis of newspaper opinion.

The technique used by the press in its attempt to break the unity of the United Nations was:

1. To magnify and feature every rift and difference that occurred in the conference, thereby creating an atmosphere of chaos and conflict.

2. To inject in the news stories, either directly or through innuendo, an element of doubt as to the success of the conference.

3. To direct most attacks against the Soviet Union.

Consider the facts: On May 6, the Soviet Union announced the arrest of 16 Poles on charges of sabotage. No other single story of the entire conference was given as much prominence or as much space.

On May 6, the N. Y. Times devoted 72 inches to the release, and on May 7, 8, and 9, 45¾ inches, not counting the blazing front page headlines. The Chicago Daily Tribune gave it 40 inches on May 6 and 48 inches on May 7, 8, and 9, also with front page streamer headlines.

Compare this with coverage of the big story on June 8 that agreement among the Big 4 was reached on the veto question. This event may be considered the turning point in the writing of the charter, and perhaps the turning point in the peace of the world. Yet the N. Y. Times devoted 33 inches to it; the Chicago Daily Tribune 34½ inches—far less than the space given to the arrest of the Poles.

There were numerous differences which did exist at this important conference. One would expect to find them there. But instead of objective analysis, almost every one was played up as a fight of the Soviet Union against all the other nations represented at the conference.

The seating of Argentina as a mem

Asst. U. S. Secretary of State Nelson Rockefeller, credited with getting fascist Argentina admitted to the United Nations, does some hurried huddling with then Secretary of State Stettinius.

GOP Delegate Harold Stassen leans forward to make—or take—a point from V. M. Molotov, Foreign Commisar of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and leader of his delegation to the San Francisco meeting. The man on the right is an interpreter.

CE AFTER VICTORY

The machinery set-up is not complex. It consists of four basic units: 1) a General Assembly; 2) a Security Council of 11 members; 3) an Economic and Social Council and 4) an International Court of Justice.

The General Assembly determines broad policy, fixes the budget, supervises the work of the economic council, the court and other units. On major issues, such as recommendations on keeping the peace, election of Security Council delegates, and the like, the vote must be by a two-thirds majority.

The Security Council is the key unit in the whole setup. Its job is to enforce peace, to see to it that aggression does not start—and if it does start, to use United Nations military force to crush it.

The United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, China and France are permanent members of the Security Council. Six non-permanent members are elected for two-year terms. Any one of the members of the Council possesses a veto power which it can use to prevent action against itself or another nation.

The Economic and Social Council is aimed at the roots of war—economic and social backwardness and lack of development. Its job is to promote higher standards of living, to help in the development of backward countries and areas, to promote world health, and to protect human rights and basic freedoms.

Finally, the International Court of Justice will function as the World Court functioned under the League of Nations—but without the weaknesses that prevented the old League and Court from doing anything to prevent the arming of fascist nations and the outbreak of aggresive war.

The charter is obviously not perfect. The admission of fascist Argentina to the United Nations Organization was a serious blow to democracy and a threat to world peace. The refusal to do anything of a real nature for oppressed colonial peoples was an evasion of another critical problem.

Most serious omission of all, which Philip Murray, the CIO and the World Trade Union Conference fought at the time, was the failure to call the working people of the world into consultation. The representatives of 60 million workers from 40 countries were meeting in Oakland while the UNCIO delegates were meeting across the bay in San Francisco. They offered their services and their help to the United Nations. But the influence of Sen. Vandenberg (R. Mich.) and Britain's Anthony Eden kept them out—despite the urgings of Pres. Murray and the direct appeal of the Soviet delegation, led by Molotov.

An overwhelming Senate vote is expected for the charter, probably this week. Only a handful of diehards will vote against it—"isolationism" is unpopular and dangerous nowadays.

Ratifying the charter does not solve the problem of keeping the peace. No document or organization can keep the peace unless the big powers—the U. S., the U. S. S. R. and Britain—want to see it kept.

That, as the World Trade Union Conference has pointed out, is a job for every worker in every country of the world—and a job in which he has his whole personal, political and economic security at stake.

Daily Press Hatchet Job

ber of the United Nations was one source of conflict. The N. Y. Times on May 30 spoke of Molotov's motion to delay consideration of the Argentina question for several days as a move to "disrupt the session."

Of the five papers studied only the Philadelphia Record on April 30 referred to Argentina as a Fascist country—but a "reformed Fascist" country—and refrained from attacking the Soviet Union on the issue: "Argentina, reformed Fascist of the Western World, today was granted a seat in the world security conference, but the struggle over its admission split the Big 4 wide open."

The element of doubt—doubt as to the success of the conference and doubt as to the intentions of the Big 4—was skillfully created in the reader's mind through the use of subtly worded headlines and well - placed 'editorialized' news stories. (Here an exception must be made of the Philadelphia Record, for throughout the conference, with few exceptions, this paper succeeded in maintaining objectivity.)

The press, on the other hand, ignored or ridiculed the World Trade Union Conference, which met at San Francisco at the same time to draft a constitution for a permanent world organization of labor.

This conference wielded together trade union movements of 44 countries including 60 million workers and including organized workers of the Soviet Union.

The unity there was evidently not news for the commercial press. The N. Y. Times account of the labor conference on May 6 was typical of the general attitude of the press on this subject: "With the AFL unrepresented, trade union leaders, assertedly acting for some 60 million workers in 35 countries, made public today in summarized form the tentative draft of a constitution for what they described as a single, all-inclusive powerful and fully democratic world organization of labor."

Subsequent events of the conference proved the press to be utterly false in its evaluation and understanding. The acceptance by the Big 4 of the human and historic instrument for peace, the United Nations Charter, is proof that the United Nations were willing to compromise their differences. But the bias and the skepticism promoted by the press during the early phases of the conference cannot be dismissed lightly.

The press tried to create cynicism, instead of faith. It gave encouragement to fascists and disrupters. But, fortunately, it did not completely succeed in poisoning the minds of the people, who are working for peace and for unity, and are looking forward to an immediate ratification of the charter.

Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

James Ritchie, CIO Reg. Dir., St. Louis, reports: American Can Co., USA-CIO 57, against 17. USA REP. Otten was in charge.

The CIO United Steelworkers have won these additional election victories: Firth-Sterling Steel Co's plant (Steel Division) McKeesport, Pa., CIO 371, against 69. Dickson Weatherproof Nail Co., Galveston, Texas, 32 for CIO and two against. Bethelehem Steel Co., Chicago, (plant guards) CIO 5, against 2.

Acting Director of USA R. G. Davidson, Philadelphia, reports: Globe Hoist Co., Philadelphia, CIO 69, against 12; George W. Swift Jr., Inc., Trenton, N. J., CIO 71 against 12; American Brake Shoe Co., American Manganese Steel Division, New Castle, Del., CIO 74, against 39; John A. Roebling's Sons Co., Trenton, N. J., CIO 54, against 14; Economy Engineering and Machine Works, Chester, Pa. (card-check) 13 of the 19 employees in the unit designated USA-CIO as their representative.

USA Dist. Dir. W. H. Crawford, reports: E. J. Lavino Co., Lynchburg, Va., USA-CIO 87, Reusens Iron Workers Assn., 70. Staff Rep. Robert Boyer was in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. Walter Harris, Chicago, reports: Central Barge Co., Joliet, Ill., Deck Department employees, CIO National Maritime Union 18, AFL 8; Engine Room Employees: NMU 8, against 1. National Lock Co., Rockford, Ill., UAW-CIO 870, against 807; Swift & Co., Cairo, Ill., FTA-CIO 54 AFL 10.

Geo. Brown, Dir. Org. IWA-CIO, reports: Daughtery Davis, Emporia, Va., CIO 95, against 7. Rep. Wray Alt of the IWA was in charge, assisted by Rosella Sessons. At Shaw Brothers Sash & Door Factory, New Westminster, B. C., the IWA has been certified as bargaining agent.

Carey E. Haigler CIO Reg. Dir., Birmingham, reports: Transportation Department of TCI., USA-CIO 34, AFL 32. USA Dist. Dir. R. E. Farr was in charge. CIO textile workers won an election at Merrimac Mills, Huntsville, Ala., Credit should go to two very fine local union organizing committees and to H. S. Williams and his staff.

United Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employees, announce the following election victories: Chicago Confectionary Co., Chicago, CIO 38, against 9. Intl. Reps. Norman Twist and Calude Cox were in charge. Pres. Murray J. Kudish, of Local 338, New York, advises: National Biscuit Co., New York City, CIO 101, against 74. Credit for outstanding perseverance goes to Paul Schur, business agent for the local who did the organizational work.

Wm. B. Taylor, Dir. Oil Workers Organizing Campaign, reports: Texas Company, Bulk Plant, Chicago, employees voted 51 per cent for CIO; Tide Water Associated Oil Co., Ventura, Calif., gasoline plant, employees voted 88 per cent for CIO.

Geo. Craig, CIO Reg. Dir. Philadelphia, reports: HiGrade Textile Co., Allentown, Pa., CIO Textile Workers 98, against 22; Vogel-Ritt Inc., Philadelphia, CIO Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers 14, against 6; Edna Silks, Allentown, Pa., CIO Textile Workers 39, against 8. At the Western Stevedoring Co., Philadelphia, a cross-check of cards resulted in CIO certification. Congratulations for this accomplishment goes to CIO Field Rep. Victor Ulivitch and Secy-Treas., Harold Lane of the FTA-CIO.

E. L. Sandefur, CIO Reg. Dir. for the Carolinas, reports: Palmer-Bee Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., USA-CIO 150, AFL 19, No Union 14.

A. B. Martin, Director, United Railroad Workers, CIO, reports a splendid victory on the Sante Fe RR among the maintenance-of-way groups. This victory was won after a vicious campaign was carried on against the Union by both the company and the AFL. The vote was 6,100 for the CIO and 5,200 for the AFL.

This is a good omen for the coming election among the shop crafts on the Pennsylvania Railroad to be held during the early part of August. Congratulations to all participating in this splendid victory.

CIO Wins Big Rail Vote

The CIO United Railroad Workers this week won the Mediation Board election held among maintenance of way and miscellaneous groups on the Sante Fe Railroad. The vote for CIO was 6,100; 5,200 voted AFL and 522 votes were void. Some 13,000 workers were eligible.

Women's Special Interest In FEPC

By ELEANOR FOWLER

Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Auxiliaries

WOMEN have a special interst in the fight for continuation of the Fair Employment Practices Committee. Women have always suffered from discrimination in employment, and although the work of the FEPC does not deal directly with those discriminations, the pattern of fair employment practices, which it seeks to establish for minority groups, benefits women workers.

American women have always recognized their community of interest with the oppressed. The movement for recognition of women's rights in this country grew out of the participation of women in the struggle for the abolition of slavery.

Sarah and Angelina Grimke, young South Carolina women, who freed their slaves in the 1830's and came north to preach abolition, were among the first American women to speak in public. When the Massachusetts legislature in 1838 invited Angelina to speak to a committee considering anti-slavery petitions, it was the first time a woman had been heard in Boston State House.

Eight American women went as delegates to the first World Anti-Slavery Convention in London in 1840. A stormy opening session resulted in refusal of the Convention to seat them because they were women.

This discrimination led Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, two of the women present, to call the first Women's Right Convention which met in Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848.

Frederick Douglass, one of the great leaders on Negro emancipation, was present at that convention. He joined in urging passage of the only resolution which aroused any real controversy, one proposed by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, which declared that it "is the duty of the women of the country to secure to themselves the sacred right of the franchise." Asking for the vote seemed a very bold step to many of those present but the resolution was adopted by a narrow margin.

Today our Constitution guarantees the right to vote to all American citizens regardless of sex or race. But many discriminations which affect women, Negroes and other minority groups of our citizens still prevail.

The time is ripe to end those discriminations. One of the purposes which the nations signatory to the United Nations Charter are pledged to achieve is "Universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion."

Continuation of the Fair Employment Practices Committee is one of the many steps which our Congress must take to implement that pledge.

$3,000,000 A Year Won By Textile

Putting an additional $3,000,000 a year into workers' pay envelopes, a new contract has been negotiated by the CIO Textile Workers Union and the American Woolen Co., it was announced by Emil Rieve, the union's president.

The agreement will run until February 1, 1946, and covers 24,000 workers in 20 of the American Woolen chain's 24 mills in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and Kentucky.

Principal provisions are:

- Premium pay, giving workers $600,000 more a year.
- Second week's vacation, giving them $650,000 more a year.
- A 60c an hour minimum wage.
- Group insurance paid by the company, costing about $900,000 a year.
- Wage brackets for specific job classifications, which will give another $650,000 a year.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Buy War Bonds

PAPER WORKERS LOCAL 350 UNION MADE CIO

LET MILPRINT FURNISH YOUR
CIO STATIONERY
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES
MILPRINT, Inc.
431 WEST FLORIDA STREET
MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN
Over 750 CIO Employees

L. J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS

Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED
BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED
BUTTONS AND TABS

FOR
UNION DUES MEMBERSHIP EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS ADVERTISING LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No Charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES

New York Representative:
Herbert R. Lerman New York, N. Y.
37 E. 14th St., Algonquin 4-3356

Detroit Representative:
Herbert E. Lennig Detroit, Mich.
6432 Cass Ave., TRinity 1-4600

L. J. IMBER CO. 1725-41 W. North Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

44 Years of Know-how

in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.
20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

1 It was just for a day, but it was fun. On Saturday night at six o'clock 150 women auto workers, by arrangement of their UAW-CIO recreation department and women's bureau, drove 40 miles from Detroit to the YWCA Camp Talahi for talks and fun. If the postman would have been handy they would have written a postcard, saying "Having a wonderful time." Irene Hrit of Local 314, at the top of the diving board, or Frankie Gregan of Local 7, on the second step, or Vern Willie of Local 817, or Jennie Wiejowski of Local 946, would all vouch for that. They went two week-ends in June, and plan for more.

2 It cost $5, including meals and bus transportation. The girls swam, fished, walked, sang, picnicked, did just about everything that can be done "under the sun." And they talked. Mostly their talk was about their future in the auto industry. About jobs for all and jobs for women. At 6 o'clock on Sunday they again went back home, refreshed from their athletics. The Union is planning to have regular weekly outings to such camp sites. Clatie White of Local 7 gets her bait properly hooked by Olga Mader of the Union's recreation department. She's arranging these weekends, and a series of other recreational activities.

3 The most popular sport of the weekend was boating on the lake. In the evenings they sang, and picnicked before an open fire. The girls did KP.

4 Ping pong champions were Harriet Phillips and Irene Smigielski of Local 174. The girls felt refreshed and ready for their work in the war plants.

Labor Education

FE Schedules Six Area Schools

Six district schools of one and two weeks' duration will be conducted this summer and fall by the CIO Farm Equipment & Metal Workers. Drawing on the experience they gained last year, when a 30-day national training school climaxed the union's educational program, the farm equipment workers have decided to decentralize the full-time school program in order to make wider participation possible.

The first district school will be held in Auburn, N. Y., beginning August 15. A two-week school will be held in Chicago the last two weeks in September. Other schools will be held in October and November.

Wage policy, economic and political action to meet the reconversion and postwar problems of workers will dominate the schools' curricula. Although the farm equipment industry has no serious reconversion problem, and is still suffering from a newspaper shortage, FE officials pointed out that wage problems and other advances by farm equipment workers must be considered in relation to the problems of all industrial workers.

Labor economics, the history and policies of CIO, and the struggle for a union in the farm equipment industry will be taught, in addition to such staples in workers education as parliamentary procedure and public speaking.

FE schools are expected to place a great stress upon the working of local union executive boards and the buildnig of the steward body.

"We try to orient our courses and our instruction on the basis of the concrete organizational problems facing our students in a given district," FE editor and educational director Edwin Schonfeld explained.

"The aim of our educational program is to assist the districts in the solution of problems and in the strengthening of the organization through the training of personnel," he said.

The object of the schools is to increase the participation in the union's affairs of all levels of local leadership."

A group of students at last year's CIO Farm Equipment School. FE's education program this year includes a group of district Schools being held this summer and fall.

Hoisery Union Mixes Fun and Learning

Mixing education and recreation in a country place out of town even if for only short doses can go a long way in stimulating and developing local union leadership. The American Federation of Hosiery Workers have recently had successful experiences with weekend institutes of this type, states William L. Rafsky, AFHW Education and Research director.

Designed to develop leadership in the newer local unions, the institutes provided instruction for small groups of busy union officials who could only devote a weekend to these activities. Seventeen members from four local branches in the Philadelphia area attended the first of these institutes June 2 and 3 at the Pendle Hill School, near Philadelphia.

Instruction was provided in parliamentary procedure, public speaking, how to run an active local, techniques of bargaining. In addition, those attending heard a lecture on inflation in the postwar period. Use was made of the Pendle Hill School staff as well as union officials.

A War Labor Board representative, William Simkin, who was a former impartial chairman for the hosiery industry explained WLB policy and answered questions on its procedure.

A similar program was followed at the Highlander Folk School in Tennessee June 23 and 24, when 22 hosiery workers from the Chattanooga area spent a weekend at this beautiful country place atop the Cumberland Mountains. The students learned about parliamentary law and the handling of grievances by acting through a union meeting and by actually arguing grievances. A cross discussion of local union problems under guidance of the union's Educational Director proved to be a good way to exchange experiences and provide ideas on how to improve local branch operations.

Community singing and folk dancing were featured at both places. In connection with a session on the handling of grievances, the UAW-CIO slide film, "The Saga 666," was shown.

Although a weekend does not provide sufficient time for learning much, a lively program can stimulate the leaders to do a better job and to give them just enough in terms of tools to do that job.

The Hosiery Federation believes it has done just that and is planning to hold other weekend institutes.

Two are scheduled for August and a third will be held at Highlander on September 15-16.

Famous Negroes

Short biographies of some well known Negroes in different periods of history are told in simple language in an illustrated book, "Our Negro Brother," by Edith H. Mayer. It is published by Shady Hill Press, 17 East 96th St., New York City.

The book was written as an answer to the many requests from teachers and parents for a book for children of elementary school age which would help further racial understanding.

"History has been unfair in the things that it has not told about the Negro," says an introduction by Anne Coolidge.

"It has been unfair in the things that it has let people think about the Negro.

"In this book we tell a few stories everybody should know.

"We tell a few of the things about the Negro which, too often, have been left out of the history books."

Book Review

Story of Lumberjack And The Fight for Unionism

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

The spirit of Paul Bunyan, legendary superman of the forests, whose amazing exploits were spun out of the imagination of countless lumberjacks, still haunts the lumber camps of America here and there, in spite of modern industrialization.

Many changes have taken place in the industry since the days of the early logging camps so often romanticized with their "womanless, homeless, voteless" workers in fiction, but the modern lumberjack still tends to be a distinctive type.

The story of these changes and what they have meant to the workers in the industry is told by Vernon Jensen in "Lumber and Labor," latest in the series of "Labor in Twentieth Century America."

The book is of great interest not only to the CIO's Intl. Woodworkers of America but to the CIO as a whole, for it is one of the few recent books which treats of the development of a CIO international in detail against the background of a careful study of the industry concerned.

"Without a knowledge of its structure, regional developments and characteristics, processes, living conditions and labor force, and not least, its economic problems," Vernon writes, "the history of labor in the lumber industry cannot be fully understood or appreciated."

Lumber has been and still is one of America's great industries. In addition to the half million workers employed in the lumber industry proper for the past 50 years, the wood-using and wood processing industries have employed another half million. In terms of employment, it was dominant in at least nine states before the war, and ranked second in ten others. The war has altered these relationships only slightly, Jenson says.

MAJOR REGIONS

There are four major lumber regions, each of which was at one time a leading producer. As described by Jensen these are:

The Northeastern region, which comprises Maine, other parts of New England and extends into parts of New York and Pennsylvania.

The pine forests of the Lake States have produced much of the "romance" that has grown up in connection with lumbering.

The Southern Pine region, the most sprawling of all, extends through nearly all of the coastal plain and rolling hill areas from Virginia southward.

The fourth major region is in the West, and consists of a number of sub-regions including the one running through both Washington and Oregon west of the Cascade Range. This sub-region, which has the best stand of fir timber the world has ever known, is known as the Douglas Fir region.

The South and the West have been the great producers for a number of years, and are strong competitors for the same market. "As may be expected," Jensen says, "the economic problems arising from intense competition in the industry center primarily in these two great producing regions."

UNIONIZATION

After taking up in detail the economic conditions and special problems of each of these four major regions, Jensen begins his story of labor organization, tracing it from attempts at unionization in the West in the 1890's to the formation of the CIO Intl. Woodworkers in 1937. The internal conflicts and jurisdictional disputes with the AFL which mark the story of the IWA since its formation are described to throw "into relief some of the difficult problems of union leadership," Jensen says.

"Philosophical and tactical differences threw men and groups at variance with each other. Painful lessons have had to be learned, and competent leaders should profit in the future from the errors of the past," he states.

Lumber and Labor by Vernon H. Jensen, Farrar & Rinehart, Inc., New York. The Intl. Woodworkers, 314 S. W. Ninth Ave., Portland 5, Ore., offers the book at a special price of $1.80 a copy in the U. S. and $2 in Canada to members of the union.

Advice for Wounded Veterans

Assurance to wounded servicemen that in most instances their earning capacity need not be impaired even by serious disability, is given in a pamphlet, Straight Talk for Disabled Veterans, just published by the Public Affairs Committee.

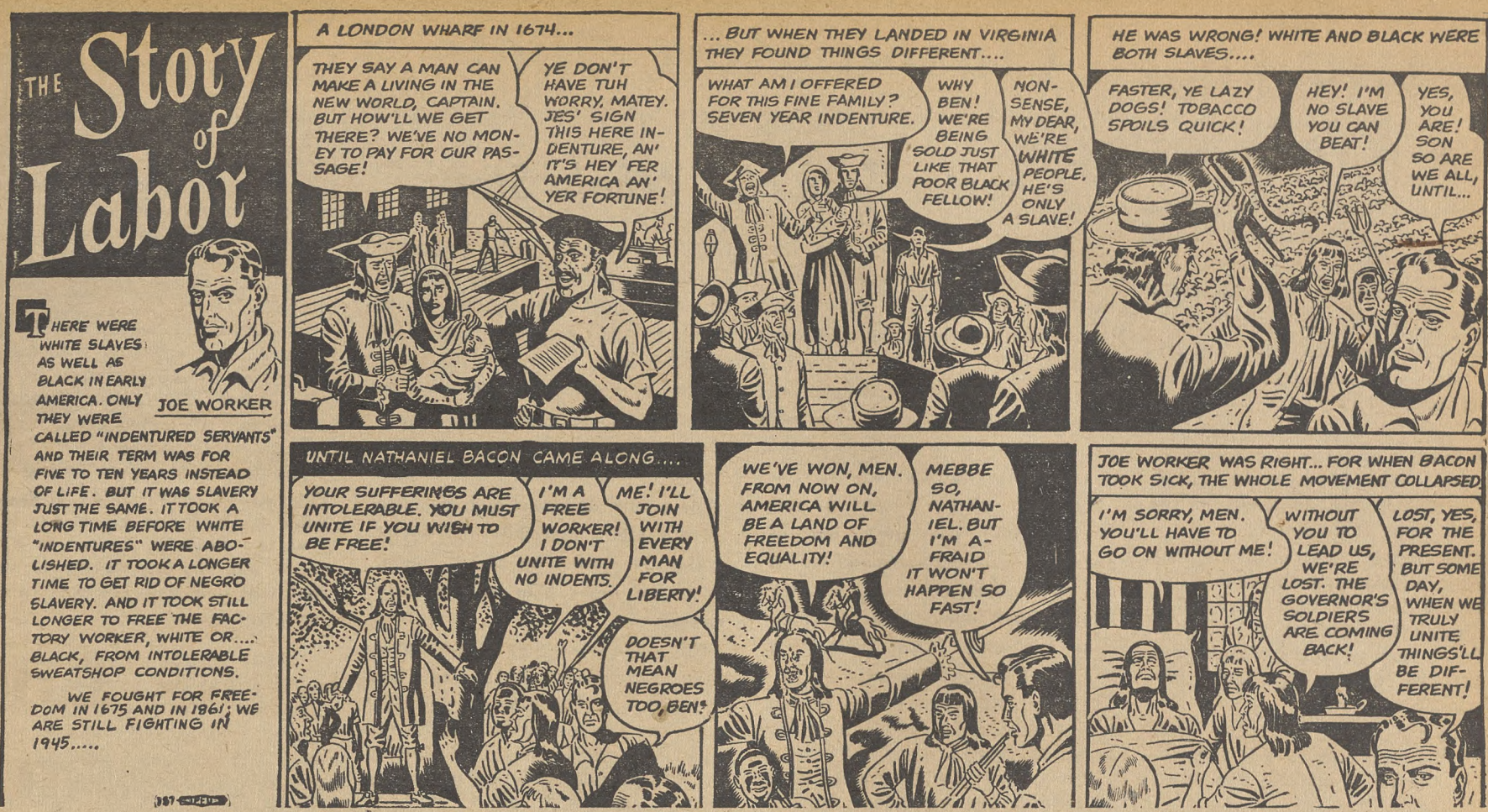
"The fellow who would have made good with all of his body intact can make good despite the most severe body losses," writes Edna Yost, who prepared the pamphlet in collaboration with Dr. Lillian M. Gibreth.

The authors describe a number of actual instances out of tens of thousands that could be cited to prove that men bearing all kinds of physical losses can achieve economic independence and build for themselves lives that are satisfying and happy.

Disabled men are warned, however, that success does not come without great effort. They are urged to cooperate with their physicians and nurses in activities designed to overcome the effects of their injuries, and to get the best possible training for their future jobs.

By law the disabled veteran is guaranteed an opportunity to prepare for work in which he will not find himself at an economic disadvantage. But the law is not going to be of much help unless the veterans themselves take some responsibility for discovering and training for the kind of work they are capable of doing.

Straight Talk for Disabled Veterans is Pamphlet No. 106 in the series of popular, factual, ten-cent pamphlets issued by the Public Affairs Committee, nonprofit educational organization at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.



Cracking the Quip

By ARTHUR WHITE

A radio commentator who has laid many an egg in his "predictions" concerning the war, questioned a radio columnist: "My critics say that I'm not as fit for radio as I was for the lecture platform. What do you think?" . . . Quipped the columnist: Radio is wonderful for you. Where else can you reach millions who can't reach you?"

SNOOPS AND SNOOPS . . . USO artists will visit hospitals throughout the European Theatre of Operations, sketching wounded GIs. Servicemen receive the original portrait signed by the artist, and photostats are mailed to friends and families, all gratis. . . .

VICTORY VIGNETTE . . . Nazi officers wondered what had become of Hitler. After a long search, Goebbels finally found Der Fuehrer in a Berlin cellar, calmly reading a book. . . . Amazed at this, Goebbels exclaimed: "What! You reading Mein Kampf!" . . . "Yes," answered Adolf, "I wanted to see how it ends."

A forman who had had some 300 factory hands under him was drafted. He became a captain in due time, but couldn't get into the habit of calling the GIs in his company "men." Instead, he referred to them as my "hands." One day, he turned in a report of some local action to the Commanding Officer. The paper read: "The Captain is pleased to report that he had the good fortune to have only one of his hands shot through the nose."

LABOR LAURELS . . . The N. Y. Newspaper Guild's "Free Speech Forum" which throws light into the dark corners of the labor-management scene. A radio show that rates a network spot . . . Howard Fast's "Freedom Road," a novel that makes the Reconstruction Period after the Civil War come alive.

CREAM OF WIT . . . Jack London: "A bone to a dog is not charity. Charity is the bone shared with the dog, when you're as hungry as the dog!" . . . Woodrow Wilson: "Friendship is the only cement that will ever hold the world together!" . . . Wilson Mizner: "Many a live wire would be a dead one without his connections."

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY TROUBLE SHOOTER

Art by Mort Meskin
Story by Cole Greene

Copyright 1945, Natl. CIO NEWS

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

Victory for The FEPC

The successful compromise on the FEPC, in which the agency gets $250,000 without a death sentence clause, was the result of hard work, good planning, and able leadership in the House.

The hard work was done in Washington and in the field, where thousands of people poured wires and letters into their Congressmen demanding continuation of FEPC.

The good planning and strategy came from a group in the House led by Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP, N. Y.), who is also the leader of the fight for repeal of the polltax.

Public pressure was so strong that even the polltaxers in the Senate like Bilbo and Eastland were finally shut up, though not until they had done plenty of damage to the Senate and to national morale by their filibustering.

The same public pressure that forced this week's acceptable compromise on the FEPC must be applied to HR 7, the polltax repeal bill, now and throughout the summer recess.

Repeal of the polltax will be the answer to the Bilbos and the Eastlands. It will prevent such disgraceful performances as that of the last two or three weeks from occurring in the future.

The Rankin Season

Anyone who tries to picture Rep. John E. Rankin (D., Miss.) as simply a ranting reactionary with nothing more solid than hate in his head is making a serious mistake.

Rankin is actually one of the most diabolically clever men in the Congress, who hides a cool sense of strategy under a mask of loud-mouthed Negro-baiting, labor-baiting and general virulence against everything progressive.

His scheme to divide veterans and workers through the current bill to exempt the former from the provisions of union shop contracts is a case in point. It was introduced in a typical Rankin manner—toward the end of a session—when many liberal Congressmen are absentees. It was put in with much show of concern for the veterans, and it was slipped through Rankin's committee without hearings or endorsement by his fellow members.

Actually, the bill would do as much harm to veterans as it is meant to do to unions. The returning veteran needs union protection as much as the war worker does. Yet, under the falseface of protecting the veteran, Rankin is able to make a propaganda point against unions that the daily press is quick to take up and exploit.

Washington Guide

Charter Vote Not Whole Story

There seems to be no question that the Senate will vote an overwhelming two-thirds majority for the United Nations charter within the next week or so.

Even the most bitter-end opponents of United Nations cooperation concede that six votes will probably be all that are cast against ratification.

In brief, what we used to call "isolationism" has gone out of fashion. The people's demand for an end to Fascism and to the kind of international policies that bred Fascism has made "isolationism" a horrid and outmoded word.

Actually, isolationism has always been a misleading word. Men like Hearst, McCormick, Luce, duPont and their stooges in Congress were never real isolationists, but rather imperialists, who wanted America to rule the world with a rod of iron and without consulting any other nation.

Accordingly, they were dead against the anti-Axis alliance of the U. S., Britain and the Soviet Union. They were against Bretton Woods and reciprocal trade and UNCIO.

They were afraid to come out openly with their opposition, because they knew how strong the people's feelings were—so they tried the trick of innocent looking but actually dangerous amendments to every United Nations agreement that the U. S. entered into.

This week, two Republican Senators, Millikin of Colorado, and Bushfield, duPont's South Dakota agent, have been clamoring for amendments to the UNCIO charter. They don't expect to get them passed, any more than Taft (R., O.) expected to get his amendments to the Bretton Woods agreement accepted.

But they do have a purpose in putting them forward, and that purpose is to poison the air of international cooperation. Every possible avenue of hatred and suspicion of our allies, especially the Soviet Union, is opened up and explored, with the eager help of the daily newspapers.

This is the role assigned to comparatively insignificant men like Sens. Bushfield and Millikin. Bigger GOP shots like Vandenberg (R., Mich.) are assigned the public role of supporting United Nations cooperation and voting for the charter.

Vandenberg, the Senate's leading "convert" from isolationism and the GOP's foreign policy mouthpiece, fought for admission of Fascist Argentina and for exclusion of world labor at UNCIO in San Francisco, but on Capitol Hill he emerges as the fierce defender of the charter as written.

The charter will receive an almost unanimous vote in the Senate. The CIO, along with other progressive organizations, can take most of the credit for it. The CIO and its allies will have to keep on working after the charter is ratified to see to it that nothing is allowed to sabotage United Nations cooperation now and for the rest of time.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

A quick tabulation of bills now before Congress.

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Rankin	Attempts to split veterans and unions by exempting vets from union shop requirements. Useful in breaking strikes.	Railroaded by Rankin (D. Miss.) thru Veterans Committee. Later majority report condemned it.	Tell your Representative to stay away from this one and anything resembling it.
Benefits (HR 3736)	Pays up to $25 a week for 26 weeks to war workers, including merchant marine, Federal employes not now covered by unemployment insurance.	Hearings stalled in House Ways and Means Committee by Chmn. Doughton (D. N.C.). Bill may be offered in Senate this week.	Wire your two Senators and your Representative: tell them to pass HR 3736 with some improvements, take no recess until they've acted.
Polltax repeal (HR 7)	Gives 10 million U.S. citizens the chance to vote. Will retire Congressmen like Rankin, Bilbo et al to private life.	Passed House 2 to 1. Now stalled in Senate Judiciary subcommittee.	Urge your own Senators and Sen. Hatch (D., N.M.) as subcommittee chairman to report out and pass at once.
Ball, Burton, Hatch (S 1171)	Wipes out Wagner Act; outlaws closed shop, kills collective bargaining. Sponsored by Scripps-Howard press, using Ball et al as dupes.	Senate Labor Committee; anti-labor newspapers agitating for quick hearings and vote.	Urge your Senators and Representative to oppose all such attempts to kill the Wagner Act.

(Note: Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Coming Up— Issues to Watch

TAXES: the Natl. Lawyers Guild has issued a program calling for help for workers in postwar taxation. The program, much like the CIO 1944 convention resolution on taxes, calls for carry-back privileges for war workers similar to those given industry, higher exemptions, repeal of the "victory tax," etc.

Meantime, the Doughton bill giving still more relief to corporations has passed the House, while Doughton's Ways and Means Committee refuses to take action on emergency unemployment benefits.

The trouble on taxes is just beginning. Unless CIO members wake up, we'll see one of the biggest tax steals in history in next year's bill. So far, there's no sign that CIO members are even thinking about taxes.

* * *

CUTS: cuts in merchant seamen's wages, now being protested by the CIO's Natl. Maritime Union, are a matter for Congress to think about, even if the immediate issue may not seem to concern them.

Seventy - seven Representatives signed a petition to Pres. Truman protesting the cut. More are signing or going to sign the general wage petition now being circulated.

The merchant seamen are the first to feel the wage cutting lash. The rest of us will follow—unless we stop the thing in its tracks.

Tell your Congressman to sign the petition now, to do everything in his power to halt the wage cut drive before we have an economic crisis on our hands.

* * *

PLEASE COPY: other cities can follow New York's example in making sure that GI's get their ballots in time for the 1945 mayoralty elections.

CIO and American Labor Party work in the election last year resulted in more than 600,000 soldier vote applications, despite Gov. Dewey's frantic efforts to stop them.

* * *

WAGE FLOOR: amendments to the Wage Hour Act raising the current 40c an hour wage floor to 65c will be offered in House and Senate before the summer recess begins.

Over 10 million U. S. workers get less than 65c an hour, live under substandard conditions. They offer no market for U. S. industrial products, are a constant threat to higher wages elsewhere.

* * *

GUIDEPOSTS . . . an equal pay for equal work bill is coming up soon, long overdue . . . campaigns in Congress from now on out will be less polite than they used to be . . . already the tories are ordering the cops to push people around when they come to see them . . . only a fraction of the Congressmen know anything about the wage issue . . . it's our job to educate them all. . . .

WASHINGTON GUIDE
Published by CIO Legislative Dept.
PHILIP MURRAY, President
NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary
Editorial Committee
John Edelman Robert K. Lamb
C. W. Fowler, Editor. Irving Richter

The CIO NEWS

National Edition

Weekly Publication
Of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 30 — July 23, 1945

THE PICTURE below was taken when workers at Ford's Willow Run bomber plant numbered 40,000. Today the plant is shut down. A sample CIO United Auto Workers Union survey showed this week that of 40,000 employes, 52.6% were women, 47.4% were men, and 27.6% had come from other states.

When the sample was taken 74.8% had no other jobs; 11.5% had new jobs; 13.7% were returning to their old jobs. Most of them want to come back to Willow Run—in fact 75.3%; 15.8% were undecided. Only 8.9% didn't wish to return.

With cutbacks hitting war industries, six times as many claims were filed with the Michigan unemployment compensation division in June, 1945, as were filed in June, 1944. In the country as a whole, workers receiving unemployment benefits numbered 168,996 July 7. There were 87,161 last April.

Unemployment figures were 1,080,000 in June, 1945. Economists expect a rise during the next few months unless government speeds reconversion to peacetime production, simultaneously with production for VJ Day.

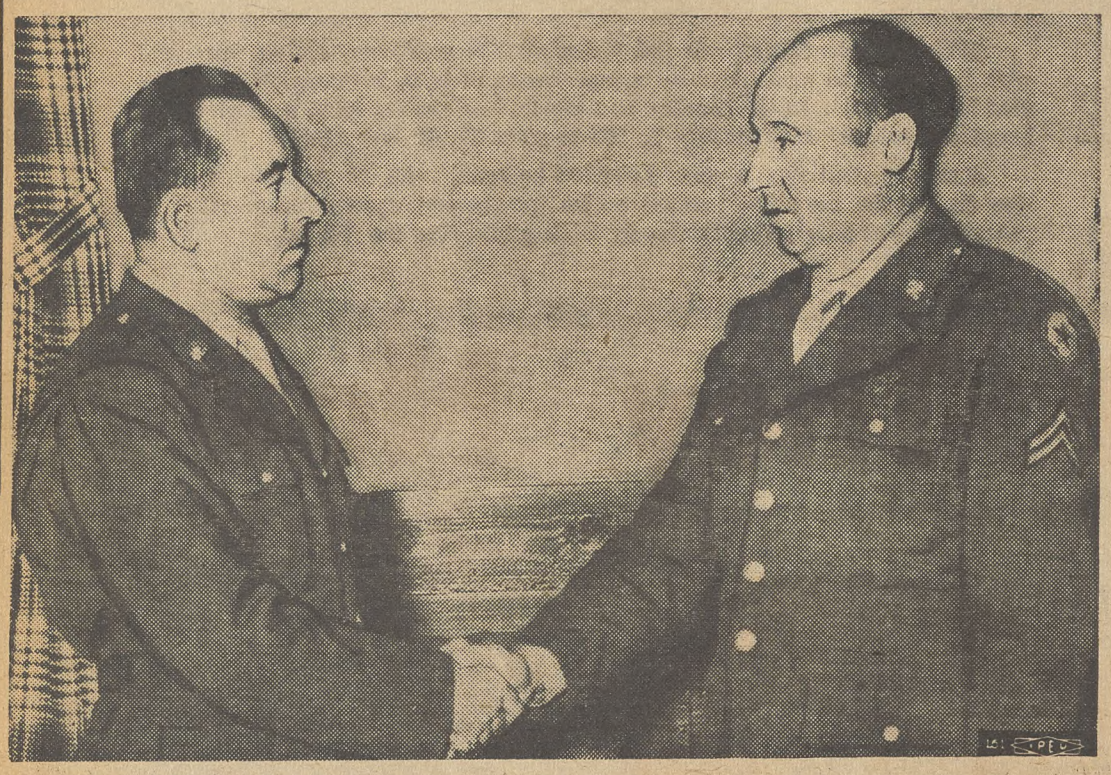
Where Are They Now?

EXCLUSIVE

'Vet' Congressmen Hit Rankin Bill, Urge GI-Labor Unity

By MELVIN PRICE and WILLIAM J. GREEN, Jr.
Representatives from 22nd District, Illinois, and 5th District Pennsylvania, Respectively

IN THE rehabilitation of the veterans of this war, close cooperation between labor and veterans' groups is an absolute necessity. We must not permit ourselves, whatever our interest, to become embroiled in a campaign of self-aggrandisement. We feel that there is a community of interest between veterans and labor and that if this communion is disrupted by either group, chaos for both will result.



CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM J. GREEN, Jr., of Pennsylvania, left, shakes hands with his GI buddy at Camp Lee, Va., Congressman Melvin Price of Illinois. Price and Green were enlisted soldiers at Camp Lee last year at the time of their election. They have since been discharged.

Organized labor has clearly demonstrated a sincere desire to go all-out in protecting the re-employment rights of veterans. In the 22nd District of Illinois, one union went so far as to call for a strike because it felt that the management was not affording a veteran proper consideration. Fortunately, management realized that pressure of public opinion would be so much against it that the employer conceded the point and re-hired the veteran. A man in the service can be assured that labor unions will be among those that will help guarantee his job.

It must be remembered that in the armed forces today are thousands of men who before the war were active officers and members of labor unions. As soldiers they will resent any move to weaken their unions while they are on the battle front. They expect that their organizations will be kept intact while they are under arms.

It is interesting to note the methods that labor-busters use. Under the guise of helping veterans, anti-labor forces have proposed an amendment to the GI Bill of Rights, that would not require a veteran to join a union in a plant where he might become employed after the war. This on the surface would seem to be a measure designed to relieve the veteran of a small amount of red tape that would assure his re-employment. In effect, this measure would have the opposite effect. No greater impediment could be placed in the path of rehabilitating a veteran than to involve him against his will in a fight with labor groups.

In these labor groups that the Rankin Amendment is aimed at, are thousands of veterans of World War I. What greater calamity could befall us than to have these two groups of veterans pitted against each other.

The answer to veterans' aid lies not in exclusive legislation that would pit the veterans as a group against another group. The answer, we feel, lies in an abundant economy wherein there will be full employment.

To achieve this full employment we must have teamwork. The soldiers themselves know the great value of teamwork. In battle, under enemy fire, they have seen the coordinated action of a squad or a platoon save the day and permit the advance toward an objective.

We have both been in the Army in this war—in fact we were both enlisted men at Camp Lee, Va., at the time of our election. We have discussed the problem of post-war employment with many soldiers and find them to believe that teamwork will be necessary to assure them jobs.

We feel that the Rankin Amendment is aimed at our peacetime economy. It is directed at the gains that have been made by labor—better working conditions, shorter hours, safety protection, etc. To permit the splitting up of this labor unity would jeopardize all of the gains which many men are dying to retain.

The veterans must not be deceived; they must not be used for any purpose that does not improve their lot. We must guard against those forces that seek to embroil the veterans in a crusade to achieve some individual's purpose. They must not be used as a battering ram in any anti-union or anti-business campaign.

The veteran's welfare is the welfare of America. As he prospers so do we. As he is involved in bitter struggles with other groups, he loses and so do we all.

Spark Annual Wage Drive

"NOW is the time to mobilize for continuing prosperity," said the CIO Executive Board at its July session as it OK'ed a program aimed at bringing home to the people the value of a guaranteed annual wage. (Full text of the Board's statement appears elsewhere in this issue.)

Following the Board meeting, CIO Pres. Philip Murray this week offered the assistance of the CIO Dept. of Research & Education to CIO unions preparing statements for the labor-management conference of the Presidential Subcommittee on Guaranteed Wage Plans. Murray is a member of the Presidential Subcommittee.

The Board pointed out that "business is in an excellent position to agree to annual wage plans," with good markets waiting, and the record amount of 45 billion dollars of working capital as well as 1944 corporate profits before taxes of $25 billion.

If employers instead of workers bore the cost of the failure to run industry at top speed, the Board said, "they would find ways to provide work and would support any government action needed" for full employment. Farmers, storekeepers and the whole community would benefit from the steady income for workers provided by the guaranteed annual wage, the Board declared.

President Murray, in a letter offering assistance to CIO unions, asked that statements of affiliates be cleared with the CIO Annual Wage Committee headed by Harold Ruttenberg, Steelworkers' research director, before presentation to the labor-management conference.

CIO Convention Cancelled To Help Speed V-J Day

THE CIO Executive Board in the interest of a speedy victory over Japan and in cooperation with the Office of Defense Transportation has cancelled the 1945 National CIO Convention. The AFL also has called off its 1945 convention.

The ODT has banned all meetings of 50 or more out-of-town delegates to make available transportation for the movement of troops and war supplies.

Until the next convention is held, the executive board will continue to direct the CIO as authorized by the constitution.

The text of the board resolution cancelling the convention follows:

"WHEREAS, (1) It appears clear that due to the regulations of the ODT the CIO will not be able to convene a convention in 1945 in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, and

"(2) The Executive Board of the CIO is empowered to enforce the Constitution and to carry out the instructions of the convention and between conventions has the power to direct the affairs of the organization; now, therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That (1) The Constitution of the CIO, adopted at the 1944 convention of the CIO, shall continue in full force and effect until amended or revised in accordance with the provisions thereof at the next convention;

"(2) The present officers and the members of the Executive Board shall continue to serve in their respective offices with the powers and duties conferred upon them under the Constitution until the next convention;

"(3) The standing and special committees that have been heretofore designated by the President of the CIO and approved by the Evecutive Board are continued until further action is taken thereon."

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP by Yomen

"DON'T YOU WORRY, I STILL LOVE YOU."

FRENCH LABOR LEADERS TO TOUR STATES: Three French union leaders arrived in N. Y. this week for a six-week tour of the U. S. under auspices of the OWI. They are: Marcel Jean Emile Camus (l.), a metal worker who is a member of the Central Committee of Parisian Unions; Gerard Ouradou (2nd from l.), secretary general of the Natl. Railway Federation of France and a member of the French Consultative Assembly; and Jean Brodier (r.), of the Catholic Trade Unions. With them is Bartow Underhill (2nd from r.), of the OWI.

CIO Urges 65c Minimum Wage

THE national drive to end substandard wages—which affect about 10 million workers—hitched forward this week with introduction in House and Senate of amendments to the Wage Hour Act raising the present wage minimum from 40 cents an hour to 65 cents this year and 75 cents within the next two years.

The bills were put in the Senate by Sen. James Mead (D., N. Y.), acting for Sen. Claude Pepper (D., Fla.), and Reps. Hook (D., Mich.), Huber (D., Ohio), and Price (D., Ill.). They call for:

1. 65 cents an hour for the first 44 hours in each week for the first year.

2. 70 cents an hour for the first 42 hours for the second year.

3. 75 cents an hour for the first 40 hours for the third year.

The bill allows industry committees set up by the Wage Hour Act to increase the minimum for particular industries to 75 cents the first year, and provides higher rates for certain key occupations in the industries covered.

Seamen and workers in the "area of production" on canning fish and allied products are included for the first time. General agricultural processing workers are not. Present exemptions from the hours regulation in the act covering certain perishable food industries are eliminated.

In a statement praising the Senators and Congressmen for introducing the bill, CIO President Murray said:

"The CIO welcomes the introduction of amendments to raise the wage floor to 65 cents as an act of justice to 10 million American workers and as good sound economic sense to the entire nation.

"Substandard wages as now paid to millions of Americans mean a substandard economy. Workers receiving less than a decent minimum are not going to be able to buy the goods and services that must be sold to avert another economic depression worse than any we have previously felt.

"Senators Pepper and Wagner and those associated with them deserve the full support of all Americans who want to see their country properous now and in the postwar."

Senators joining with Pepper in placing the bill are in addition to Sens. Mead and Wagner; Murray (D., Mont.); Guffey (D., Penna.); Kilgore (D., W. V.); Thomas (D., Utah); Magnuson (D., Wash.), and Myers (D., Penna.).

Hearings are not expected before the recess, and therefore will probably not start until Congress reconvenes in October. Meantime, CIO and other progressive organizations will put on a recess campaign to prepare the way for speedy hearings and early passage.

10 Soviet Labor Heads Visit U. S.

TEN leaders of Soviet trade unions, first of a series of foreign unionists to visit the CIO, were on their way here from Moscow this week on the invitation of CIO Pres. Murray.

Leader of the group is Vasili Kuznetsov, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and head of the USSR delegation to the World Trade Union Conference in London earlier this year.

The 10 delegates are coming on an invitation issued to Soviet, British and French unions by Murray June 4, when he said: "With the decisive defeat of the Nazi military forces in Europe, many immediate and severe problems arise relating to reconversion and reconstruction.

"I believe it would be of invaluable assistance to the leaders and members of CIO to have the opportunity of meeting with the representatives of your organization for the purpose of exchanging views and information."

With Kuznetsov are N. Gaisenok, of the shipbuilding union; M. Zhdanov, chairman of the Naval Transport Workers; K. Kuzakov, Government Employes; A. Stepanov, of the Central Council; B. Gostev, Automobile Workers; A Orlova, Sewing Factory Workers; I. Chevtaev, Sawmill Workers; I. Shostak, Highschool and Scientific Institution Workers; M. Falin, assistant to Kuznetsov, and L. Samoshina, interpreter.

No Job Blueprint; CIO Asks Action

THOUGH the task of securing full production and jobs for all "is as challenging as any we have met throughout the war" to date, the U.S. has received "no blueprint for this task, either from government or from industry," the CIO Executive Board said in its July 13-14 meeting here in Washington.

The Murray-Patman full employment bill (S 380, HR 2202), which should be "the object of study and discussion by the members of every CIO union" during the summer recess "is only the first of a series of measures which should be carried into effect either by legislation or executive order," the Board added.

These measures include the program outlined in President Murray's "Re-employment Plan" and steps outlined in other resolutions of the current Board meeting and "should be fitted into a broad national program, and not treated as isolated proposals unrelated to each other."

For summer recess activity, the Board urged CIO members to ask their Congressmen and Senators to line up with Sen. Murray (D., Mont.), and Rep. Patman (D., Tex.), and others as sponsors of S 380 and HR 2202, as well as telling them about the rest of CIO's plans for security and properity now and after the war.

Meantime, the CIO Legislative Dept. will send each member of Congress a pre-recess letter outlining the entire CIO program, which will also be sent to CIO affiliates.

CIO Backs Seamen's Pay-Boost Battle

FULL CIO support for the merchant seamen in their fight against a wage cut and for a 55c an hour minimum was voted by the CIO Executive Board this week.

"The struggle of our seamen to obtain adequate standards is the cause of all American workers, and is necessary for a strong and prosperous America and the program of 60 million jobs," the Board said.

"The CIO Board instructs all CIO unions, councils and auxiliaries to give full and active support to the petition of the CIO maritime union."

Meantime, the CIO Natl. Maritime Union and the CIO Marine Cooks & Stewards appeared before the War Labor Board to testify for the 55c minimum in a case pending for some months now. Action of the Maritime Emergency Board in killing the Atlantic "war risk bonus" gives their case special urgency.

Rank and file members, plus NMU and MCS officials, told the WLB some of the facts of life on a seaman's wages which for skilled workers are as little as 42c an hour.

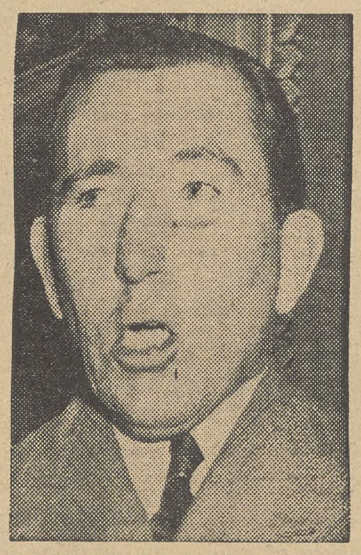
Average annual wartime earnings of seamen are $2,200, as shown by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. This includes the bonus. Without it, earnings average $950—if a seaman works a full year. Unskilled seamen, such as messmen, ordinary seamen, etc., earn even less.

Hail FEPC Victory

CIO's Executive Board, meeting here July 13-14, hailed the compromise vote of $250,000 for the FEPC as "a triumph of the true democratic American spirit over all the devices and maneuvers of our native reactionary forces."

"At the same time we hail the victory won, we realize that this is only the first round in fighting discrimination in employment and we pledge ourselves to go forward with unabated vigor in the campaign for creation of a permanent FEPC," the Board said.

"Speedy establishment of a permanent FEPC is a vital piece of reconversion legislation for the period ahead, when the forces of reaction will spare no effort to divide and split the democratic forces of the country."



URGES RAISING MINIMUM: Scoring substandard wages and WLB policy, Sen. Claude Pepper (D. Fla.) urged congressional support of a 65c minimum wage in a subcommittee report to the Senate committee on education and labor. (Federated Pictures)

Citizens of Trenton Hang Blackmarket

A citizen's rally in Trenton, N. J. last week to fight black market practices and support full employment was held at the steps of Trenton's City Hall, climaxing a parade through the city's streets which featured Mr. Black Market, a sinister-looking villain, hanged in effigy.

Political Tour for '46

Beginning their organizational work for the 1946 congressional election campaigns, Elmer A. Benson, chairman of the executive council, and C. B. Baldwin, executive vice-chairman of the National Citizens Political Action Committee, today started a six-week cross country trip which will take them to 19 key cities in 15 states.

Benson, former Minnesota governor, recently elected to the chairmanship of PAC's executive council, issued a brief statement of the pair's purpose in making the trip: "We are looking to the 1946 elections. We are going out to confer with local and state officials, political leaders of the major parties, and the leaders of civic affairs in each of the cities on our itinerary. We want their ideas on how we can stimulate political interest and get a healthy 80 to 100 per cent vote in 1946."

Extra Work, Extra Food

OPA is reasonable. If you are in the hardworking industries, you need supplementary meat, fat and sugar rations. And they've already given them to loggers, deep sea fishermen, seamen on inland waterways, miners and some heavy construction workers who are fed by their employers under conditions of isolation.

This week OPA started to test the plan further with coal miners in the San Francisco and Denver regions.

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

SOME FOLKS well worth knowing are coming your way in the next few weeks.

They may or may not be the kind of people you'd want for company on a fishing trip or for a game of poker. But whether you find them congenial or not, they're still worth knowing, for very practical reasons.

It so happens these folks have a lot to say about your job, your earnings, what's going to happen to you if you lose your job, what you and your family are going to eat and wear, how you're going to be housed, and what sort of opportunity your children will have in life.

★ ★ ★

The folks who are coming your way are your representatives in Congress, now preparing to return home for the summer recess.

If you doubt they have as much to say about your personal affairs as we've indicated, just consider some of the bills they've been arguing about or cold-shouldering in Congress.

Look through the cellophane of long-winded speeches, personal and party politics, and the gobbledygook of legislative terminology—and you will see your job, your wages, your savings and your future wrapped up in the packages they handle, labeled HR No. this and S. No. that.

★ ★ ★

You need a wage increase, and your union could probably get you a good one if its hands were freed. But under the Little Steel formula, it can only go so far and no further.

The administration will be influenced in its decision on wages by a petition now circulating in Congress to break through the Little Steel wage freeze.

It's worth getting acquainted with your Congressman, just to find out if he has signed this petition, if for nothing else.

★ ★ ★

If you are one of the ten million Americans subsisting on substandard wages of less than 65 cents an hour, your interest is obvious in the bill to raise the minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act to 65 cents an hour.

Even if you aren't, you can never be sure that unemployment will not force you one day to take a job at substandard wages; and in any case, your higher wage rates will never be secure so long as millions of your fellows are paid less than a living wage.

You'll surely want to know what your representatives in Congress are going to do about this bill.

★ ★ ★

What's going to happen to you and your family, if you get laid off through the cutbacks that are closing more and more plants?

As things stand, you won't get enough to live on under the various state unemployment compensation laws, and you'll get this little for very few weeks.

But there's a bill before Congress, introduced by Sen. Kilgore and several other Senators, to raise emergency unemployment benefits to $25 to 26 weeks; to cover federal, maritime and other workers who now get no protection whatever; to increase veterans' benefits; and to pay travel costs to new jobs.

What are your representatives in Congress going to do about this bill, and are they going to act on it in time?

★ ★ ★

Are you going to have a fair shot at new jobs and an equal chance for promotion, or are you going to be discriminated against because of your color, race, religion or national origin?

When your Congressmen are home, you'll want to know what they have done to save the present Fair Employment Practice Committee and what they're going to do about a permanent FEPC.

And you'll certainly want to know if they're going to push through the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill to provide you with some decent security against the hazards of age, illness, unemployment etc.; and what's cooking on the Murray-Patman Full Employment bill and other plans to provide jobs for all.

All this is your personal business, as well as the people's business. It also happens to be the legislative program adopted by the CIO Executive Board and Political Action Committee. The coming recess will give you a good chance to ask your representatives in Congress what they propose to do about it.

On The Job

American workers who stayed on the job on July 4 more than made up for all time lost through strikes and employers' lockouts since Pearl Harbor, according to Dept. of Labor statistics.

Since war workers have regularly been giving up their holidays to keep the armed forces supplied, it will be seen that the patriotic devotion of the vast majority of American workers has made up many times for the delinquencies of a minority of workers and employers.

Yet most of the American press is silent about facts like these, while it runs scare headlines about "strike waves" every time a few workers are off the job.

The CIO does not in any sense condone wartime strikes. It regards its no-strike as a sacred obligation until Japan is finally and completely defeated. And its responsible leaders have done everything within their power to prevent any stoppages.

At the same time, however, the CIO seeks to remedy the conditions that lead to stoppages. It points out that the best way to do this is to remove some of the present restraints on free collective bargaining.

Philip Murray has recently called public attention to the fact that "workers' grievances have accumulated to an intolerable extent" under wartime restrictions, and that "many employers have taken advantage of labor's no-strike pledge, and of the slowness and other defects of governmental labor processes, to deny redress for these grievances and to defy rulings of the War Labor Board."

At the same time, the Little Steel wage freeze has kept wages lagging far behind living costs; and even today, when cutbacks, loss of overtime, etc., are sharply reducing take-home pay, labor is still denied the right to secure necessary wage adjustments through free collective bargaining.

Murray therefore points out that "the best way to assure industrial peace during reconversion and after the war is to scrap the Little Steel formula, to eliminate substandard wages, and to restore freedom to the unions to bargain collectively for the speedy adjustment of grievances and for increased wages."

Bad For Women

"There's nothin' so bad for a woman as a man who thinks he is good," says the popular song.

And that goes for the majority of the House Judiciary Committee, who have reported out the so-called Equal Rights Amendment, under the possible impression it is good for women.

Actually there is nothing so bad for a woman as this phoney amendment, whose chief effect would be to wipe out all the state laws protecting women's wages, hours and working conditions.

For real equal rights for women, to which the CIO is firmly committed, we recommend the bill just introduced by Rep. Mary Norton, calling for equal pay for equal work and no discrimination against women in layoffs.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux.....Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C.
Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 July 23, 1945 No. 30

CIO News Wins Praise For 'Outstanding Job'

From San Francisco to New York, fan mail for The CIO NEWS is hitting the desk of Publicity Director Len De Caux.

From Edmund G. Brown, San Francisco district attorney, came the recent comment: "I have just finished reading with interest the stories on Teen Age Workers, together with comment by Mr. Philip Murray. It is indeed heartening when such men as Mr. Murray show an interest in our youth."

Praise for the same feature, a center spread picture story, came from Martha M. Eliot and Beatrice McConnell, respectively acting chief and director of the industrial division of the U. S. Dept. of Labor's Children's Bureau.

And from Samuel J. Kramer, director of publicity and publications of the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, came praise from himself and from President John Green on a feature which dealt with reconversion as it affects the shipyard industry. Kramer said:

"President Green felt that it caught the human problem in shipbuilding employment to a very successful degree, and cogently summarized the union's position in stressing the urgency of planning for full employment in our industry."

And Senator James E. Murray of Montana, who received a copy of The CIO News containing a feature on the new social security bill, wrote that it was an "excellent presentation."

This feature also drew praise from Evelyn Adler, director of the national social service division of the CIO Office & Professional Workers, who said: "Let me congratulate you on the outstanding job the CIO NEWS is doing these days."

The center spread picture stories appearing in the CIO NEWS are proving popular with the labor press. For instance, "How a Bill Goes Through Congress" was used by official publications of the Shipyard, Mine Mill, Shoe, Rubber, Packinghouse and Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Unions.

More such features are cooking. Editors interested in reproducing them should write the CIO Publicity Dept., 718 Jackson Pl. N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Pamphlet Helps Race Understanding

In an emergency move to help cities and towns prevent race riots this summer, the Public Affairs Committee in cooperation with the American Council On Race Relations today issued **Race Riots Are Not Necessary,** with a ten-point program of action on what to do if race riots threaten.

The pamphlet tells how to spot danger signals preceding rioting and recommends specific emergency action that the community, individuals, organizations, churches, schools, and community groups should take. Plans for long-term programs to foster better intergroup relations are also outlined.

RACE RIOTS AREN'T NECESSARY, Pamphlet No. 107, ten cents. The Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y. 20, N. Y.

Labor Scholarships

Special labor scholarships for southern students will be offered by the CIO in cooperation with the Rosenwald Fund and Antioch College, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, chairman of the CIO Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination, announced today.

"The purpose of the scholarships is to make it possible for able young men and women in the labor movement to get the practical and democratic education that will enable them to develop their full potentialities for effective and responsible labor leadership," Carey said.

Only applicants under 35 will be considered. The accent will be on basic courses in English (with particular attention to writing and speaking), Economics, Government, Labor History and Psychology.

Applications should be submitted to the Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Ave., Chicago.

Publicity Hunger Laid To Richberg

Corporation lawyer, Donald Richberg, has a personal motive in his effort to foist repeal of the Wagner Act and the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Act on the country through passage of the Federal Industrial Relations bill, CIO Sec.-Treas., James B. Carey charged this week.

Carey made his position plain in a telegram to the American Forum of the Air, text of which follows:

"In my first reading of the Richberg Bill, I assumed it was a regrettable attempt to destroy the Wagner Act and the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-injunction Act. Closer study after receiving your invitation to appear in a debate on the American Forum of the Air, convinced me that the bill is a publicity stunt in which Donald Richberg has involved several well-meaning U. S. Senators.

"Lawyer Richberg's apparent purpose is to make his services attractive to corporations intent on weakening and destroying labor unions.

"Choosing not to repeat the mistake of Senators Ball, Burton and Hatch in being drawn into a cunning publicity campaign, I cannot appear on the Forum Tuesday night. I regret any inconvenience that may result."

LET MILPRINT FURNISH YOUR CIO STATIONERY

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES

MILPRINT, Inc.

431 WEST FLORIDA STREET MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN

Over 750 CIO Employees

CIO Radio Roundup

Pres. John Green of the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers will be the stellar attraction on the Town Hall of the Air July 26 when he will participate in a discussion on veterans' preference in employment. Look for it at 8:30 p.m. EWT over NBC stations.

* * *

Interested in sub-standard wages? Better tune in at 1:15 p.m. EWT Sunday to NBC stations for CIO's America United show. Carrying the ball will be Gladys Dickason, research director of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Senator Mead of N. Y., and Jerome Udell, a clothing manufacturer.

* * *

Lineups for coming America United programs are: Aug. 5—Van A. Bittner, assistant to the president of the United Steelworkers, and a Congressman and an official of the Social Security Board, discussing the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill. The Aug. 12 program will deal with political action.

* * *

"The Air Belongs to the People" is the title of an article written by Ernest Goodman, assistant counsel of the CIO United Auto Workers Union, in a recent issue of the Journal of the Federal Communications Bar Assn.

"In the crucial period of history which lies ahead, the securing of a durable peace and a stable economy in cooperation with the people of other nations will depend to a large degree upon an enlightened public understanding of political, social and economic problems as they arise," Goodman wrote.

"Radio must be ready to fulfill its heavy responsibility in this process of enlightenment. The moulding of public opinion must not be left to industry." Goodman said that there is increasing evidence that the radio industry is showing an increasing awareness of labor's viewpoint and the validity of giving it public expression.

"Labor," Goodman added, "seeks no selfish advantage or monopoly. What it asks for itself it seeks to obtain for other groups. It is determined, however, to continue its efforts to create a truly free radio in America which observes in practice what it concedes in theory, that 'The air belongs to the people'."

* * *

Putting theory into practice, the UAW-CIO is protesting discrimination against it by station WCKY in Cincinnati, Ohio. According to Allen W. Sayler, of the union's education department, the station refused to let the union state its position on the War Labor Board and for the Wagner-Murray-Dingell social security bill.

CIO Man Appointed

Mayor Hubert H. Humphrey, Jr., of Minneapolis this week appointed Pres. Robert Wishart of Dist. 11, CIO Electrical Radio & Machine Workers, to the board of public welfare.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

44 Years of Know-how

in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee. 20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS

Manufacturers

Celluloid or Litho-Metal

For—

Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems

CHARLES M. GERAGHTY INCORPORATED

500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"

Stencils Badges — Dues Buttons — Bronze Tablets

THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY

925 11th St., N.W.

100% UNION MADE

SEALS

RUBBER STAMPS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Buy War Bonds

L. J. IMBER CO. QUALITY PRODUCTS

Manufacturers & Designers

EMBOSSED & ENAMELED BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS AND TABS

FOR

UNION DUES — MEMBERSHIP — EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS — ADVERTISING — LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS

Recognized Union Labels—No Charge for Designs and Sketches

LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES

New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman, 37 E. 14th St., New York, N. Y., Algonquin 4-3356

Detroit Representative: Herbert E. Lennig, 6432 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich., TRinity 1-4600

L. J. IMBER CO. 1725-41 W. North Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

Push Big CIO Housing Program

AN intensified CIO housing program under the leadership of UAW-CIO Pres. R. J. Thomas, chairman of the CIO Housing and Community Development Committee, has been launched in support of national housing legislation.

The program will revolve around legislation scheduled for introduction by Senator Wagner of N. Y., with a national CIO housing meeting slated for

R. J. THOMAS

some time in October in Washington, D. C., to act as a sounding board.

Additional points in the program include an intensified educational campaign among CIO unions and the public at large, with increased use of the labor press and with publication of a CIO pamphlet on the need for a big postwar housing program—as one of the educational series put out by the CIO Political Action Committee.

The housing committee program was approved by the CIO Executive Board following a meeting of the committee, attended by Thomas and William G. Nicholas, committee director and head of the UAW-CIO housing department.

The committee recommended:

1. That all international unions start a campaign to stop evictions for the duration of the war.

2. That they press for speedy action on postwar housing legislation.

3. That they enlarge their housing educational programs.

4. That they distribute to their local unions questionnaires regarding local housing developments.

In a report on progress of the committee in securing legislation aiding workers and veterans, Thomas said that it is important to educate the CIO membership about the gains that the people will make if an adequate federal housing program is pushed in the postwar period.

"We must prepare early," Thomas said, "to educate our membership to the fact that, in this prospective legislation, for the first time, there is an opportunity for them to own or rent decent homes at prices they can afford to pay.

"The continuation and expansion of the public low-rent housing program is a 'must' if we are to achieve our total postwar housing objectives," Thomas declared. "The wording of the objectives of this Act should be changed so as to relate the program of housing for low-income families to the national goal of full employment and full production."

The Ball and Chain Bill

The most serious legislative attack on labor unions since the war started is the Ball-Burton-Hatch Federal Industrial Relations Act. What would happen to labor if this proposal were made law is told by CIO General Counsel Pressman and his Assistant in the following article, fourth of a series.

By LEE PRESSMAN AND FRANK DONNER

TWO features are slipped into the bill which would provide a Roman holiday for employers who have no intention of permitting employes freely to choose a collective bargaining representative. The first provides that certification of the proposed new board may be challenged in the courts.

Under existing law an employer cannot resist a certification through court review. He is required to bargain first.

Under the proposed law an employer could take every certification up to the Supreme Court and even if he lost it would be at least two years before he would have to bargain.

A second feature of the bill sanctions employer petitions for elections.

Under the existing and well established practice of the NLRB an employer may not petition for an election in his plant. If a union is already a certified bargaining agent only a rival union may raise the question of representation with the Board and if the rival makes an adequate showing the Board holds an election.

Under the proposed bill, whenever an employer decides that the union is weak and may possibly lose an election he can file a petition and raise a question concerning the representation of his employes. This, despite the fact that labor agencies and the courts have uniformly held that it is none of the employer's affair whether or not his employes are to have a collective bargaining agent and what labor organization that agent is to be.

Instead of bargaining, a union would be forced to spend its entire time and energies in fighting off employer attacks and in preparing for elections.

The anti-labor thrust of this bill is shown not only by what is in the bill but also by what is left out. Under the Wagner Act as it is now written all employers in interstate commerce, no matter how many workers they employ, are required to comply. Under the proposed bill, employment by an employer of less than 20 employes is not covered.

A second section limits the protection to "national" commerce and not "interstate" commerce as is provided for now. Moreover, the bill is confined to employment **directly** affecting the producing, processing, preparing or handling of raw materials, supplies or goods in **substantial quantities** in such "national" commerce.

To thousands of employers, the sponsors of this bill graciously say:

"You may now bust unions, discharge union leaders and refuse to bargain to your heart's content. If you are a large department store exploiting thousands of workers you may kill off the union without Federal challenge since you handle goods after interstate shipment.

"If you are a manufacturer you may lock out your employes for union activities and escape punishment under the law by the argument that the goods which you ship directly in interstate commerce are not 'substantial' in quantity."

Other portions of the bill make it clear that its purpose is to destroy federal collective bargaining protection to the greatest extent possible. Thus, it specifically provides that the laws of the several states are to be applicable not only where the proposed bills inapplicable but even where the controversy involved is one within the scope of the bill.

The unmistakable purpose of the bill is to remove many employes from the protection of the progressive features of the Wagner Act and to subject them to the reactionary controls of the state laws and state boards.

It is plain that the inevitable effect of turning over to the states the rights of millions of employes now protected by the federal government would be to invite each state to become a Labor Reno.

This measure would inevitably set in motion a yellow-dog open-shop race among the states to compete for those employers freed from the obligation of complying with the federal law.

House Improves GI Loans

THE House this week passed and sent to the Senate amendments liberalizing the loan and the educational provisions of the GI Bill of Rights.

Yielding to pressure, Rep. John E. Rankin, (D. Miss.) chairman of the House World War Veterans Committee, reluctantly introduced the amendments.

The CIO particularly favored the change taking away the necessity of obtaining approval of loans by the Veterans Administration, but the VA may guarantee all loans made by banks and other concerns on the approved list. The Government will continue to guarantee each loan up to $2,000.

Another amendment increases from two to four years the time in which a veteran may sign up for a vocational training course after his discharge. The time for completing postwar training is boosted from seven to nine years.

Subsistence for a veteran-student is raised from $50 to $60 a month if he is single, and from $75 to $85 if he has dependents. Short, intensive courses are provided for, and the Government will also pay tuition at approved correspondent schools.

N. Y. Wage, Job Drive

An eight-point program of action to carry the campaign for wage adjustments and full employment throughout the community was adopted by the Greater New York CIO Council at a citywide conference of more than 1,000 shop stewards at Town Hall last week.

Sharply attacking the War Labor Board and its policies encouraging pay cuts, the conference pointed to the immediate need for arousing the public on the national CIO's program for reconversion and full employment. It called for these actions:

1. A petition campaign demanding that Congress provide for the human side of reconversion.

2. Immediate visits to congressmen to enlist their support.

3. Mass delegations at WLB hearings on individual dispute cases.

4. A citywide conference to organize support.

5. An after-work demonstration on a city scale.

6. Shop meetings in every union to discuss the program and send resolutions.

7. More organization of the unorganized.

8. Day-to-day political action in support of the program.

Reaction Fights Jobs for All Program

THE greatest propaganda job in U. S. history is being directed against labor's 60 million job program, In Fact, weekly newsletter, warned in its July 16 issue.

"The main purpose of the present campaign is to insure a certain amount of unemployment, which in turn insures what businessmen call 'the normal float' of job seekers," said the newsletter. "This makes it possible to smash or to weaken unions, pay lower wages, make higher profits."

Declaring it had conclusive evidence "that there is an organized movement against giving the American people jobs after the war," In Fact said: "If the anti-job forces have their way there will be more propaganda setting veterans against labor, but there will not be jobs for all the men now in uniform.

In Fact summarized the groupings of men and interests against jobs for all as follows:

"1. Native Fascists. Fascism in Italy and Germany provided jobs for all on a slavery basis, but fascism is the greatest enemy of free labor. America Firster James S. Kemper, chairman, Natl. Republican Finance Committee, and employer of native fascist radio commentator Upton Close, is opposed to full employment. **So is the Gannett-Peale-Rumely Committee for Constitutional Government, and so is their writer, Sam Pettengill, named as No. 1 fascist organization and No. 1 American fascist respectively in Congress recently.**

"2. Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and affiliates. Although the native fascist organizations are more vocal, the most powerful force against jobs for all is the NAM, dominated by the Du-Ponts, General Motors, and similar firms, many with cartel connections in Nazi Germany.

"3. Bankers and their economists. Both in England and the U. S. the idea of collective responsibility and government planning against unemployment are under attack by bankers, their press, and their hired writers.

"4. The American press, leading columnists and magazines. The newspapers are closest to the public, have always pretend they are pro bono publico, when in truth they are in the pay of anti-labor forces. Therefore the press dare not openly attack.

"Sample sneer: 'The slogan of full employment has become more and more fashionable. . . . It involves dangers both to the free enterprise system and to labor's liberties.' (New York Times editorial, June 18.)

"Westbrook Pegler and George Sokolsky head the columnists who oppose 60 million jobs.

"Leading popular weekly attacking jobs for all is Saturday Evening Post, directed by Walter E. Fuller, who is also director of the NAM. Newsweek, owned by big business interests, calls it the 'Fool' Employment bill.

"5. Senate and House. Both Senators Connally of Texas and Vandenberg of Michigan announced they would turn down the San Francisco world peace charter if the world's labor interests insisted on putting a full employment indorsement into this historic document. . . . But real leaders of corporation attack on jobs is Sen. Taft of Ohio.

In the House, corporation friends headed by Rep. Woodruff of Michigan, a gentleman who followed the Nazi line for four years, lead the fight against national welfare via full employment."

FIGHT the BLACK MARKET!

Get your copy of the OPA MEAT CEILING PRICE LIST at your OPA Local Board

Baltimore CIO Plans Labor Day Event

Sen. Robert F. Wagner (D. N. Y.), Paul Robeson and a representative from the office of CIO Pres. Philip Murray as well as industrialists and representatives from Great Britain and Soviet Union labor organizations are scheduled to speak at the Labor Day celebration at Carlin Park, Baltimore, sponsored by the Baltimore CIO Industrial Union Council.

Men give presents to their friends, and Steelworkers are no exceptions. C. B. Newell (above), director of USA-CIO District 9, presents war bonds to CIO and USA Pres. Philip Murray, while Mayor R. E. Pfeifle of Bethlehem, Pa., looks on. Murray (right) is shown speaking at the Phil Murray Day rally and autographing a program.

Bethlehem Celebrates Phil Murray Day

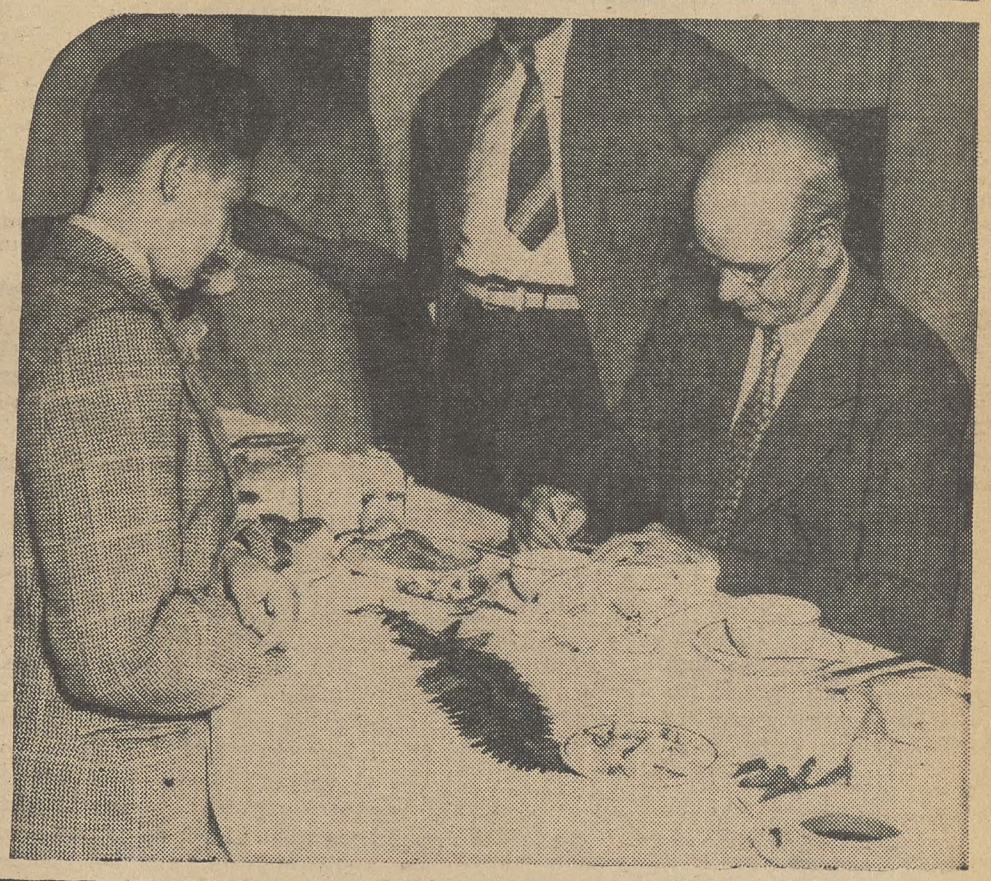
The CIO United Steelworkers have a president who works hard not only for their union but for the CIO and every working man and woman of America.

His name, of course, is Philip Murray. Every year the Steelworkers hold a Phil Murray Day. Last week they celebrated it in Bethlehem, Pa., home city of giant Bethlehem Steel, a typical "one-industry" town in which the union rose through mighty struggles to build itself a place in the minds and hearts of the workers and the community at large.

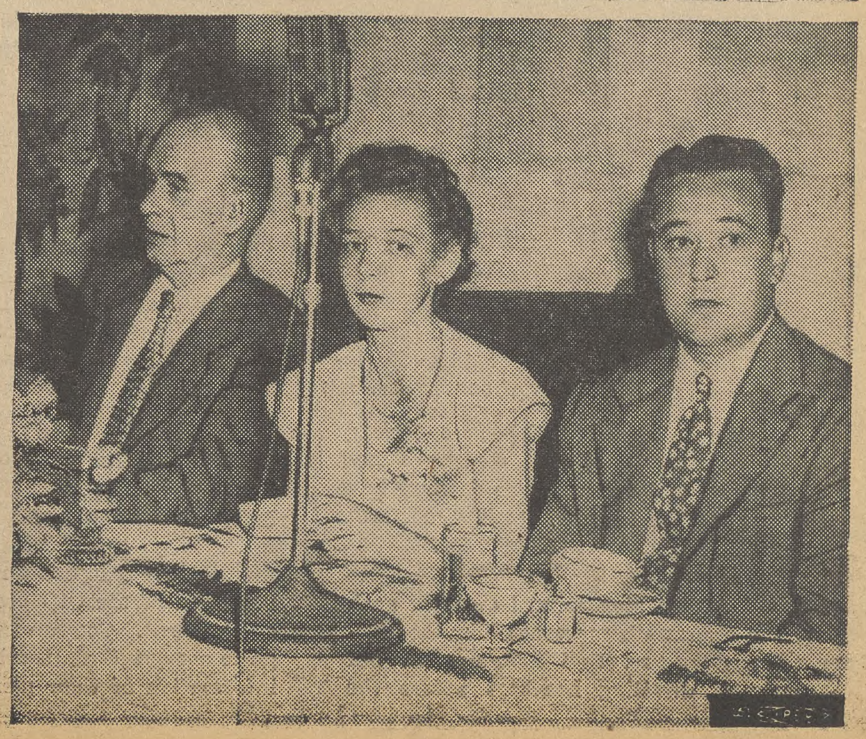
The community spirit came alive last Tuesday night at a dinner attended by more than 400 people and at a rally that packed the Liberty High School Auditorium to watch dynamic plays produced by Stage for Action and to hear Phil Murray tell about what he believes is good for all America. The Mayor and leaders of religion, the professions and business sat side by side with steel workers to hear Murray declare that full employment IS possible after the war.

Murray declared that the CIO is going to lead a crusade for economic security for all the people, and as part of it, a campaign for a guaranteed annual wage.

"The annual wage," he said, "is predicated on a good sound base—that men, women and children have got to eat 365 days a year, have got to pay rent every month in the year, and have got to pay the cost of illness when it happens."



At the Phil Murray Day dinner Murray broke bread with more than 400 friends, among them Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Newell (right). Below, Murray chats with some of Bethlehem's 30,000 steel workers who packed a big hall to hear him. (Pictures by Ryan and Globe-Times)



CIO Board Urges Action to Hal

The task of the CIO executive board is more important than ever before, because wartime traveling restrictions necessitated the cancellation of the national CIO convention this year.

On account of this added importance six of the most important statements and resolutions of the July session of the board are herewith given in full. One statement calls for enactment of the Murray-Patman Full Employment bill providing for a job census as the first step toward realization of the jobs-for-all program whose urgent need is highlighted by cut-backs with their resulting unemployment.

Layoffs of thousands upon thousands of workers in the war industries also point up the significance of the statement asking immediate passage of the Doughton Bill providing for increased unemployment compensation payments. Equally important for continued prosperity are the statements asking President Truman to revise the national wage policy and urging employers to provide guaranteed annual wages.

The board also authorized CIO participation in the Paris convention of the World Federation of Trade Unions in September, and condemned the Ball-Burton-Hatch Bill as "undemocratic class legislation designed to destroy a free labor movement."

The text of the six statements and resolutions follow.

Jobs For All Bill Seen as 'Must'

The CIO looks forward to a speedy and complete victory over Japan and to the establishment of a lasting peace. Every member of the CIO has come to realize that the war has unlocked vast new productivity, capable of creating a standard of living far higher than we have had before, and we are determined to see this productivity become an instrument for insuring national economic security and expansion after the war.

Full production and full employment depend on whether American labor and American organizing skills can be directed without hindrance to the job of producing abundance. Every day decisions are being made which shape our chances of securing this abundance.

Our needs outrun even our great productive capacity. To fill these needs America must have a program for promoting a steady flow of adequate incomes into the hands of consumers.

We believe that this is a task as challenging as any we have met throughout the war. To date we have no blueprint for this task, either from government or from industry.

A first step toward creating such a program is represented by the Murray-Patman Full Employment bill now awaiting hearings before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee and the House Committee on Executive Expenditures. This bill should be the object of study and discussion by the members of every CIO international union. This discussion is preliminary to the application by CIO international unions to the Congressional Committees for an opportunity to be heard. Hearings will be held in the fall of 1945 after Congress reconvenes.

Only First Step

The Murray-Patman Full Employment bill, is only the first of a series of measures which should be carried into effect either by legislation or executive order. These measures should be fitted into a broad national program, and not treated as isolated proposals unrelated to each other. The CIO Executive Board at its current meetings has approved a series of statements which form the basis for such a program.

This CIO program is so broad-based as to be an adequate foundation for a national program for industry, agriculture and government as well as labor. We urge immediate action by Congress and by President Truman and his advisers to create and implement such a national program.

Before VJ Day this program should be reported to Congress for maintaining postwar full production and full employment.

Congress will recess after the passage by the Senate of the Charter. Over 100 members of the House of Representatives have associated themselves with Congressmen Patman of Texas and Outland of California as sponsors of the Murray-Patman bill in the House. They are pledged to spend the summer working in their Congressional Districts and their States on behalf of the passage of this legislation.

The names of these Congressmen will be sent to every CIO international union and every CIO council with a request that these Congressmen be visited by CIO delegations and congratulated on their support of this legislation. Each delegation should, moreover, bring to these Congressmen a list of the additional measures which are needed in the estimation of the CIO, if this bill is to serve as an effective first step towards full production and full employment.

Action Is Needed

Every Congressman who has not yet signed up as a sponsor of the Murray-Patman Bill should be visited also, and vigorously urged to lend his support to this and all other measures calculated to promote postwar full employment at adequate take-home pay.

For the information of every member of the House and Senate the CIO Legislative Department is drafting a letter to go to all Senators and Representatives before the recess, informing them of the CIO program for full employment. Copies of this letter will go to every international union for the information of their members.

Unemployment Compensation

As cutbacks and lay-offs increase and unemployment mounts, the Congress of the United States still continues to disregard the crying need for an emergency unemployment compensation measure such as requested by President Truman on May 26th.

The bill introduced by Congressman Doughton "by request" fails to meet the demands of the situation in several respects. Its most glaring shortcoming is the provision that it shall not go into effect until 600,000 compensable claims have been filed for unemployment compensation. We feel compelled to point out that this figure is misleading because it represents a gross unemployment figure of approximately 3,000,000. We further condemn the thinking that would penalize those war workers who are the first to suffer unemployment and which would cut off from any benefits all unemployed federal workers and maritime workers until such time as compensable claims for workers covered under existing law reached the 600,000.

Other shortcomings are the failure to include food processing and packing workers under its provisions, the lack of transportation allowances to provide for workers desiring to take jobs in other localities, and no provisions to raise the benefits to unemployed veterans above the flat $20 a week provided in the G. I. Bill of Rights.

Hearings Urged

Inadequate as the Doughton Bill may be, we condemn the decision of the House Ways and Means Committee to take no action on the bill at this time, and call upon Congress and the American people to insist that hearings be held immediately on the Doughton Bill. We urge members of Congress to introduce legislation correcting its inadequacies so that action can be taken as soon as possible to provide the workers of America with an adequate emergency unemployment compensation bill as some measure of relief in the critical months ahead.

Imperative as the passage of an adequate emergency bill is at this time, we wish to reiterate that we regard the standards in any emergency legislation as quite inadequate and that only by passage of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill's provisions can we obtain adequate, permanent unemployment compensation and social security legislation.

On National Wage Policy

Unemployment is increasing. Wage earners are in addition suffering a loss of weekly wages and purchasing power. This is resulting from a marked decline in overtime wage payments and the tendency of present wage rate structures to be lowered through a reconversion to the production of civilian goods.

Meanwhile, the cost of living continues to increase and industrial profits to soar.

Unemployment, increasing jo curity, and decreasing weekly w meet a rapidly rising cost of do not provide the basis for panding postwar economy of f duction and full employment.

The war against Japan ca continued full war production, steps are being taken to prot morale and productive efficie wage earners and to assure an e ing postwar economy.

Unrest and ugly resentment the workers against this situat apparent to those who are in with the conditions that exist country.

Emergency Legislatio

The CIO Executive Board cal President Truman, Director o Mobilization Vinson, Director o omic Stabilization Davis, the N War Labor Board, and Congress immediate steps to accomplish lowing necessary program of ac

(1) Congress should imme enact the necessary emergency tion, requested by President T to provide federal supplement employment compensation pa to war workers rendered unem during the reconversion period a minimum of $25 per week weeks be provided. In addition ployment compensation shoul made available to all federal em members of the merchant mari all other groups not now cove existing law.

(2) The President should im ately revise the national wage and confer the necessary aut upon the National War Labor to make substantial wage a ments:

(a) To aid in the effective cution of the war;

(b) To eliminate substa wages below 65c per hour; and

(c) To assure a continued level of purchasing power fo maintenance of full productio full employment.

The National War Labor should observe a firm policy of tion to any wage cuts.

This realistic and necessary p presents the minimum requir for an orderly transition dur conversion and a peaceful and e ing postwar economy. For this we are confident that it will co the wholesome support of all p sive groups. We shall not de our intensive national campaig it has been accomplished.

Guaranteed Annual Wages

Labor's desire for guaranteed wages grows out of our terrible ences with irregular jobs and unemployment. These evils m overcome if our nation is to c in the path of democratic p Failure to achieve full empl during the 30's cost us 400 bill

Unemployment as Lay-offs Jump

lars, or more than the nation's total wealth in 1929 and eight times the total national income in 1932.

The people will judge our present system of private enterprise and our present business leadership by the degree to which they make full use of the nation's tremendous capacity to produce.

Now is the time to mobilize for continuing prosperity. We cannot afford to wait until we are once more plunged into depression, when the task will be far more difficult. Business is in an excellent position to agree to guaranteed wage plans for the years just ahead. Not only are good markets waiting, if government and business handle matters reasonably well, but business has the record amount of 45 billion dollars of working capital. Corporate profits before taxes in 1944 were 25 billion dollars, or a quarter as much as all wages and salaries paid to every person employed in the United States. Business is also protected by the tax law which virtually insures it against loss under the carry-back carry-forward provisions.

Goal Is Clear

Our aim is to have agreements on guaranteed wages developed in collective bargaining conferences and embodied in written contracts between unions and employers. Many such agreements are already in effect, adapted to the needs and possibilities of each situation. No exact blue-print is universally applicable, but our goal is clear; pay for a full work-week, 52 weeks a year, for all regular employes.

In the past wage-earners have had to bear the terrible cost of the failure of employers to run industry at full speed. If employers bore the cost, we are confident they would find ways to provide work and that they would support any government action needed to provide a general framework for full employment. We seek steady jobs for all, rather than pay for idleness, but the basic evil in our economic system is that men able and eager to work have been forced to remain idle for years.

We are only asking what others already have. A company pays for land and buildings by the year. It plans its dividends to stockholders by the year. It pays for much advertising space and for insurance by the year. It pays its officers and plant managers by the year. It sets aside money each year to buy new machines to replace the old. Why should it not plan to pay its wage-earners by the year too?

If the employers will agree to give labor regular work and pay as war ends, the whole community will benefit. When factories run full blast, farmers and storekeepers prosper. When plants and men are idle, farm prices fall and business loses. A floor under the income of wage-earners would mean a floor under the national income.

This problem requires the best co-operative effort of all groups of citizens. It is gratifying that so many have already given their support to the idea. The first responsibility for providing steady jobs rests with management, and we stand ready to co-operate in every way to help in overcoming difficulties. It is gratifying that the Presidential Subcommittee on Guaranteed Wage Plans, appointed at President Roosevelt's request, is to make a thorough study of methods of stabilizing employment at high levels.

Assures Steady Income

The building of homes and factories and machinery can be far more regular than in the past. People can buy autos more regularly the year around, rather than in so great a rush at certain seasons. Prices and credit terms can be adjusted to help stop seasonal dips. If production in autos is at continuous high levels, there will be a steady flow of orders from auto companies for steel, radios, glass, cloth, tires and other parts.

If one company or even one industry cannot act alone to assure steady employment, labor-management councils on an industry-wide, inter-industry, or area basis should tackle the problem.

The guaranteed annual wage is practical even without full employment as a method of bringing security to some of our people, and thus increasing purchases, business activity, and the number of jobs. With full employment, guaranteed wage plans would give the individual security and would help to prevent a sudden decline such as occurred in 1929 and 1937.

A nation that could rally as we did to win the war cannot meekly accept defeat by unemployment and failure to solve our economic problems. It is time to apply practical methods to assure full employment.

Executive Board Backs WFTU

WHEREAS, (1) The Administrative Committee, designated at the World Trade Union Conference held in London in February of this year, completed by unanimous action, a draft of the constitution of the World Federation of Trade Unions;

(2) The call has been issued to labor organizations throughout the world to participate at the constitutional convention of the new World Federation of Trade Unions to be held in Paris in September;

(3) The establishment of the World Federation of Trade Unions, representing over 60 million organized workers throughout the world, will constitute a bulwark against any resurgence of Nazism or Fascism and assure a full mobilization of the people for an enduring and prosperous peace for the common people throughout the world; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Executive Board of the CIO hereby (1) commends the work of its representatives on the Administrative Committee and approves the proposed draft of constitution for the World Federation of Trade Unions and authorizes the President of the CIO to take the necessary steps for the CIO to participate at the Paris convention to be held in September and to secure affiliation of the CIO with the World Federation of Trade Unions;

(2) Authorizes the executive officers of the CIO to distribute copies of the proposed constitution to all the State and Local Industrial Union Councils of the CIO in order that our entire membership shall be fully informed of the structure and work of the organization and in turn bring such information to all other local labor organizations throughout the country;

Representation Asked

(3) Authorizes the executive officers of the CIO to make representations to the American State Department that the United States representative on the Social and Economic Council to be created under the San Francisco Charter support the requests of the World Federation of Trade Unions and the CIO that they be afforded the opportunity of participating in the work of the Social and Economic Council and assist in the preparation of all policies and programs of action dealing with the problems affecting the workers.

Ball and Chain Bill Condemned

WHEREAS, there has been introduced by Senators Ball, Burton and Hatch a bill known as the Federal Industrial Relations Act; and

WHEREAS, the proposed bill mutilates and disfigures labor's Magna Carta, the Wagner Act, by converting it from a protection of labor into an assault upon labor by

1) eliminating existing protections for labor's self-organization and concerted activities;

2) unjustifiably attacking and regulating labor organizations;

3) removing from the protection of the Wagner Act millions of American workers;

4) removing existing protections from and exposing to reactionary state legislation further millions of workers engaged in interstate commerce now protected by the Wagner Act; and

5) imposing unfair and unwarranted qualifications upon collective bargaining provisions for the union security so as virtually to outlaw them; and

WHEREAS, the bill permits employers to take unilateral action in the form of wage cuts and other attacks upon workers' living standards and at the same time forbids labor to protect itself against even the most arbitrary and destructive actions on the part of employers, thus stripping from labor the constitutional and fundamental rights of free men and at the same time exposing it and leaving it defenseless against employer assaults; and

Wipes Out Gains

WHEREAS, the bill eliminates the protections of the Norris-La-Guardia Act obtained by labor only after years of bitter struggle, and subjects labor to the vicious abuse of the federal injunction; and

WHEREAS, the bill invents new crimes of labor organizations and invites the financial enslavement of workers and their children by authorizing employers to sue for commission of such crimes; and

WHEREAS, this complicated legislative nightmare would permit the tribunals it sets up as well as the courts full latitude in designating any labor organization as a pariah without any right to existence or recognition or protection against the destructive acts of employers; and

WHEREAS, the bill would permanently frustrate collective bargaining by permitting employers to hamstring labor organizations through years of endless administrative and judicial proceedings; and

WHEREAS, most of the officers and members of the drafting committee of the bill are not, as claimed, free of prejudice against either organized labor or employers but closely identified with or representatives of powerful corporate interests; and

Bill Is Biased

WHEREAS, far from being neutral or unbiased as claimed by the sponsors, this bill is a legislative declaration of war upon organized labor unparelleled in the annals of any democratic country, a bill which, like the German Nurenberg laws, would place a particular group in the community in a permanent economic ghetto; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Congress of Industrial Organizations unqualifiedly and unreservedly condemns this measure in its entirety as undemocratic class legislation designed to destroy a free labor movement; that we call upon all constitutent bodies of the CIO to make known their opposition to this bill to enslave labor with every means at their disposal and that we call upon all fair-minded citizens to make known their opposition to this reactionary attempt to launch a post-war assault upon labor.

Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

The United Steelworkers of America report the following victories: United Engineering & Foundry Co., Canton, Ohio, CIO 245, Against 53. I. W. Abel, USA Director, Dis. 27, was in charge. Salaried employes at both the Monessen & Allenport, Pa., plants of Pittsburgh Steel, CIO 201, Against 80, as announced by USA District Dir. Louis Tomayko. Wilson Athletic Goods Mfg. Co., Ironton, Ohio, CIO 34, Independent, 30. Joseph Moloney, Dist. Dir. USA-CIO, announces clerical employes in certain of the mill offices of the Lackawanna, N. Y. plant of Bethlehem Steel Co., voted better than two-to-one for CIO.

Frank Bonacci, CIO Reg. Dir. Utah, reports: International Harvester Co., Salt Lake City, USA-CIO 18, No Union 2.

Thos. J. Gallagher, Org. Dir., IUM & SWA, reports: Dodge Boat Co., Newport News, Va., CIO 294, No Union 34. Intl. Rep. Russell Watson and local committee under the direction of Regional Director Simone did a fine job.

G. Geo. deNucci, CIO Sub-Regional Director, Columbus, Ohio, advises: Sidney Machine Tool Co., Sidney, Ohio, UERMWA-CIO 92, Against 50. UE Rep. John Thomas was in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. Fullerton Fulton, Minnesota, reports: Western Electric plant, St. Paul, Minn., UERMWA-CIO 332, AFL 52.

C. H. Gillman, CIO Reg. Dir., Atlanta, Ga., reports: A. J. Juiliard Co., Rome, Ga., CIO Textile Workers 200, No Union 44. Joe D. Pedigo, Rep. for TWUA-CIO, was in charge of the drive, assisted by a committee.

Wm. B. Taylor, Dir. Org., Oil Workers Org. Campaign, reports: Continental Production, West Texas area, CIO 12, Against 9.

A. B. Martin, Director, United Railroad Workers, reports: Hoboken Terminal, Delaware Lackawanna Railroad (cafeteria & concession stands) voted 100% for CIO. URRW Rep. Francis McMahon was in charge assisted by Brother Frank Kelly of the Lackawanna Railroad Workers.

CIO Reg. Dir. Ewald Sandner, New Jersey, reports: Flintkote Corp., Morristown, N. J., CIO Rubber Workers 65, No Union 0. Rep. James Clynch was in charge; Metalwash Machinery Corp., Irvington, N. J., (by card check) CIO 35, No Union O. CIO Rep. Jack Rosen was in charge.

CIO Rep. B. T. Judd, Chattanooga, Tenn., reports: Temple Bros. Furniture Co., CIO Furniture Workers 107, Against 25. UFWA Rep. Harvey Pike was in charge with Brother Judd assisting.

W. A. Copeland, CIO Sub-Regional Director, Memphis, Tenn., reports: The Davis Co., CIO Furniture Workers 30, No Union 11. UFWA Rep. W. Carson was in charge. Arbram Bro. Packing Co., Memphis, Tenn., CIO 33, Neither 18, AFL 1.

A precedent-setting contract establishing uniform industry-wide job classifications accompanied by salary rates more in line with industry practice than the going rates of the WLB has been negotiated by UOPWA Local 1 for 2000 home office employees at Loew's, MGM, RKO Radio Pictures, Columbia Pictures, 20th Century Fox and Paramount Pictures. Negotiations for the union were led by Aaron D. Schneider, Executive Dir. Local 1, UOPWA, Sidney Young, Secy-Treas., Local 1, and Ellen Davidson, SOPEG Rep. The contract also calls for many other benefits.

The statement of policy adopted by the officers and Vice Presidents of the CIO is receiving splendid support in the field; meetings are being held in many areas; already meetings have been in such cities as New York, Philadelphia, Boston, New Haven on the East Coast, St. Louis, Chicago and points on to the West Coast as well as through the South.

The latest report is from Baltimore where CIO Regional Director Frank Bender announces plans for a public meeting there on August 2 at which various city councilmen will be in attendance as well as religious groups, civic groups, the Mayor, etc. The Governor of Maryland has said he favors this program and will either address this meeting or a later one. Judge Waxter, chairman of the Department of Public Welfare, Baltimore, will be the chairman of a committee to be set up to be composed of three members from the CIO, three from the AFL and the Brotherhoods, to become a permanent committee advocating this program.

A number of legislators are getting busy introducing bills seeing the necessity and logic of this program as adopted by the CIO. Public support has been rallied everywhere. Keep up the good work! It is for the good of America!

CIO Victory Predicted In Pennsylvania Railroad Shop Crafts Election

National leaders of the CIO and the United Railroad Workers of America are confident of a sweeping victory for the CIO union among Pennsylvania Railroad employes in one of the biggest elections in several years to determine the collective bargaining agent.

Almost 50,000 non-operating workers in seven shop crafts and their helpers and apprentices will be eligible to vote in the election which is tentatively scheduled to begin August 1 and will continue every day in various shops until August 31. The Railway Mediation Board will be in charge.

Only other union appearing on the ballot will be the Shop Crafts Brotherhood dominated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. There will be a third place on the ballot for the worker to write in another union he desires, but URRWA leaders expect few—if any—write-in votes.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray in a letter to the crafts declared the Brotherhood was "an organization in which the employer determines who is to represent the employes."

"Any man sees at once that such a structure is in no sense voluntary and free." Murray continued. "Honest bargaining under these circumstances is impossible because the employer is meeting only himself at the negotiating table."

In a pre-election statement addressed to the workers involved, CIO Director of Organization Allan S. Haywood said that a "vote for the CIO" is a vote for "a movement that has brought the benefits of collective bargaining to millions of souls," and warned against attempts of the railroad to influence the voting.

Murray and Haywood joined URRWA National Chairman A. B. Martin and members of his staff in predicting the victory of the bona fide union.

ELIGIBLE TO VOTE

Eligible to vote will be machinists, boiler makers, sheet metal workers, electrical workers as well as passenger and freight car inspectors, coach cleaners, powerhouse employes, shop laborers and laborers.

Voting is scheduled to begin August 1 at Altoona, Sunnyside, Enola, and Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania, and at Columbus, Ohio Balloting will continue every day in various shops of the gigantic Pennsylvania System until the final votes are cast in Baltimore on August 31.

The outcome of the entire election will determine who will be the collective bargaining agent for all the workers involved.

The Brotherhood has fought the URRWA viciously since organization began two years ago. Many men and women have been fired on charges which the URRWA says were unfounded. The company union, the URRWA also states, has used various devices to curry the favor of the workers— from free cigarets to promotions. Despite all these tactics, the CIO union grew by leaps and bounds in the favor of the workers.

Board OK's PlantoMerge FE and UAW

Amalgamation of the United Farm Equipment & Metal Workers Union with the United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers (UAW-CIO) has been recommended by the CIO Jurisdiction Committee. Its proposals to bring about this amalgamation were approved by the CIO Executive Board, meeting in Washington July 13-14. They read as follows:

(1) "The President of the CIO shall appoint a representative or a committee, to work out with dispatch in conjunction with both unions the detals of the amalgamation.

(2) "The terms of the amalgamation shall provide for adequate protection and appropriate representation within the UAW-CIO for the full membership and present officers and staff representatives of the Farm Equipment Workers Union and for the transfer by the Farm Equipment Workers Union to the UAW-CIO of all of its assets and the assumption by the UAW-CIO of the liabilities of the Farm Equipment Workers Union.

(3) "All cross-raiding and condemnation by either organization of the other shall immediately cease. Any dispute arising in this connection shall be settled by the representative or the committee to be designated by the President of the CIO.

(4) "Upon final consummation of the amalgamation, the Farm Equipment Workers Union shall relinquish its charter to the CIO."

Following action by the Board approving this program, Pres. Philip Murray appointed Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood, CIO Director of Organization, as the representative to work out the details of the amalgamation.

COMMITTEE'S REASONS

The Jurisdiction Committee declared its reasons for this recommendation are that both unions have organized "workers performing substantially the same type of work;" that jurisdictional disputes have arisen between them; and that "the only adequate solution for this problem, in order to protect the interests of the membership of these two unions, to provide the maximum degree of service for them, and to assure the full union organization of similar workers who are still unorganized under the banner of the CIO would be an immediate amalgamation of the Farm Equipment Workers Union with the UAW-CIO."

The Jurisdiction Committee includes CIO Vice Presidents John Green, S. H. Dalrymple and Frank Rosenblum.

Steel Wins Retroactive Pay

Approximately 27,000 workers in 12 steel casting companies are affected by the ruling of the War Labor Board making retroactive correction of wage rate inequities and rates for mechanical and maintenance occupations. These rates will be determined by collective bargaining for new contracts which is now under way.

The CIO United Steelworkers, representative of the workers in these plants, pressed for the changes. In most cases these changes will be retroactive to the date of the expiration of the old contracts.

Companies involved are the American Steel Foundries, Chicago; National Roll and Foundry, Avonmere, Pa; Mackintosh-Hemhill, Continential Foundry and Machine, McConway and Torley, Reliance Steel Casting, United Engineering and Foundry, all of Pittsburgh; Fort Pitt Steel Casting, Mckeesport; Natl. Mallable and Steel Casting, Cleveland; Electric Steel Castings, Indianapolis; National Erie, Erie, and Symington-Gould, Rochester.

These firms were originally in the basic steel case before the WLB. In its order May 5, the board made vacattion and shift differentials retroactive, but left to collective bargaining the effective date of other wage provisions, including correction of inequities.

World Charter Gives Women Place With Equality Clause

By ELEANOR FOWLER

Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Auxiliaries

THE twenty-to-one vote of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in favor of ratification of the United Nations' Charter reflects the splendid job that has been done in building popular support. One reactionary Republican Senator, who had been considered a possible opponent, was quoted in the paper as saying, "I should vote for it. The people want it."

Women's organizations have been in the lead in mobilizing the American people behind the Charter.

Women have also been deeply concerned with the content of the Charter. Seven women were delegates to the San Francisco Conference. In addition quite a number of women's organizations had observees and consultants at the Conference.

Their influence is evident in the second paragraph of the Charter which says that the peoples of the United Nations are determined "to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and value of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small."

WOMEN URGE ARTICLE

Article 8 of the Charter was also urged especially by women. It reads "The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs."

Then in three separate places in the Charter, in the description of the purposes which member nations pledge themselves to achieve, this phrase appears: "the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion."

Urging the new organization to set up such a Commission is one of the immediaete steps which women can take as soon as the Charter is ratified. There will be wide support for such a move, too, for women of many nations are active as never before.

As a result of the heroic part they played in the resistance movements in Europe, women in many countries there have won full voting rights for the first time.

The response of our American women to the work of CIO-PAC and the way women turned out at the polls last November shows the awareness of women in this country of the part they must play in public life.

Cracking the Quip

WHEN THE Germans were still in Antwerp, Nazi officers were angered at seeing the Dutch ridicule Der Fuehrer as they walked by. Instead of heiling Hitler, the salute they gave the Nazis was, "Heil, Baron Munchausen!"

"What's the idea!" shouted one of the Hitlers.

"He was a great liar, too," explained a Dutchman.

Signs of the Times: The sign in a cafeteria window reading, "Highschool boys and girls wanted, to sample pies every afternoon (and to carry a few dishes, too)" . . . Fletcher Martin, war correspondent for the Negro newspaper "Louisville Defender," recently reported that the war fronts are freer of race prejudice than the home front. Seems the GIs get along together, like the GUYs on the home front should.

VICTORY VIGNETTE . . . No amount of atrocity stories seem to convince the saps who want to be tender-hearted to the Nazis. These advocates of soft peace (who have heads to match) should be told the story of Marshall Foch and the German delegation that came to him for armistice terms at the end of World War I. Foch read them the conditions from a paper.

"But-but, there must be some mistake!" the head German officer stammered. "These are terms which no civilized nation could impose on another!"

"I am very glad to hear you say so," replied Foch gravely. "No, gentlemen, these are not OUR terms. They are the terms imposd on Lille by the German commander when that city surrendered."

A Washington reporter was questioning a well-known isolationist Senator, regarding his recent press statements in favor of international cooperation: "Apparently, then, you've undergone a change of heart, Senator?" . . . "No," stated the legislator . . . "But your views," said the surprised newsman, "aren't they different than those you expressed some time ago?" . . . "Those weren't my views," corrected the Senator, "those were my interviews."

A small-town GI stationed in a Big Town, married a local girl. A few days later, the gal's brother took the groom to a hockey game at a big sports arena, something the GI had never seen before.

"Now then, Joe," said the brother-in-law as the game was about to begin, "you're going to see more excitement here for a couple of dollars, than you've ever seen before."

"I doubt it," said the GI, "that's all I paid for my marriage license."

The ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY TROUBLE SHOOTER

Art by Mort Meskin
Story by Cole-Greene

Copyright 1945 Natl. CIO NEWS

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with acutal persons, living or dead.

Produced for the CIO NEWS by ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, Inc.

Recess Roundup

Supplementing the **Washington Guide**'s July 9 survey on "unfinished business," we're listing some additional items to check with your Congressmen when they come home for the summer recess.

1. **Wages.** Ask your Representative and Senators if they've signed the wage petition being circulated on the Hill.

The petition urges President Truman to authorize WLB and other agencies to change the national wage policy to keep purchasing power up, eliminate substandard wages, help in ending the war quickly.

2. **Unemployment benefits.** Two bills to carry out Pres. Truman's and labor's request for emergency unemployment payments to ward off depression are in Congress now.

One is S.1274 sponsored by Sens. Kilgore, Murray, Thomas (Utah), Guffey and Pepper. It allows for U. S. aid to raise payments up to $25 a week for 26 weeks and includes seamen, Federal workers, agricultural processing workers and those in small firms not now covered, as well as travel allowances.

In addition, it amends the GI Bill of Rights by increasing veterans' unemployment benefits to $25 a week for 52 weeks and to $30 for veterans with dependents.

The other is H. R. 3736, the Doughton bill. It allows the same scale of benefits, includes seamen and U. S. employes, but does not include agricultural processing workers, omits travel allowances, and does not increase benefits to veterans. It also weasels on when bill goes into effect by a provision that none of the benefits shall be paid until 600,000 compensable claims have been filed under state laws.

3. **65c wage floor.** Reps. Hook (D. Mich.), Huber (D., Ohio), Price (D., Ill.), O'Toole (D., N. Y.,), have put in an amendment to the wage hour act providing for a 65c wage minimum, compared to the present 40c. A similar bill has been put in the Senate by a coalition headed by Sens. Mead (D., N. Y.), Pepper (D., Fla.), and Thomas (D., Utah).

More than 10 million U. S. workers get less than 65c, can't live decently or contribute to prosperity on such earnings.

4. **Polltax repeal.** Sen. Pepper (D. Fla.) is heading a coalition to get HR 7, the polltax repeal bill, through the Senate in this Congress.

With him are Sens. Ferguson (R. Mich.), Kilgore (D. W. Va.), Mead (D. N. Y.), Capper (R., Kans.), and Magnuson (D., Wash.).

Key strategy is to ask your Senators for a commitment to vote for cloture (⅔ vote required) to gag the expected filibuster, bring the bill to the floor.

5. **Equal pay.** S 1178 requires equal pay for equal work, no discrimination against women in layoffs.

Washington Guide

Decline & Fall

Oh, what has happened to Senator Ball?
He used to be called a liberal—
Used to be for the United Nations,
For Bretton Woods and no reservations.
Ball is for labor, wants it free—
It has his deepest sympathy.
To show how he loves us again and again
He's trying to give us a nice Ball and chain,
A beautiful, shiny Ball-Burton-Hatch
For company unions to reach up and catch.
Ball says he's a liberal, and surely no coward—
But why is he stooging for Roy W. Howard?

Action Memo

More than 70 Congressmen have signed the petition to Pres. Truman asking him to order a change in the wage policy allowing for upward revisions. Is your man one of them ? Ask him during the recess.

NAM Tells All

Here's what the Natl. Association of Manufacturers, which sometimes has amazing outbursts of frankness, thinks about the unemployment compensation. It's quoted from NAM News:

"The Congressional attitude is best expressed by the treatment accorded the latest recommendation on the subject by Chairman Doughton of the House Ways and Means Committee. In introducing a bill to carry out the recommendations, he marked the bill: 'Introduced by Request.'

"This means the committee chairman was not enthusiastic over the plan and simply was according the President the courtesy of formally complying with his request.

"In view of this, the whole Congress is expected to indulge in much deliberation and little action in the immediate future."

Then, after this cheerful note, NAM News flashes a warning: "Organized labor can be expected to start an immediate pressure campaign on behalf of the program, **and the effectiveness of that pressure will largely determine what the final disposition will be."**

Thanks for the tip, NAM.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

A quick tabulation of bills now before Congress.

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Benefits (HR 3736 & S 1274)	Two bills: HR 3736 by Rep. Doughton (D., N. C.). S 1274 is put in by group of Senators; both are for unemployed benefits up to $25 a week for 26 weeks. S 1274 is the better bill, has CIO support.	HR 3736 to House Ways and Means; S 1274 to Senate Finance Committee.	Urge Congressmen to act quickly at hearings. Support S 1274.
65c wage floor	Amends Fair Labor Standard Act to put 65c floor under wages (present floor is 40c).	Introduced by Sen. Pepper and 12 others; by Rep. Hook (D. Mich.) in House.	Urge support when you see your Congressman during recess.
Equal pay (S 1178)	Requires equal pay for equal work, no discrimination against women on layoffs.	To Senate Labor Committee (Sen. Murray, D., Mont. chmn.)	Same as above.
'Equal Rights' (HJ Res 49)	Wipes out all laws protecting women under mask of 'equal rights.' Wedge for raids on laws protecting men workers.	Reported out of House Judiciary Committee with 7 man dissent.	Urge Congressmen to oppose and to support equal pay bill (above) instead.
Ball, Burton, Hatch (S 1171)	Wipes out Wagner Act; outlaws closed shop. Sponsored by big corporations, using Ball et al as stooges.	Senate Labor Committee; anti-labor press yelling for quick vote.	Urge Congressmen to oppose.
FEPC (S 101, HR 2232)	Make FEPC permanent U. S. government agency.	Stalled in House Rules; Discharge Petition out.	Urge Representative to sign petition.
Polltax repeal (HR 7)	Will retire men like Bilbo, Rankin et al to private life.	Passed House 2 to 1; now stalled in Senate Judiciary.	Urge Senators to pledge vote for cloture to end filibuster.

(Note: During the recess, consult phone book for address of Representatives and Senators; call on them at home and in local office.)

Coming Up— Issues to Watch

TAXES—AGAIN: It's a tiresome subject, but Congress is thinking and working on taxes. So far the House has passed a bill to give the corporations more gravy, sent it to the Senate. The bill does this:

1. Increases the excess profits tax exemption from $10,000 to $25,000.

2. Lets corporations take their postwar 10 per cent credit on excess profits tax refunds now.

3. Sets the maturity date of postwar tax refund bonds up to Jan. 1, 1946.

4. Speeds up "carryback" of tax allowances for possible operating deficits of corporations.

In brief, Congress has already started giving out gravy to the corporations—while no proposals have been made for relieving the burden on middle and low incomes.

★ ★ ★

WAGE FLOOR: Congress has two proposals to set a floor under wages. They are:

1. Amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act raising the present 40-cent minimum to 65 cents.

2. A resolution by Sen. Pepper (D., Fla.) declaring that it is the national policy of the U. S. to pay wages of not less than 65 cents.

No. 1, the amendments to the wage hour act, is the most active; has been introduced in the House by Rep. Hook (D., Mich.), Huber (D., O.), Price (D., Ill.), and O'Toole (D., N. Y.), and in the Senate by Sens. Mead (D., N. Y.), Pepper (D., Fla.), Thomas (D., Utah) and others.

No. 2 was introduced last year, will not be pushed in favor of the wage hour amendments.

Tell your Senators and your Representative that you want action on the amendments.

★ ★ ★

FEPC: with the partial victory on the appropriation for FEPC, the need for action on S 101 and HR 2232 becomes more urgent than ever.

Both bills are stalled, HR 2232 in House Rules and S 101 in the Senate. Urge action on both.

★ ★ ★

GUIDEPOSTS . . . food for war devastated areas will be harder and harder to get . . . attempts will be made to pin the blame on the American people . . . though polls show 75% are willing to go without to help . . . serious reorganization of the Labor Dept. is planned . . . scheme is to put war agencies like WLB, FEPC in Labor... this will help on appropriations . . . which, incidentally, are well worth study . . . much of the dirty work reactionaries fear to do openly is slipped over in riders, slashes in funds . . . don't forget that a call on your Congressman at home is worth 100 letters . . . see him this recess . . .

WASHINGTON GUIDE
Published by CIO Legislative Dept.
PHILIP MURRAY, President
NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary
Editorial Committee
John Edelman Robert K. Lamb
C. W. Fowler, Editor Irving Richter

The CIO NEWS

National Edition

Weekly Publication
Of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 31 July 30, 1945

Protesting the 200,000 employes already laid off in and around Detroit, Sam Sage, secretary of the Wayne County CIO Council, dramatically rides a white horse and carries a banner reading "The British Aren't Coming, but Unemployment Is." They urged action on Congress.

'How About A Job For Every Worker?'

JOBS and security were the demands of the thousands of CIO unionists who rallied in Detroit's Cadillac Square last week.

National unemployment total for Aug. 1 was expected to reach 2,000,000, according to the War Manpower Commission, as a result of cutbacks since VE Day.

War production cutbacks for the month of June had resulted in the layoff of 34,228 workers in 365 plants throughout the nation, according to War Production Board announcement. Of 160,000 workers affected by June cutbacks 116,139 more will be laid off in the third quarter of this year, 6,946 in the fourth quarter, and 2,748 in the first of next year.

Protesting these recent layoffs and the lowering of wages in the reconversion period, CIOers in the Cadillac Square rally displayed banners reading: "Congress guaranteed profits for corporations. How about a job for every worker?"

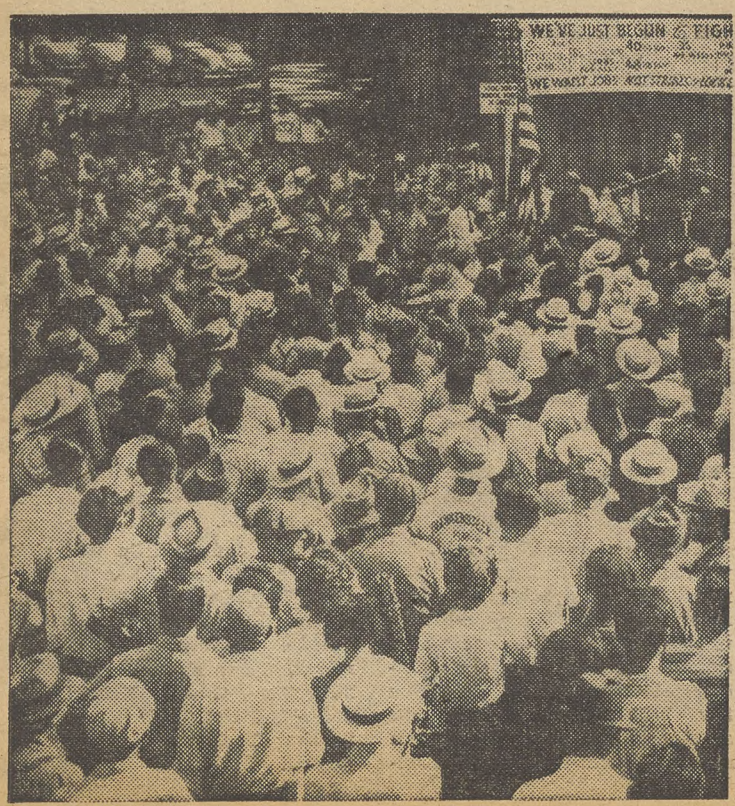
C. Pat Quin, president of the Detroit and Wayne County CIO Council, presided at the rally. The principal speaker was President R. J. Thomas of the CIO United Automobile Workers. Among the other speakers were Richard T. Frankensteen, UAW-CIO vice president and candidate for Mayor, and Clare Van Auken of the Democratic State Central Committee.

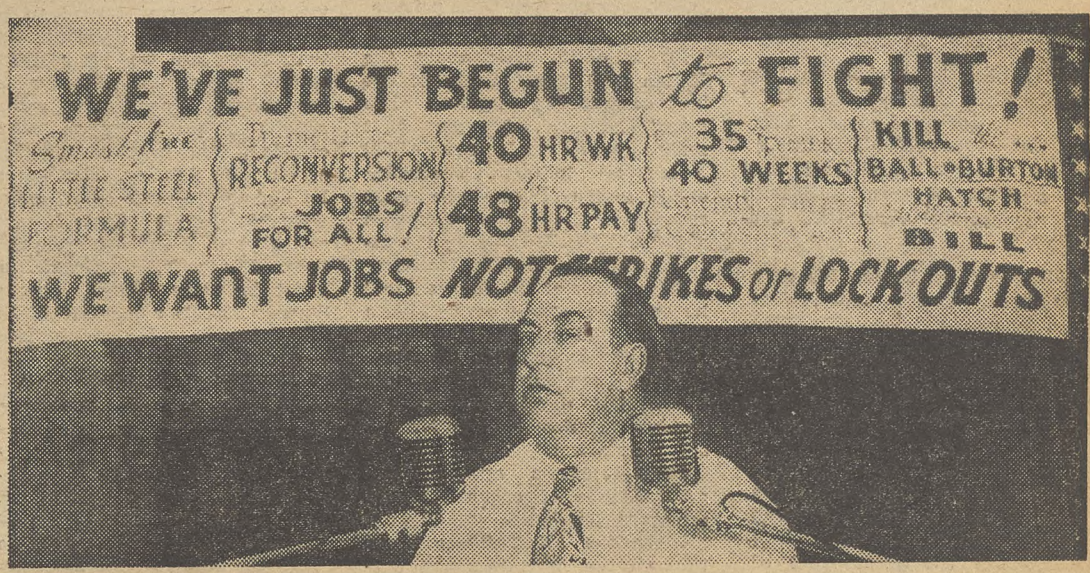
Thomas charged the automobile companies with being on strike against the union. "The automobile companies," he said, "have asked OPA for a 25 per cent increase in prices, based on increased operating costs and wages.

"New production systems developed during the war have increased efficiency enough to balance any increase in the costs of material and we all know what wages mean now.

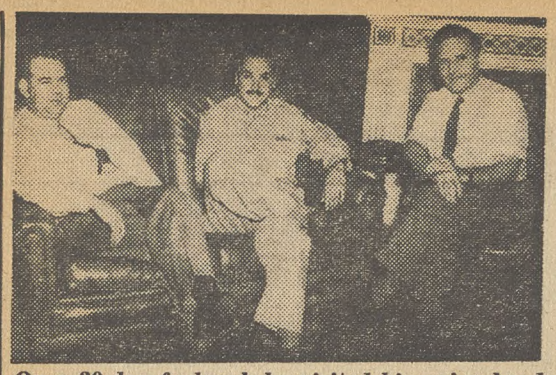
"They are merely on strike against our union and they are trying everything they know to provoke us into strikes.

"Well, they can strike all they want to, but they are not going to trick me into calling a strike. Our problem is jobs and I have never seen anybody settle an unemployment question by adding more unemployment to it."

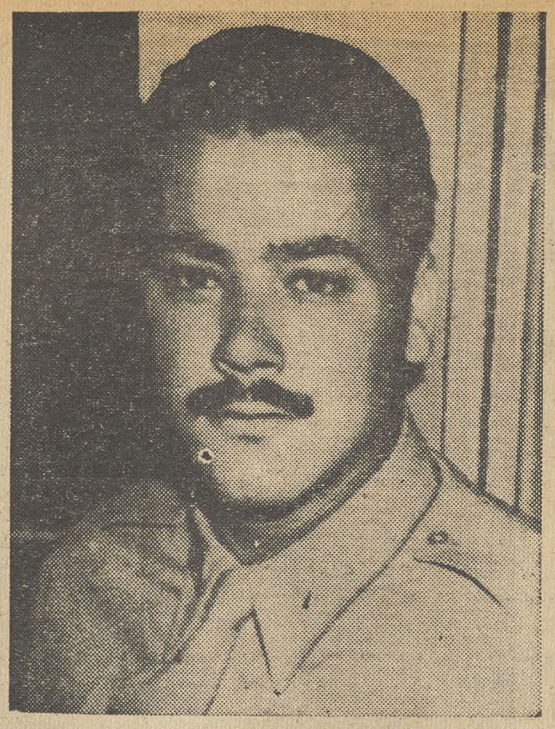




R. J. Thomas, CIO United Automobile Workers' president, speaks before the UAW-CIO mass meeting in Detroit's Cadillac Square. Thomas charged that automobile manufacturers are on strike against the union and are deliberately trying to provoke labor into striking.



On a 30-day furlough he visited his union headquarters, conferred with his union officers, Fitzgerald and Emspak. He had been away for two and a half years; learned that the organization drive he started at Winchester Arms was successful.



Capt. Michael Jimenez volunteered into the U. S. Army; was sent overseas as a civilian. In Africa he became a sergeant; at Anzio a lieutenant, and by the end of the Italian campaign he was a full Captain.

Guerrilla Specialist Warns Us 'Must Learn to Live With All'

ON the road ahead there was a terrific explosion. The long line of German trucks that wound through the Italian mountains screeched to a stop. The vital bridge that connected them with their forces fighting the Allies was blown to bits. It would take many days for the damage to be repaired. Days when the German strength would be weakened for lack of supplies.

American lives would be saved and the American advance hastened because of the destruction of that bridge. The Italian partisans had done a good job.

A former organizer for the CIO Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, Capt. Michael Jimenez, was organizer and Allied contact for many of these important Italian partisan groups. This week in Washington, D. C., he told The CIO NEWS as much about his activities as military security would permit.

Capt. Jimenez was awarded the Legion of Merit for his service in Italy. His citation as a then first lieutenant reads in part, "In the successful accomplishment of a mission of the utmost importance under particularly dangerous circumstances, First Lieut. Jimenez reflected great credit upon himself and contributed materially to the success of the Allied operations in Italy."

Capt. Jimenez learned guerrilla fighting the hard way. During the Spanish civil war he fought as an American volunteer with the Spanish Loyalists, organizing and working with guerrilla groups behind Franco lines.

In the American Army, from the African campaign through the Anzio landing and Italy, Capt. Jimenez rose from private to captain in the field.

He is enthusiastic about the Italian partisans. "Some of the best anti-fascist fighters I've seen," he said. "People don't realize how much the Allied Armies owe to them. Thousands of American lives have been saved and the Italian campaign shortened considerably by the activities of these Italian forces.

"The whole of the enemy rear," he continued, "was covered with Partisan-held areas. They controlled the majority of the roads and rail lines, forcing the enemy to travel by day in strength and making them easy prey for the allied air forces."

Capt. Jimenez stressed the great degree of organization of the guerrilla forces.

When the Allied forces broke through the Apennines and captured Bologna, the partisans had already liberated every important town in northern Italy, including Milan, Turin, Venice and Genoa, he said.

All the Italian anti-fascists ask, Jimenez said, "is greater freedom of action to build a democratic country. And they have earned that right by their many dead in the common cause."

Home on a 30-day furlough recently, Capt. Jimenez had definite impressions of the home front.

"The most shocking thing about coming home," he said, "is the amount of talk that one encounters for the first time of the difficulties of living with other countries, and the need For fighting other countries, and yes, discrimination, here at home.

"Why, during my two and a half years overseas, especially in Italy with the Fifth and Eighth Armies, there were people of all colors, all nations, fighting for common things. There were French, Americans, Brazilians, Greeks, Poles, Canadians New Zealanders, Italians, living together and fighting together, never encountering any differences, but only finding common grounds. You get the difference over here; you don't get that overseas.

"Sure we joked about the British, or other nationalities, but it was not serious. All of us fought together, and we learned to respect each other, demonstrating that there are no basic differences among men fighting for the same things. We rather sought out the things we had in common, that kept us together, and kept us fighting. That's what I'd like to see more of at home."

On his furlough Capt. Jimenez saw his son, Michael, for the first time. His wife, Rosemarie, an artist in peace times, works at Sunship and is a member of the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers.

As to the future, Capt. Jimenez is being reassigned now. "But," he says, "my intentions are definitely to go back to my organizing job, much more determined than before. Why, President Truman himself said it. It's we vets who have to take the initiative in the coming period. The future depends on us. And I'm planning to take my place in that future."

Bilbo's Pen Writes With Fascist Ink

SEN. BILBO (D., Miss.), most notorious Negro-baiter in Congress, has added several million Americans of Italian descent to his list—and has run into trouble for doing it.

Latest Bilbo racist insult is a letter to three CIO women members, Sec. Treas. Josephine Timms of the American Communications Assn. and Miss Josephine Piccolo of New York and Mrs. Bernice Zeller of Baltimore.

Writing to Miss Piccolo, the fascist mounthpiece said: "What the H... are you griping about?" after addressing her with the insulting "My Dear Dago." To Miss Timms, he wrote: "Your letter indicates that your mind has been poisoned by a lot of rot appearing in PM, the Daily Worker and other pink, off-brand and unAmerican publications in New York City."

Bilbo has been challenged by Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP N. Y.) to apologize to both women. Things that Bilbo says in Congress are protected from libel suits. What do decent people in Missippippi feel about their Senator?

In the third letter, this time to Mrs. Bernice Zeller, CIO member of Baltimore, Md., Bilbo added this touch: "I wired a bunch of these fanatics in New York the other day and told them if these Communists and fanatical groups did not quit trying to pass such damphool legislation through the Congress to oppress the people and rob them of their freedom that eventually the great mass of American people would revolt and figuratively liquidate every member of their groups."

Municipal Elections Head Political Action Lists Now

BUOYED by sweeping victories scored by labor-endorsed candidates in municipal elections throughout the nation, CIO Political Action Committee officials look forward to the August 7 primary in Detroit, Mich., as a test of labor's political strength in an off-presidential election year.

Labor and political observers are also focusing attention on the November mayoralty race in New York City where the CIO-PAC, through the American Labor Party, has endorsed William O'Dwyer for Mayor, State Senator Lazarus Joseph for Comptroller and Vincent Impellitteri for president of the City Council. The Republican-Liberal-Fusion mayoralty choice, Judge Jonah Goldstein, was attacked last week by Sidney Hillman, chairman of CIO-PAC and the ALP, as being a hand-picked appointment of Governor Dewey.

Special interest is centered upon the Detroit primary for a labor official, UAW Vice-President Richard T. Frankensteen, has entered the mayoralty race and is conceded to be the chief opponent of the incumbent, Mayor Edward E. Jeffries.

Jeffries was condemned nationally for his anti-Negro stand during the 1943 campaign following the race riots in that city. He has sought to mollify Negro groups by a series of favorable appointments. Political observers believe, however, that the overtures will not wipe out the memories of Jeffries' position in 1943 and Frankensteen will draw a sizeable Negro vote.

In Minneapolis, the United Labor Volunteer Committee, representing the AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhood, were responsible for the victory scored by Hubert H. Humphrey, Jr., over the incumbent, Mayor Marvin L. Kline, one of Tom Dewey's chief mid-west lieutenants. Besides aiding Humphrey roll up the largest majority ever scored in Minneapolis history, labor's political action group helped break a city council progressive-conservative deadlock to give the progressives a clear-cut margin. Eight of the 11 aldermanic contests in which labor took part found labor-supported candidates the winners. In addition, Mrs. Nellie Stone, Negro candidate for the library board, was elected with labor backings.

In Birmingham, City Commissioners W. Cooper Green, J. W. Morgan and Eugene Connor were all re-elected with labor support, Carey E. Haigler, president of the Alabama Industrial Union Council, reported.

In Los Angeles, Field Representative George Roberts said, "Mayor Fletcher Bowron, endorsed by the CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods, won hands down while two anti-labor council members were ousted after several run-offs. Several labor-endorsed candidates won council seats." Roberts reports that it looks "like we can have the most progressive council in years."

NCPAC Leaders on Cross-Country Trek to Stir PA

PLUNGING into organizational work for the 1946 Congressional election campaigns, Chairman Elmer A. Benson and Exec. Vice Chairman C. B. Baldwin, of the Natl. Citizens Political Action Committee, left July 19 for a 6-week cross-country trip which will take them to 19 key cities in 15 states.

Explaining the purpose of the trip, Benson said: "We are looking to the 1946 elections. We are going out to confer with local and state officials, political leaders of the major parties, and the leaders of civic affairs in each of the cities on our itinerary. We want their ideas on how we can stimulate political interest and get a healthy, 80 to 100 per cent vote in 1946."

Benson pointed out that municipal and congressional elections since November "have been decided by 10 and 20 and 30 per cent of the electorate," adding: "We think the people will turn out at the polls in 1946 when they recognize the responsibility of the Congress for their welfare, and we are hopeful that every American will recognize and assume his individual responsibility for the kind of Congress we have and the kind we are going to get after the next elections.

"We are alarmed," he said, "at the manner in which religious and racial bigotry is being spread in America, and spread by evil men using the halls of Congress as a sounding board for Hitler's theories of super-races. With only a few honorable exceptions our senators and representatives have remained silent while Bilbo, Eastland, Rankin and others have used their privileged positions for foul attacks on Catholics, Jews, Negroes and basic American principles."

Benson also expressed alarm at the failure of Congress to take action to insure orderely reconversion and said one of the objects of the trip would be "to explore the postwar prospects for full production and full employment in industry and agriculture."

The NCPAC leader said he and Baldwin would consult with the leaders of the many non-partisan, progressive groups "who played the decisive role in the 1944 elections" on their plans for mobilizing political action in the 1946 congressional races. They would also be on the lookout for good candidates, both Republican and Democratic, worthy of support in the primaries and elections next year, he said.

Benson and Baldwin will visit Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Sacramento, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, Spokane, Helena, Bismarck, Sioux Falls, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Omaha, Kansas City and Des Moines before returning to New York the last week in August.

Super-Seniority in Action!

Ex-GI 'Bumps' War I Vet With 12 Years' Seniority

A CASE before the War Labor Board arising from the displacement of a World War I veteran in his job by a World War II veteran illustrates the industrial chaos resulting from application of Selective Service's super-seniority theory.

The situation arose at the Mishawaka, Ind., plant of the U. S. Rubber Co., where World War I veteran, A. F. Mello, had been on the job since 1932, as a service man whose duty it was to take supplies to workers making rubber soles and garments.

Came the war and it was necessary to add service men on the second and third shifts. One of those hired for this job was Forest O. Thomas on August 12, 1942 He was put on the second shift, while Mello remained on his prewar shift, the first.

On the job less than four months, Thomas was drafted, while Mello continued on his old job. Discharged from the Army in December, 1944, Thomas went to the plant and insisted that he get his old job back even though the company told him that the second shift had been abolished.

The company gave Mello's job to Thomas and fired the World War I veteran who had 12 years' priority.

Local 65, CIO Rubber Workers protested, although it agreed with the company that under the Selective Service Act Thomas was a permanent employe and entitled to employment.

The union disagreed that Thomas was entitled to Mello's job, pointing out that Thomas' old job no longer existed, but joined with the company in asking state Selective Service for a ruling.

SELECTIVE SERVICE RULES

The request was referred to national headquarters of Selective Service, which replied:

"In such circumstances, where the former position no longer exists the veteran is entitled to a position substantially equivalent in seniority, status and pay, a requirement which appears to be fulfilled in this instance."

When the company refused to arbitrate the matter, the case was referred to WLB as a dispute threatening interruption of war production.

The CIO position is that a veteran shall not lose anything by having served his country but shall be in the same job status as if he had remained on the job.

Rieve Asks 55c On U. S. Textile Work

EXTENSION of the 55-cent hourly wage to textile workers on government contract work was asked by Pres. Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Union (CIO) in letters to Sec. of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach and Wage-Hour Administrator L. Metcalfe Walling.

Rieve also requested that minimum occupational rates be established in the textile industry in all cases where the Walsh-Healey act applies.

The union leader pointed out that the Walsh-Healey textile minimum under which government contracts are awarded is still 40 cents an hour although the effective minimum wage in the industry has been 55 cents since the War Labor Board directive of Feb. 20.

Rieve asked for a review of the Labor Dept.'s wage policies under the act "to give the textile workers the protection intended by the Walsh-Healey act against the use of public funds to support subminimum wages, and also as a means of assisting the manpower situation in a critical war industry by improving the industry's competitive position for labor."

CIO Aids Buffalo Reconversion Plans

A Civic Full Employment Committee has been set up by Buffalo's mayor with the purpose of cushioning reconversion unemployment. The committe is made up of 15 labor, management and public representatives. CIO Regional Director Hugh Thompson was among those attending the meeting setting up the committee.

Annual Wage Study Begins

A SUBCOMMITTEE of the war Manpower and Recconversion Advisory Board of which CIO President Philip Murray is a member, this week appointed Murray Latimer and Arthur Meyer as co-directors to head an objective government study of the guaranteed annual wage.

In addition to Murray the subcommittee includes Anna Rosenberg of the War Manpower commission, Albert Goss of the National Grange, and is chaired by Chamber of Commerce President Eric Johnson.

Meyer, who has been doing labor mediation work since 1936, serving on the WLB in the last few years, will have charge of the conference division of the study. Through a program of conferences between labor groups and business groups he will study the guaranteed wage plans that are or have been in effect.

Latimer, chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board since 1934 and a member of the faculty of the Harvard Business School prior to that, will have charge of the research division of the study.

In announcing the appointment, Johnson stressed the fact that the study would be with an eye only to a form of voluntary guaranteed wage. He pointed out that such a plan in keeping business operations on a steady basis and providing a regular income for labor would have a profound effect in leveling economic cycles.

Thanks to CIO

The joint CIO and AFL gift of $22,500 to the Cardiff Allied Seamen's Club in England was acknowledged with thanks this week in a letter to CIO President Murray from John S. Winant, Chairman of the Council of the Management of the Merchant Navy Club Co.

More Than 17,000,000 Workers Get Below 65c, Pepper Urges Fair Level

MILLIONS of American men and women workers—and their families—are forced today to "exist on earnings insufficient to provide even the barest minimum standard of living consistent with health and decency," the Pepper committee of the U. S. Senate said this week in releasing its report on substandard wages.

The report supports the need for the bill put in by Sen. Pepper (R., Fla.) and other Senators raising the present wage hour minimum from 40 cents an hour to 65.

(This bill was reported in the July 23 CIO NEWS as applying the 65 cent minimum to a 44 hour work week for the first year, 42 for the second and 40 for subsequent years. It now appears that the final version of the bill as put in the Senate hopper starts with the 40 hour week.)

More than 17,000,000 workers now get less than 65 cents, the report said. Of these, 2,000,000 get less than even the wage hour minimum of 40 cents. Five million of the 17 are the 50 cents level.

These wage levels fall far below minimum health needs as worked out by such studies as the WPA maintenance budget, the Heller Committee budget and a study prepared by the CIO Textile Workers Union.

Thus, the WPA figure, adjusted to 1943 living costs, shows a minimum wage need of 80 cents an hour , the Heller Committee $1.42 and the Textile Workers, 78 cents.

"While the bases of these several estimates are not entirely uniform, the Pepper report says, "the subcommittee finds in them conclusive evidence that the 65 cent minimum substandard wage rate proposed is an extremely conservative, if not inadequate, figure from the standpoint of affording a minimum standard of living."

Quotes from testimony of CIO witnesses before the Pepper Committee give a tragic color to the report—such as this, from a Food and Tobacco Workers union member earning 50 cents an hour in an Indiana cannery:

"My household expenses, food expenses, run $15 a week. We do not have milk; I cannot afford milk except for only the baby. It costs $1.80 a week to feed the baby milk, and the other boys are lucky if they get the quantity of milk that is required to make a good healthy boy.

"We have been married 18 years and my husband has never had a suit of clothes. I sew, and I have sewed four dresses; I make my own clothing. The dress I have on is borrowed in order to come here."

Or this from a Virginia member of the Textile Workers Union, explaining that if she had 65 cents an hour, she would: " . . . try first to have these children's tonsils removed; next I would try to get them a decent place to live, and I think next I would try to get them a little more milk."

Or this, from a widow member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, earning 50 cents, whose chief dream is to get an old piano for her 9-year-old daughter:

"My youngest girl, she's nine now, she goes straight to the piano when we go to a house where they have one. She does want to learn to play the piano so bad. I've thought and thought that maybe I could save 50 cents a week to buy a second hand piano for her . . . But try as hard as I can, I pinch and save and squeeze, I haven't found a way to do it yet."

Such conditions not only tell of millions of personal hardships and frustrations—especially heavy on the children—but are also a factor in the war against fascism and the struggle for a secure world, the report points out.

This is shown in the close connection between army-navy rejections and substandard incomes, increased illiteracy and generally low health levels in the state where starvation wages are paid.

"Low wages also take their toll from the war effort through absenteeism and lowered efficiency on the job brought on by malnutrition and inadequate living contions," it says.

This in turn is marked by the exodus of workers from low wage areas and industries to higher paid jobs, which is the direct cause of serious military shortages in textiles and other war materials. The same manpower shortages have the same causes in food, shoes, hosiery etc.

The increase in the cost of living—up 45.8 per cent since 1941—falls most heavily on substandard wage earners, the report adds. Low paid workers have to pay a much greater share of their income for basic necessities—food, clothing, shelter—where the highest increases have taken place. Even the Bureau of Labor Statistics, it is pointed out, admits this.

The report sharply criticizes War Labor Board "hesitancy and irresolution" in eliminating starvation wages, saying:

"Even prior to the stabilization period, the Board recognized an obligation to eliminate below subsistence wages, stating in one of its earliest decisions: ' . . . no wage tribunal should fix a wage below the level of health and decency in order to keep such a submarginal industry in operation.' "

Despite this, the report adds, the Board's policy in attacking the substandard wage problem has thus far been one of hesitancy and irresolution."

Highest possible cost, of the 65 cent minimum and then only on "the unrealistic assumption that all workers receiving less than 65 cents an hour would be immediately raised to 65 cents" would be about four billion dollars a year.

"A more realistic estimate, for which the WLB is the authority, places the total annual cost at $761,000,000." This would mean a total annual increase in the nonagricultural wage bill of 0.5 per cent.

"The cost of the proposal can be absorbed by American industry without substantially affecting current profit levels and, in most instances, within the limits of existing price ceilings," the report continues.

Corporate profits in 1943 were reported by the U. S. Dept. of Commerce at 24.2 billion dollars —four times above those of 1939. The estimate of a $761,000,000 addition to the wage bill, therefore, would be only 3.1 per cent of 1943 profits.

Even on the unrealistic assumption of a four billion dollar wage bill increase, corportions would still have $20 billion left.

In concluding its recommendations, the report points out that the 65 cent minimum proposal is "a practical first step toward assuring the purchasing power that will be essential to the achievement of full employment in the reconversion and postwar periods."

Senators Join Pepper on Anti-Poll Tax Bill

SIX more Senators have joined with Senator Claude Pepper (D. Fla.) in the bi-partisan steering committee for final passage of H. R. 7, the Federal anti-poll tax bill, bringing the total to 12.

The following are the Senators who have newly pledged their support to passage of the bill to probibit imposition of a poll tax:

Elbert D. Thomas, (D., Utah); Wayne L. Morse, (R., Ore.); Robert F. Wagner, (D., N.Y.); George D. Aiken, (R., Vt.); Joseph H. Ball, (R., Minn.); William Langer, (R., N.D.).

Radio Notes

Peter Kasius of the New York Social Security Board and Van A. Bittner, chairman of the CIO Social Security Committee will be among the participants in an extemporaneous discussion on Social Security on the America United program at 1:15 p. m. August 5 on NBC stations.

* * *

Political Action will be the subject of the August 12 America United program. Jack Kroll of the National CIO Political Action Committee will take part in the discussion.

* * *

The reasons for labor's opposition to the Ball Burton Hatch Bill were pointed out by Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel in a question and answer interview on station WINX in Washington last week. Pressman was interviewed by Ed Hart.

Congress Comes Home

CONGRESS is taking a long summer vacation, leaving much of its most important business unfinished.

Before adjourning, it has rushed through a bill to give profit-takers five billion dollars in direct tax relief, to "improve the cash position of business enterprises."

While this and every other possible measure has been passed to protect the interests of the well-to-do, Congress has shown no similar concern for the "cash position" of American working people.

It has failed to provide any emergency relief for laid-off war workers and those who find their take-home pay sharply cut by loss of overtime, transfers, downgrading, etc.

It has also failed to act on pending measures for expanded social security, full employment and elimination of substandard wages.

The return home of your Congressional representatives furnishes an excellent opportunity to impress on them the popular demand for adoption of measures like these—to encourage the progressives who have put up a good fight, and to show the lukewarm and reactionary that the voters have their eyes on them.

Ask your representatives particularly what they have done and propose to do about the Kilgore-Forand bill for $25 a week for 26 weeks for laid-off war workers; about the Congressional petition to break through the Little Steel wage freeze; about the bill to raise substandard wages to at least 65c an hour; about the Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill for more adequate social security; about the Murray-Patman Full Employment bill; about a permanent FEPC; and about the vicious Ball-Burton-Hatch bill that would destroy the rights of labor unions.

Your representatives are coming home to find out how you feel about Congressional measures like these. Don't fail to let them know.

British Labor's Victory

THE landslide victory of the British Labor party is excellent news for progressives everywhere.

American labor is naturally delighted that the British labor movement, with which it enjoys the closest fraternal relations, should achieve such outstanding success in its political activities.

But the Labor party victory is much broader than a victory for the organized workers, from whom the party draws its greatest support. It is a victory for the British common people generally.

The huge vote for the Labor party indicates how broad is its popular support, which seems comparable in scope to the support for Roosevelt in the last American elections.

The British elections reflect and reinforce the worldwide progressive trend, and the determination of the common people in all countries to enjoy the full benefits of the people's victory in this people's war.

Significant too is the overwhelmingly pro-labor vote of British service men and women.

American tories, pro-fascists and labor-haters will find a warning for themselves in the British elections. The democratic trend of the times is against them.

American labor and progressives, on the other hand, will draw great encouragement. They will be stimulated to renewed political activity in this year's city elections, and for a people's victory over our American tories in next year's Congressional elections.

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

CURLED, nose on paws, the black dog at the Washington army airport did not even stir in his sleep.

Arriving and departing planes were routine for him. So too were welcomes and farewells for great and small.

Whirling propellers and hurrying legs just helped to circulate the stagnant air and keep the flies away, so he could sleep without a muscle-twitch.

For the airport staff too, another arrival was mere routine, as the officer told them to get ready for "the olive-drab job."

It landed smoothly and easily like all the rest—the olive-drab job with a red star on it. The passengers stepped out, were greeted and absorbed in waiting cars. The staff got busy on the next arrival.

And the black dog did not even stir in his sleep.

★ ★ ★

It was all as simple and informal as when Stanley met up with the lost explorer in the African jungle and said, "Dr. Livingstone, I presume"—or when American GI's and Red Army men first met and embraced in the center of Germany.

This was a first meeting too. Nothing so much in itself maybe, for folks are always coming and going and meeting and greeting. But something to get excited about, if you can look further into the past and the future than can a sleeping dog.

The "olive-drab job" was a Soviet plane. It had flown half way around the world to bring, as invited guests of the CIO, the first fraternal delegation of Soviet trade unionists ever to visit America.

★ ★ ★

First to step off the plane was a Russian Bill Smith. The Russian word for a smith is kuznets, and William is Vassili.

Vassili Kuznetsov is the Phil Murray of the USSR, head of the trade union movement there and, like Murray, from the steelworkers' union. He has something too of Murray's democratic simplicity and dignity.

Another passenger was the Johnny Green of the USSR, head of the shipbuilders' union, Nick Gaissenok by name, lively and friendly as Johnny himself.

Then there was the Soviet auto workers' counterpart of R. J. Thomas, tall, serious Boris Gostov, with deep-set eyes.

Another was a sailor, Mike Zhdanov, the Joe Curran of the Soviet maritime union, salty and blunt like most men of the sea.

Completing the delegation were quiet Ivan Chevtaev of the Woodworkers' union; ruddy-faced Alex Stepanov, ace wage negotiator; Mike Falin, assistant to Kuznetsov; blonde Claudia Orlova of the Clothing Workers; brown-eyed Iraida Shostak of the Teachers' union; and dainty Liubov Samoshina, the interpreter.

★ ★ ★

When these visitors got together over some beers with their American hosts, it was like any chin-fest between delegates at a CIO convention—plenty in common to discuss, job experiences, organizing problems—and notes to compare on differing conditions.

The Soviet unionists asked endless questions about their respective industries in the United States, about wages, working and living conditions, how American unions function.

They were soon swapping comparisons about grievance committee procedures, wage negotiations, union elections, etc.

The only wonder was that this sort of thing should never have happened before—that it took a world war to break down the barrier of lies that kept American and Soviet labor apart.

★ ★ ★

Looking back over the murky, blood-streaked water that has flowed under the bridge, we may well mourn the tragedy of past labor division.

Who knows but what fascism might have been nipped in the bud without a world-wide war, if labor had long ago achieved the international unity and understanding now in the making.

But, looking ahead, there is still work aplenty for world labor unity, to wipe out all vestiges of fascism and to preserve our future peace.

In our own country there are many—some even claiming to speak for labor—who are trying to re-erect the old barrier of lies and hatred between the peoples of the US and the USSR, and to defeat the purposes of the World Federation of Trade Unions and the United Nations Charter.

The present friendly, homely, almost casual visiting between American and Soviet trade unionists may seem a small thing in itself. But, like the first meeting between Soviet and American GI's in Germany, it is a token full of promise.

The CIO News
Congress of Industrial Organizations
Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer
Vice-Presidents
Joseph Curran, S. H. Dalrymple, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, Emil Rieve, Reid Robinson, Frank Rosenblum, R. J. Thomas
Len De Caux.....Editor and Publicity Director
Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C.
Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925
Vol. 8 July 30, 1945 No. 31

'Soviet Trade Unions Are Democratic As Any'—Says Vassili Kuznetsov

By C. W. FOWLER

SOVIET trade unions are as democratic and they function as effectively as any in the world, Vassili Kuznetsov, chairman of the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR, told news reporters in an hour-long press conference in CIO headquarters here in Washington.

Kuznetsov, whose position corresponds to that of Pres. Murray here, is visiting the U. S. with nine fellow trade union leaders as guests of the CIO. They came on the invitation sent by Pres. Murray to trade unions of the USSR, Britain and France last June, and will stay in the country about two more weeks.

Kuznetsov, a big, broad-shouldered steelworker who has worked and lived in this country, spoke English without hesitation and met every question from the reporters—some of them distinctly hostile—head on and without evasion.

"We're willing to discuss our trade union set-up with anybody," Kuznetsov said after he had been introduced by CIO Vice President Allan S. Haywood. "We think that the clearing up of this question is one of the most important contributions we can make to international labor unity. In fact, that is one of the main reasons why we are glad to be here as guests of President Murray and the CIO."

Soviet trade unions are run by officials elected by secret ballot, he added, and leaders are chosen solely on the basis of their efficiency in looking out for the members' interests. Around 90% of the country's workers belong, including white collar and professional people and agricultural workers employed on the state-owned farms. Workers on the collective farms, he explained, do not belong to unions, but get their income on a share basis, proportionate to the amount of work they do.

Membership and dues payments are both voluntary, Kuznetsov said. Some industries are 100% organized, others as low as 85%. Dues are roughly 1 per cent of the workers' income.

As in the U. S., reconversion from war to peacetime production is one of the main preoccupations of the unions in the USSR, Kuznetsov said. Already the government has ordered a reduction in working hours from 10 and 12 to eight and has restored paid vacations, dropped during the war.

"Our biggest problem is not the fear of unemployment, for we have no unemployment, but its opposite—lack of manpower. Even with the partial demobilization of our army and with the shift of workers from the farms to the cities, we still need millions of men and women workers," he said.

"We will also have a big source in conversion of war plants to peacetime work—but we are not pletely stopping manufacture of munitions. When we do stop depends on the world situation—depends on how well the governments and the workers build a world of peace and security."

In addition to cutting the hours and restoring vacations, the government has ordered industry to keep take home pay at wartime levels, so that a worker gets the same pay for eight hours as he used to get for 10 or 12.

"We worry most about how quickly we can reconvert," he said, "and not about unemployment or wage reductions. How quickly we can do the job, of course, depends to a great extent on how much equipment we can buy from your country. Soviet workers have a great admiration for the products of the U. S. We know your stuff is good."

The Soviets also plan to use German prisoners of war to help rebuild the devastation the Nazis spread. Some are being used already in construction, timber and agriculture, and the Soviet trade unions "hope the Allies will agree to our use of more of them."

There haven't been any strikes during the war, Kuznetsov said, though there have been disputes between workers and management which have been decided.

Grievance adjustment machinery begins in the plants, where committees of four—two from the unions and two from management—meet regularly on beefs. If this committee fails to iron out the beef, it is taken to the central committee of the union and to the top management.

If the dispute is still unsolved, the central committee of the union takes it over and solves it without management. If management, however, still balks, the beef can be sent on to the central committee of the All Union Council, whose action is final.

Disputes usually take about a month or a month and a half to settle, Kuznetsov said. "Of course we have disputes, but we don't have strikes. We settle the disputes—so why should there be a strike when there's no need for it?"

Pressed again on strikes, this time by a Scripps-Howard reporter, Kuznetsov said yes, there had been pre-war strikes. "There were big strikes around 1905 and again in early 1917, you may remember," he said. After the 1917 revolution there were plenty of disputes, but he couldn't recall that they had to be settled by strikes.

"All industry belongs to the state," he said. "Wages are fixed by collective bargaining and by studies of government bodies and trade union committees. There is no official ban on strikes. Why should there be?"

To another newsman who felt uneasily that government planning in the Soviet Union was opposed to free enterprise, Kuznetsov said:

"We have central control of industry in our country, done by the State Planning Commission. This group makes plans for all industry. Right now we are working out a three-year plan of reconstruction and expansion of industry.

"This plan, which will cover every industry, will be sent around the country for discussion by unions and management. Corrections will be made there. This plan will then be broken down to three months installments. These in turn will be broken down to one month installments—so that we will know where we're at any time."

Plans are usually 90 to 95% fulfilled, sometimes more, and are frequently carried out in less than the allotted time.

To another questioner, Kuznetsov explained that workers were not allowed to travel from one job to another during the war. Since the defeat of Germany, their freedom of movement has been restored.

"Our system is very good for us," he said, in answering a question as to which system he thought the better—ours or that of the USSR. "Without it we could not have stood this terrible war. For the working class our system is not bad."

Itinerary of Soviet Trade Unionists

Chicago—July 26, 27, plant visits

Duluth—July 28

Detroit—July 29-Aug. 1, plant visits, meetings.

Atlantic City—Aug. 2, meet CIO President Murray

Philadelphia and Camden—Aug. 3, 4, plant visits

New York City—Aug. 5-8

Pittsburgh—Aug. 9-11, meetings

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.

Labor Calls OPA Plan Wage Freeze

THE OPA Labor Policy Committee, representing CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods, this week said that the OPA plan for removal of price ceilings was created to "appease" anti-price control interests and would "freeze wages." Stabilization Director Davis has issued a directive putting the plan in operation.

The committee said that the directive "will encourage the very anti-price control forces it is designed to appease, inviting them to redouble their efforts to get from under price control before the need for it has passed.

Under the directive Davis will "no longer review OPA removal of price ceilings on commodities which OPA believes do not significantly affect the cost of living," the committee declared.

The committee asserted that there will be no suspension or exemption of prices of commodities listed in the Bureau of Labor Standards index on the cost of living, which is used by the War Labor Board to determine whether wages should rise.

"The plan will allow the cost of living to rise, but not the cost of living index," the committee charged. "The index will continue to serve as a freeze on wages."

CIO Backs Maternal, Child Aid

CIO support for the maternal and child welfare aid bill just introduced in Congress by Sen. Claude Pepper (D., Fla.) and nine other Senators was assured in a letter this week from Legislative Director Nathan Cowan.

The bill provides complete maternity and child care, plus welfare work and special aid for crippled children, for all mothers and children who need it, at a cost of $100,000,000 for the first year. The program would be financed by the Federal government and made available through the states.

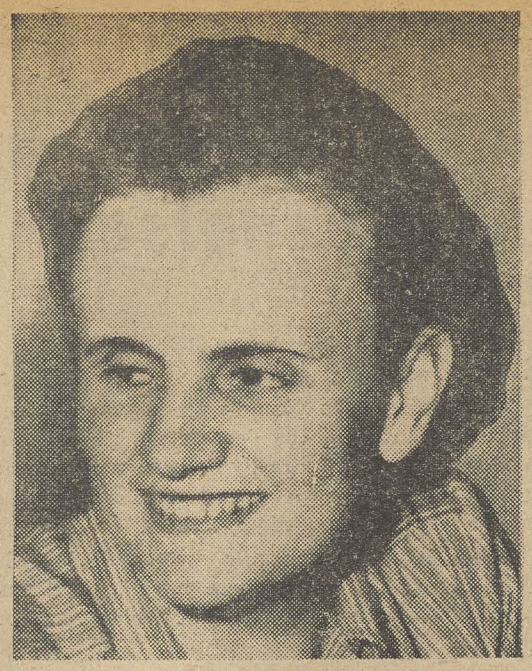
The bill is "in line with the resolution passed by the 1944 CIO convention," Cowan wrote, "in which we upheld the 'right of all mothers and children, whatever their race, residence or family income, to all diagnostic and curative medical services they need for good health'."

Urging early hearings and quick action on the bill, Pepper said: "We need only refer to the 40 per cent of applicants for enlistment in the WACs rejected to realize that indifference to the health of our children sooner or later strikes at the very life of the nation.

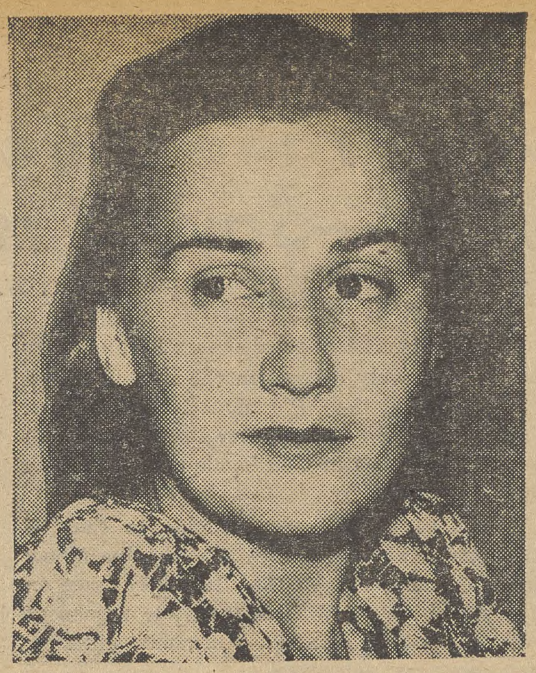
"Investigation has shown that a considerable proportion of the physical defects for which registrants were rejected could have been prevented or remedied by better health care."

State systems are not enough to take care of the need, Pepper said, pointing out that in 1944 15,000 crippled children were listed in state agencies which could do nothing for them due to lack of money under the present social security act.

Ivan Chevtaev, 37, is chairman of the Central Committee of the Sawmill and Woodworkers Union. Membership is 800,000. He comes from Sverdlovsk in the Ural Mountains. His Union's prime concern is getting out the products to rebuild his nation's devastated homes and cities.



Claudia Orlova, 38, is chairman of her Moscow sewing factory committee. Her husband was killed in the war. She has one daughter. Her factory, which in peace-time produced dresses, has been making uniforms. The visitors are well-clad in Russian made garments.



Iraida Shostak, 26, teaches English, and is chairman of the Omsk, Siberia, Committee of Highschool and Scientific Workers. Her husband, an officer in the Red Army, has been away for four years. She looks forward to life together again—of study, work, family—"a boy and girl."

Lubov Samoshina, 22, w department of the All U Trade Unions. She is group. There are 18 in was her first job on gr versity. Her mother is

Guests of CIO

Story by Helen Kay
Pictures by Norman Driscoll

THEY came by plane, their own, a C-47—American type plane with a crew of five Russians. At Fairbanks they picked up American pilots and landed at the Washington airport on Saturday, July 21st. They were guests of the CIO, invited here to learn about our trade unions at the personal request of Philip Murray.

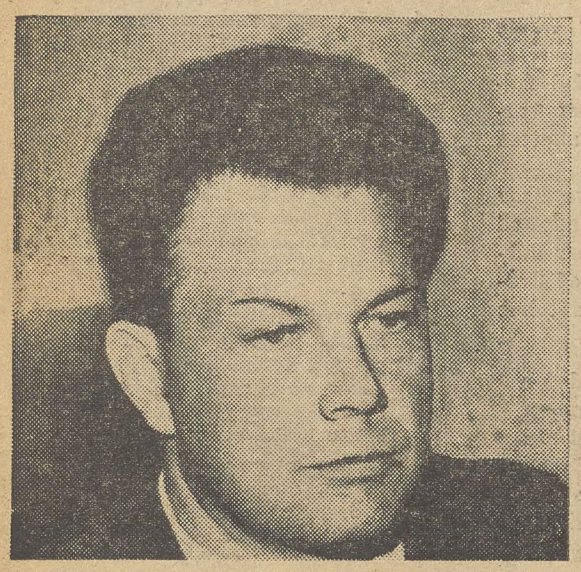
There were ten of them: seven men and three women. They toured the CIO offices; they toured the city. They mingled on the streets with the citizens of Washington, and no one stared strangely at them, for they were not strange. Their Russian-made clothes were well-tailored. They looked in fact like any other group of citizens in Washington. Perhaps if one had looked closely one might have noticed that the men's jackets buttoned to the left rather than to the right. And if some turned for a second glance it was probably only to wonder who the tall, ruggedly handsome man at their head was. Or perhaps to take another look at attractive Iraida.

And when American trade unionists talked with them they were impressed not by any differences, but by the similarities. The shop talk was the same, and the friendliness and informality were the same. And when they got down to cases, a lot of the problems were the same. They were invited, and they came for the same reason: for friendly relations between the unions of the Soviet Union and the unions of the United States. For international labor unity and for a tomorrow of security and peace.

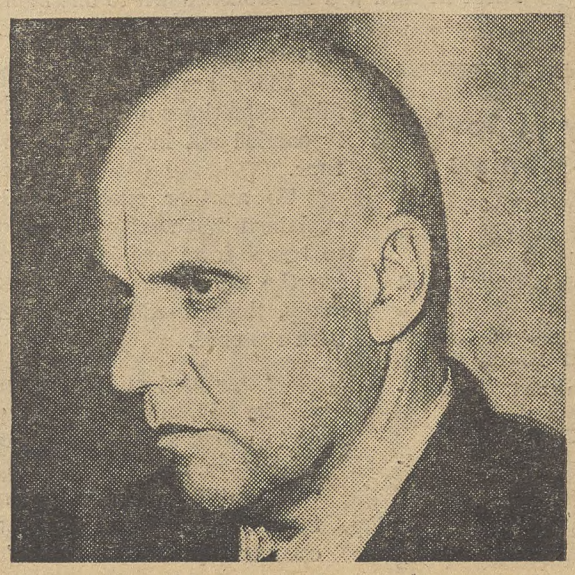
Vassili Kuznetsov, the delegation's chairman, is in himself a good-will ambassador to our trade unions. He knows and appreciates America. And of the CIO and its policies he has much good to say. "We always felt the lack of information about each other was a serious obstacle in establishing good and friendly relations. This visit will help our American friends understand us better. But we came really to learn more from the CIO. We have been watching your work. Every worker of our country understands the enormous effect of the CIO in organizing the workers and improving their conditions of work, during the war, and also in securing a high level of production to provide for the American forces and also to help us substantially with arms and food supplies."

Kuznetsov extended a cordial and hearty invitation to the CIO to return their visit. "We must build a strong international labor organization, where labor can express its aspirations. No more wars, work for all at good wages and under good living conditions. The same for all workers, everywhere. We hope this visit will bring us closer together. And we hope your return visit will give us an opportunity to strengthen our good relations."

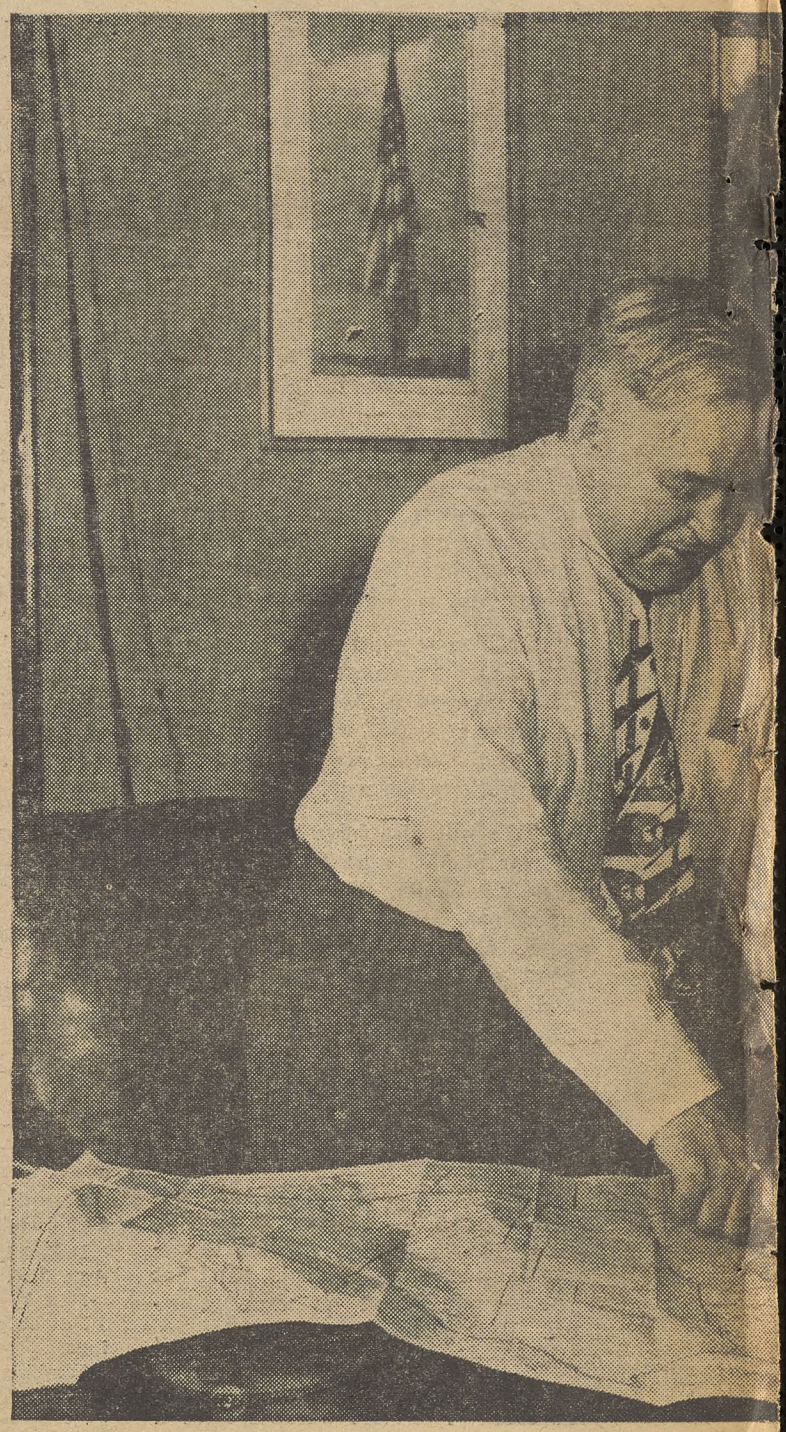
Soviet Trade Uni



Alexander Stepanov, 34, is in charge of the Division of Wages of the Central Union. He is an economist and explained that each factory had a wage committee, as did each central union, studying its living facts, i. e., what wages buy.



Boris Gostov, 50, is from the Central Committee of the Auto Union. Membership is 200,000. He is proud of the Russian autos which they name like our bombers, the Zis 101, a Buick, the M1, like a Ford. Our industry fathered theirs.



Allan Haywood, CIO Vice President, and Vassili Kuznetsov tog study a map of the United States, pointing out the key center trade unionists will visit. They are: Chicago, Duluth, Pittsburgh York, Philadelphia, Camden, Detroit, and Atlantic City. At a d tendered to the delegates by the CIO, in Washington, Haywood

rks in the international
nion Central Council of
an interpreter for the
this department. This
aduation from the Uni-
a clerk in a drug store.

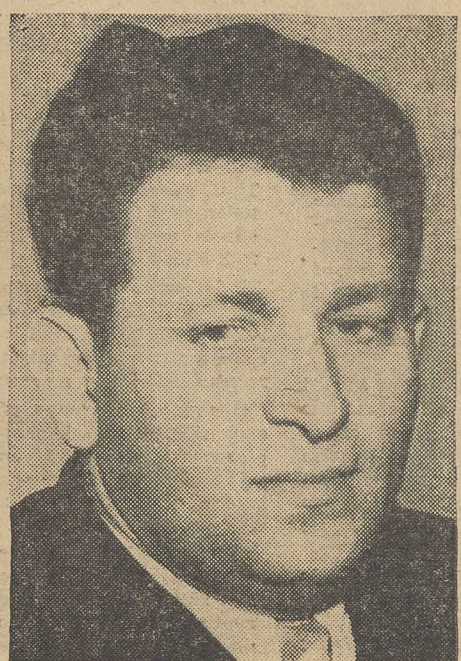
Mikhail Zhdanov, 35, is chairman of the Central Committee of the Naval Transport Workers Union. Membership is 103,000. He lived through the siege of Leningrad. During the war sailors not only manned the ships, but "repaired them with their own hands."

onists Visit U. S. A.

Vassili Kuznetsov, 43, is chairman of the All-Union Central Council of the Trade Unions. Membership is 25,000,000. This is his third trip to America. He worked in Pittsburgh steel mills and at Henry Ford's. He speaks English fluently. He was a metallurgical engineer, but gradually became more interested in the conditions of workers than in the actual steel process. Found himself the head of the Iron and Steel Union, and now chairman of the All-Union Central Council. His wife is a university teacher. He has three children. He brings a hearty invitation to the CIO to come to this country.

ether
the
New
inner
said:

"Here's a man who never tried to tell us he had something better, but tried to find out what we had," in introducing Kuznetsov. "He's your buddy and my buddy." The Soviet trade unionists will see Philip Murray in Atlantic City, and other CIO leaders in the cities they visit. The CIO has extended invitations to other nations also. The CIO will visit Russia.



Nikolai Gaissenok, 36, is president of the Shipbuilding Workers Union, membership 200,000. His agenda of a weekly department meeting sounds familiar: Wages, housing, social insurance, etc.

Mikhail Falin, 45, is assistant to the chairman of the All-Union Council of Trade Unions. He came from the railroad unions, and is secretary of the visiting delegation here. The concern of all is understanding and friendship.

CIO Wins Consolidated Edison Workers, to Form New National Union

THE overwhelming vote of the Brotherhood of the Consolidated Edison Employes, New York City, this week to affiliate with the CIO Utility Workers Organizing Committee presaged the formation of a national CIO affiliate of utility workers. The referendum to affiliate carried 8,555 to 2,843, and followed a CIO victory several weeks ago in similar balloting conducted by the Tri-States Utility Workers with headquarters in St. Louis, Mo.

The Consolidated Edison Co. and the AFL Int. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers joined in attempting to keep the New York utility workers from voting CIO. The company conducted a campaign of intimidation, spreading the rumor that a vote for the CIO was a vote to lose what benefits they had, while the AFL union made a futile attempt to halt the election by a court injunction.

"The next step is to consolidate these victories and to expand to utility workers in other areas that are calling for the CIO," Allan S. Haywood, CIO Director of Organization and Vice President, declared. "Then a national union will be formed by the consolidation of the CIO Utility Workers Organizing Committee and these groups."

Within the next several days CIO Pres. Philip Murray will meet with Harold J. Straub, general chairman of UWOC; Joseph A. Fisher, president of the joint council of the Brotherhood of Consolidated Edison Employes, and other leaders of the Brotherhood with the purpose of taking steps to form the national union.

Fisher said that other utilty workers organizations in Kansas City, Indiana, Nebraska, part of Michigan and Texas would probably affiliate with the CIO.

On the recommendation of its officers, including Fisher, William Pachler and Patrick McGrath, the New York group at a convention in April in Cleveland decided to hold a referendum.

The Consolidated Edison Employes were originally in the AFL but revolting against their leadership defeated it and elected the independent brotherhood as their collective bargaining agent in a Natl. Labor Relations Board election in 1940.

The employes defeated a referendum to affiliate with the CIO in March, 1944.

Following receipt of the new CIO victory, Haywood issued a warning that if anything prevents collective bargaining for the Consolidated Edison Workers, the company alone will be held responsible.

Haywood also said that the victory was a slap at AFL Pres. William Green, whose IBEW affiliate moved in a Missouri court to prevent the workers from choosing the CIO as its collective bargaining agent. This week the court dissolved a temporary restraining order against the CIO in St. Louis.

Bethlehem's Biggest Yard Goes CIO

THE eleven-year-old regime of the company-created "independent union" has been broken by the victory of the CIO Shipbuilders Union in a Natl. Labor Relations Board election at the Fore River Shipyard at Quincy, Mass., oldest and largest shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Co. The vote was 7,226 for the CIO to 5,317 for no union.

Since the victory a week ago, the Shipbuilders Union has been receiving 200 new members a day, Thomas J. Gallagher, organizational director of the union, declared this week.

Although the company union did not appear on the ballot, it held sway since it was set up in 1934 to replace the illegal Employes Representative Plan, favored everywhere as long as possible by the Eugene Grace firm in the hope of thwarting union activity.

Neither in the 1941 NLRB election nor in the recent one did the "independent union" appear on the ballot. The CIO was swamped by the "no union" vote in the 1941 election, and shortly thereafter the company again recognized the "independent union."

Over 400 workers who came to the bona fide union headquarters at Quincy to hear the returns celebrated the victory at a party arranged by the union, which was assisted in the final days of the campaign by 800 volunteer organizers.

Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

After numerous efforts the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers came through with a smashing victory at the Bethlehem-Fore River Shipyard in Quincy, Mass., one that means much not only to this organization but to the entire CIO, particularly in the area involved. CIO received 7226 and No Union received 5317. Congratulations to every officer and member of this organization who participated in this splendid achievement.

FLASH! A great victory for the CIO! The employes of Consolidated-Edison, members of the Brotherhood of Consolidated Edison Employes, at the recommendation of their officers, Brothers Joseph Fisher, William Pachler and Patrick McGrath, conducted a referendum to vote on affiliation with the CIO. The results have justified the opinion and leadership of these officers. The vote was 8555 for CIO as against 2843.

This is the largest single unit of utility workers in the world. These results assure a real, powerful, effective union amongst workers throughout the Nation. All those who participated and friends of the CIO are to be congratulated.

It is hoped that now the company will cease their opposition and recognize the right of these workers to associate themselves with an institution of their choosing, maintaining their contractual rights and building a relationship that will guarantee improvements, elimination of abuses and sound collective bargaining.

Simultaneous with this victory, CIO Reg. Dir. James Ritchie, St. Louis, reports that a temporary restraining order against the CIO was dissolved by the Court. These miserable efforts to prevent workers from having their choice, resorted to by the AFL will be repudiated everywhere. On with the march!

These victories demonstrate what can be done with real, hard work and devotion to the cause. There are many more to be won; many more workers to be organized, so let our first objective remain to ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED.

CIO Reg. Dir. James Ritchie, St. Louis, reports: Laclede Steel Plant, Alton, Ill., USA-CIO 640, Independent 271, District 50—13. USA Rep. Barr, assisted by CIO Rep. Wiggs are to be credited with this victory.

S. H. Dalrymple, Pres. URWA, announces: Flintkote Co., Morristown, N. J., CIO 65, No Union O; U. S. Rubber Co, Synthetic Division, Naugatuck, Conn., CIO 159, Against 8.

Ralph W. Tillotson, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Erie, Pa., reports: Reed Mfg. Co. Erie, Pa., UAW-CIO 105, Company-Union 82 Griswold Mfg. Co., Erie, Pa., USA-CIO 176, No Union 51.

G. Geo. DeNucci, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Columbus, reports: Columbus Bolt Works, Columbus, UAW-CIO 493, Independent 360. UAW Rep. Jim Desmond and Waldo Sneary were in charge under the direction of UAW Dir. Paul Miley.

F. J. Michel, CIO Reg. Dir., Milwaukee, announces: AC Election, LaCrosse, Wisc., CIO 518, AFL 122.

Wm. B. Taylor, Dir. Oil Workers Organizing Campaign, reports: American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., Ft. Worth, Texas, CIO 75, Against 18.

A. J. Pitman, Dir. Dist. 8, Packinghouse Workers, Ft. Worth, Texas, reports: Hormel Packing Co., Dallas, Texas, CIO 59, Against 4. Rep. W. L. McMahon handled this election.

E. L. Sandefur, CIO Rep. Dir., for the Carolinas, reports: John F McLeod Veneer Co., Wadesboro, N. C., CIO Furniture Workers 58, No Union 2; O. E. Kearns Furniture Co., High Point, N. C., CIO Furniture Workers 57, No Union 7. UFWA Rep. Bernard Hiatt was in general charge of these campaigns.

Geo. Brown, Dir. Org. IWA-CIO, reports: Fischer Lumber Co., Eugene, Oregon, CIO 41, AFL 19; Smith-Woods Products Lumber Co., Roseburg, Oregon, CIO 22, AFL 14; Albert Ross operation, Toivola, Mich., CIO 14, No Union 4; Ochoco Lumber Co., Prineville, Oregon, CIO 79, AFL 13.

C. H. Gillman, CIO Reg. Dir., Georgia, reports: Louisville Shirt Co., CIO 103, Against 83. (card-check).

Carey E. Haigler, CIO Reg. Dir., Alabama, reports: O. L. Williams Veneer Co., CIO Woodworkers 64, No Union 1; Cathey Lumber Co., CIO Woodworkers 48, No Union 0; American Agricultural Chemical Co., CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers 51, No Union 2; Montgomery Oak Flooring Co., CIO Woodworkers 60, No Union 3; W. & W. Pickle and Canning Co., URWDSEA-CIO 89, No Union 22; Jenkins Brick Co., CIO Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers 55, No Union 5.

W. A. Copeland, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Memphis, Tenn., reports: Q & O Chemical Co., CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers 54, No Union 11. UGCCWA Rep. Paul Tollison was in charge. Southern Wiping Cloth Co., CIO 22 Rep. Henry White and IUC Rep. Riley Williams organized this plant.

Wallace Urged to Call Job Parley

PRES. O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union this week asked Sec. of Commerce Wallace to call a conference of industry and labor to take steps to halt layoffs, as the Dept. of Labor reported that 90 out of 100 cities showed a drop in employment during the past year.

While failure of the House to act on President Truman's request for unemployment benefits means that the matter would await return of Congressmen from their summer vacation, the Dept. of Labor survey showed that big cities as well as small had been hit. Employment in Dallas fell off 32 per cent, Hartford 20 per cent, Memphis 21 per cent, New York 10 per cent, Oklahoma 9 per cent, Oakland 34 per cent and Wichita 20 per cent.

Millions of workers, Knight wrote Wallace, "see Congress adjourning without action of any kind on the unemployment compensation bill for the victims of reconversion, despite its approval by President Truman.

"They see legislation introduced in Congress aimed to cripple their unions—their only guarantee of economic justice. They see the goal of 60 million jobs for which you and we fought in the great election of 1944, forgotten by those entrusted with the destiny of our nation . . .

"Through your great office as "With your keen understanding of the needs of the American people, you are eminently qualified to bring together the heads of American industry and labor in order ican industry and labor in order to lead the way into a postwar economy of full employment at high wages."

Marine Cooks and Stewards Become National Union, Broaden Their Organization

RECOGNIZING expansion of the union to national stature, the first constitutional convention of CIO Marine Cooks and Stewards of the Pacific, meeting at San Francisco this week, adopted a new name, National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards.

The change of name was voted by adoption of a new constitution which extends organization to stewards' department employes of ocean airways and sets as one of union's purposes "extermination of all fascist activity."

Delegates Thursday came out en masse for blood donations at Red Cross. The mass donor trip was symbolic of the atmosphere of the convention, which reaffirmed its no-strike pledge, established a permanent Political Action Committee and threw all resources of the union behind the fight of the CIO Natl. Maritime Union against wage cuts and for a living wage.

More than 100 delegates turned out on the NMU's picket line before San Francisco offices of War Shipping Administration on Wednesday in protest against slash in seamen's bonuses before the seamen have won a living base wage.

The convention heard Sec.-Treas. E. F. Burke review the 44-year history of the union and list convention tasks of strengthening political action, broadening rank-and-file participation in union affairs, and enlarging the educational department.

Delegates also heard Calif. Atty. Gen. Robert W. Kenny and California CIO Council Sec. Mervyn Rathborne urge the importance of political action to win the fight for full employment and democracy.

Calif. CIO Director Harry Bridges was congratulated by the convention for his successful fight against deportation. The assembly declared the union will not relinquish its efforts until Bridges has won full citizenship.

Pointing to the growth of the MC&S to its present 15,000 membership, Burke declared it has become a national organization and recommended the new name.

One possible avenue of future expansion, he said, is organization of cooks and stewards on ocean-going commercial airways. Burke is one of the original six men who organized M. C. & S. in 1901.

The no-strike pledge contained a warning to "reactionary shipowners and their disruptionist stooges within labor movement who at present are frantically trying to wreck our unity of purpose and action."

The sole opponent of the resolution to join with other seamen's unions in a radio broadcast on the seamen's wage case was answered by a dozen delegates. Only one vote was cast against the resolution.

Rathborne outlined political action tasks and stressed the importance of next year's elections to Congress and the state legislature.

"CIO must raise issues of importance to the people and carry them into the election so that we can make sure people will make progress, not lose ground," he declared. "In off years like 1946 when there is no presidential campaign people often lose interest."

Opening ceremony was standing tribute to 750 M. C. & S. members who have died in the war. Taps was sounded by a Navy bugler as the delegates stood in silence.

Women Should Tell Congress Of Phony 'Equal Rights' Plan

By ELEANOR FOWLER
Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Auxiliaries

The majority report of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives approving the Equal Rights Amendment has finally been issued.

It is quite a revealing document. It says that the Committee feels that laws "protecting the safety and welfare of the female sex have in fact discriminated against such sex."

They regard minimum wage and maximum hour laws for women as "discriminatory." They are opposed to special provisions for wives of workers in social security and workmen's compensation laws. They approve the Equal Rights Amendment because it would invalidate those laws.

They have, in fact, swallowed whole the arguments of the rather well-heeled women who support this amendment because they want to get rid of discriminatory property laws in the states. And in so doing they have certainly not displeased the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers which would like nothing better than a chance to exploit women workers through longer hours and lower pay.

The minority report of Representatives Celler, Lane, Gorski, Feighan and Gwynne, opposing the Equal Rights Amendment, makes some excellent points. They do not deny that there are discriminations in the states against women in matters of property, jury service, etc., but they say:

"Using the Constitution as a broom with which to sweep away indiscriminately the good with the bad is neither sound law nor sane behavior."

That is the stand taken by most of the important national women's organizations. The League of Women Voters, the American Association of University Women, the National Women's Trade Union League, the National Councils of Catholic Women, Negro Women and Jewish Women, and the entire labor movement are strongly opposed to the Equal Rights Amendment.

A JOB TO BE DONE

If possible, discuss the amendment with your Congressmen and Senators before they come back to Washington in October. Explain to them why we oppose the amendment. Tell them that women workers need the protection of minimum wage and maximum hours laws. Ask him to oppose the Equal Rights Amendment if it comes before the House.

Talk to him at the same time about supporting the Pepper Equal Pay for Equal Work Bill, S. 1178. Here is a bill which would make it an "unfair wage practice" for any employer in interstate commerce to discriminate in pay between the sexes.

It provides for an Equal Pay Division in the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Dept. of Labor which would investigate complaints and order violations corrected following a procedure much like the N.L.R.B. It provides also for the establishment of industry committees for each industry where discriminations exist to recommend how to eliminate them.

This bill is aimed at the most important inequality which women suffer from today. A Women's Bureau study covering 25 industries in 1944 shows that men's average hourly earnings were 50% higher than those of women. The Bureau, in a new leaflet called "Rate for the Job," outlines the action needed to secure equal pay.

The leaflet does not mention federal legislation. That is an additional step which it is up to the women in the unions to push.

Tell your representatives in Washington that support of the Pepper Equal Pay Bill is the way for them to show that they are concerned about true equality for women at the same time that they oppose the phony equality proposed in the Equal Rights Amendment.

Russ Nixon Becomes Army Lieutenant

Russ Nixon, CIO Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers' Washington representative, now in the army, has been promoted to second lieutenant, UE headquarters in New York report. Nixon has been in Germany working with the military government. His latest assignment is connected with control of the banking system in that country.

Workers for Famed Beautician Go CIO

Employes of Charles of the Ritz, well known makers of beauty preparations, have gone CIO. By unanimous vote the Charles of the Ritz employes in B. Altman Department Store in New York City designated Local 551, CIO Barbers and Beauty Culturists Union, as their bargaining agency.

SEE YOUR
SINCLAIR DEALER
for service that makes your car last longer

SOLD EVERYWHERE
EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP
PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

PAPER WORKERS LOCAL 350 UNION MADE CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
LET MILPRINT FURNISH YOUR
CIO STATIONERY
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES
MILPRINT, Inc.
431 WEST FLORIDA STREET MILWAUKEE 1 WISCONSIN
Over 750 CIO Employees

THE
CHINESE LABOR MOVEMENT
By NYM WALES

"... The first complete book to be written on the subject in English, and should be of special interest to the growing number of American trade unionists who realize that the welfare of Asiatic workers has a direct bearing on their own prosperity."
—N.Y. Herald-Tribune Book Review

AT ALL BOOKSTORES—$2.75
THE JOHN DAY COMPANY
Sales Offices: 2 W. 45 St. N.Y.C.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide
NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Buy War Bonds

L.J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED
BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS
UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED
BUTTONS AND TABS
FOR
UNION DUES MEMBERSHIP EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS ADVERTISING LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No Charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES
New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman, 37 E. 14th St., New York, N. Y., Algonquin 4-3356
Detroit Representative: Herbert E. Lennig, 6432 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich., TRinity 1-4600
L. J. IMBER CO. 1725-41 W. North Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

44 Years of Know-how
in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.
20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois
20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

CIO Outlook Backs Bills To Help 16 Million Women Who Will Want to Keep Jobs

THE current CIO Economic Outlook calls for 60 million jobs, and the enactment of the Norton-Pepper equal-pay-for-equal-work bill and the amendment to the Wages and Hours Law in behalf of the 15 to 16 million women who want to stay on their jobs after the war.

The monthly publication of the CIO Dept. of Research and Education cites polls by unions, Chambers of Commerce, the Department of Labor and states showing "the great majority of our women workers want to keep their jobs."

It is pointed out that circumstances, such as war casualties and the grim necessity of augmenting the chief bread winner's income, will force many women to stay on the job even though they would prefer to keep house.

"When all these women wanting jobs after the war are added together, the total comes to something like 15 or 16 million, as compared to 11 million working women in 1939," the Outlook asserts.

The Outlook states that in keeping with its policy, the CIO has helped pass laws in six states requiring equal pay for equal work, and is calling for the passage of the Norton-Pepper Bill to embody the equal-pay principal in federal laws.

HIGHER WAGES URGENT

For the benefit of women in industry, the publication points out, the CIO is also pressing for the passage of the amendment to the Wages and Hours Act (Fair Labor Standards Act) which would lift the minimum of 40 cents per hour to 65 cents during the first year of its operation, to 70 cents in the second year and to 75 cents thereafter.

To aid the women workers hold their jobs, the CIO also seeks extension of the Lanham Act which provided funds during the war for the child-care centers, the publication says.

The CIO, the paper asserts, continues its opposition to the so-called "Equal Rights Amendment" because it would wipe out hard-won state laws protecting women.

The Outlook praises the CIO Auxiliaries, stating that they have been in "the forefront of the battle for progressive legislation" and that "their role in the struggle against inflation has been particularly outstanding."

UE Trains New York, Jersey Leaders In Vets' Problems, Has Several Summer Schools

ONE of the first schools to train local CIO union leaders in the handling of veterans' problems was held this summer by District 4, Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, at International Headquarters, New York City. District 4 includes New York and New Jersey.

This school offered more specialized training than is given at the summer schools conducted by Districts 5 (Canada), 6 West Virginia and part of Pennsylvania), 9 (Michigan and Indiana), and 11 (Minnesota, Wisconsin and northern Illinois). District 8 (Missouri, Iowa and southern Illinois) was also scheduled to have a summer school, but the details were not available as the CIO News went to press.

The veterans' problem school gave five days (9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.) of intensified training for members of the servicemen's and veterans' committees, selected by each local to take the course.

Aimed to give the local leaders all they should know to be able to handle all veterans problems exclusive of negotiating clauses for veterans, the school was taught by representatives of the American Legion's welfare dept., the Labor Legionnaires, War Manpower Commission, the Veterans Administration and the Red Cross.

The school was supervised by Tom Neill, executive secretary of the National UE Servicemen's and Veterans' Welfare Committee,—himself a veteran. A number of the students were also veterans.

Rather than depend on outside teachers the UE summer schools are taught by UE district and international officers because they are best acquainted with problems facing the locals' leadership.

TWO SCHOOLS AT MADISON

Two of the schools, District 9 and 11, were held along picturesque Lake Mendota, Madison, Wisconsin.

Held during the past week, District 5 school at Port Huron, marked its third year. This Canadian UE School is democratically run by a Council, elected by the students themselves which has the responsibility of seeing that all goes well.

Only UE members in good standing whose applications have been approved by the local union may attend and the courses offered included: how to make union meetings interesting, union security, labor's political tasks, background of industry and community action.

District 6 conducted its school in Legioner Valley at the foot of the Alleghany Mountains and was attended by about 80 workers, each local having the right to send one delegate or more, depending on size. Subjects taught included trade union history, organization, consolidation, processing of grievances, War Labor Board, reconversion and community action.

Rest, relax and learn is the motto of the schools where the cost per student ranges from $30 to $60. Increasing desire of the membership to become leaders contributes to the ever-growing popularity of these schools.

This is the sixth of a series in summer schools conducted by international unions.

SCMWA OK's Stepped-Up PAC Plan

THE executive board of the CIO State, County and Municipal workers has unanimously adopted an intensified and expanded educational and political action campaign as presented by Director of Education Goldsmith. The plan provides.

1. Establishment of leadership schools in key areas such as Chicago, New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania and California, where the expenses of designated SWMCA members will be paid.

2. Intensification of political action has been planned for the coming local elections in preparation for the crucial Congressional elections of 1946.

CIO News Scoops Press on Forecast In British Election

WHERE was the U. S. press with its corps of correspondents in England while the British were preparing to vote Churchill out and Attlee as Prime Minister?

The only U. S. newspaper which printed the truth was the June issue of the servicemen's edition of the CIO NEWS, which quoted Charles L. Whipple, former CIO Newspaper Guild organizer, as predicting a Labor Party victory.

Whipple, returned from duty with the Red Cross in Europe, reported that the Labor Party would win because it knew the answers for reconversion, replacement of homes destroyed by bombs, food allotments and relationship with Russia. The CIO NEWS has no correspondent in England.

The Ball and Chain Bill

The most serious legislative attack on labor unions since the war started is the Ball-Burton-Hatch Federal Industrial Relations Act. What would happen to labor if this proposal were made law is told by CIO General Counsel Pressman and his Assistant in the following article, fifth of a series.

By LEE PRESSMAN AND FRANK DONNER

THE proposed law also substitutes ambiguous phrases for the well established terms now in the National Labor Relations Act, which will invite extensive litigation and promote delays.

The new tricky terminology substituted in the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill for the settled language of the Wagner Act can only have the effect of inaugurating a period of uncertainty and destructive litigation.

Thus for the settled and well established term "interstate commerce" the new act proposes the term "national or international commerce." The purpose of this substitution is to shrivel the federal protection of the right to organize so that as few as possible workers are covered. But it will take years before the meaning of the term "national or international commerce" will be settled in the courts.

There is absolutely no justification for setting aside a phrase which has an established meaning and substituting one which will prove to be a gold mine for lawyers.

Likewise productive of endless delays are the new and vague terms which the statute contains. Lawyers will have a field day obtaining judicial construction of such terms as "managerial actions," "authority of management," "national commerce," and scores of other new phrases.

We have today a clear and well established law. This law has operated for ten years and has been applauded by experts as a major contribution of the Roosevelt Administration to the solution of labor relations problems.

This law the sponsors of the bill now propose to scrap and in its place substitute a measure which not only provoke industrial disputes but which because of its very vagueness and novelty will create a vacuum in the field of labor relations and unparalleled confusion in an area where certainty and clarity are imperative.

The bill also eloquently fails to refer to any purpose of encouraging collective bargaining or promoting self-organization.

This is in glaring contrast to the preamble of the National Labor Relations Act. The preamble to that Act, a statement of historic significance, recites the fact that employers have denied employes the right to organize and have refused to accept collective bargaining and that such denial and refusal has been a cause of industrial strife.

The preamble further points out that there is an inequality of bargaining power between employes who are denied full freedom of association and powerfully organized employers, and that experience has shown that legal protection of the right to organize and bargain collectively is in the public interest.

Not only does the declaration of policy in the Ball-Burton-Hatch Bill gloss over this important recognition by the federal government of the basic needs of workers, but it retreats from the promise of federal protection and relegates to reactionary state legislatures the protection of organizational rights.

The ominous assumption in the B-B-H preamble that workers are not in need of protection in their right to organize foreshadows a complicated system of union restrictions and disregard of basic rights of association which finds its counterpart only in the labor relations codes of fascist countries.

The act also deals with duties of employers and employes. These duties on the part of employes are of tremendous importance in interpreting the act since violation of them may lead to the imposition of severe penalties.

The act imposes a duty to exert every reasonable effort to settle a controversy even after the Board deals with the controversy through settlement procedures.

Thus, an employer can indefinitely stall any union action by demanding continued settlement efforts and can dissipate the strength of a union to the point where negotiation becomes a weapon in his hands.

Stripped of its power to enforce its demands through collective action, the union is relegated to a perpetual talk-fest conducted under the employer's terms.

Cracking the Quip

By ARTHUR WHITE

A PUBLIC speaker who's been making lecture tours arguing the pros of world cooperation among nations, was beset by hecklers while addressing a midwest audience. Knowing the city was the breeding place of various seditious groups, he tried to continue without paying heed, but the heckling continued—this time in the form of a long, loud hiss. For a moment the lecturer was flustered, then recovering, he remarked acidly:

"As far as I know, there are only three things that hiss—a snake, a goose, and a fool. Will the heckler please come forward and be identified?"

* * *

A gob and a gal were romancing in the living room. He'd come at eight P. M., and now it was two in the morning. The gal's mother, a light sleeper, woke at the sound of voices and called from an upstairs bedroom:

"Mabel, is that you? Has your sailor friend gone yet?"

"No, ma," was the reply.

"Thought he had," the mother added, "'cause the whole house is pitch dark."

Piped the gob: "It's a security blackout, ma'am."

* * *

LABOR LAURELS . . . To Johannes Steel for his fine survey of the European picture, in his book, "The Future of Europe" . . . To "Ballad for FDR," a documentary tribute to the late President by composer-balladeer Tom Glazer. . . .

* * *

"Two little girls were playing. One pretended that she wanted to rent the other's playhouse.

"Have you any parents?" the playhouse owner asked.

"Yes, two," was the reply.

"I'm so sorry," the small landlady said, "but I never rent to children with parents. They're so noisy and destructive."

* * *

Joe Worker says: "A modern nation is one where employers pay small wages so they can make enough money to provide charity for needy workmen."

* * *

When a midwest politician passed away, not so long ago, several reporters on the state's leading gazette began work on a lengthy obituary. After framing copy from library clippings, one newsman queried, "What'll we sum up the obit with?"

"Oh," suggested another, "just put down that the Senator was always faithful to his trust."

"And," quipped a third scribe, "shall we mention the name of the trust?"

Copyright by ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, Inc.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY TROUBLE SHOOTER

ART by MORT MESKIN
STORY by COLE GREENE

COPYRIGHT 1945, CIO NEWS

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

THE Story of Labor

Summer Action For Jobs, Wages

(Following are excerpts from the CIO summer action program sent to all affiliates by Nathan Cowan, CIO Legislative Director.)

This is the situation in Washington:

Emergency unemployment compensation bills have been introduced by Sen. Kilgore (D., W. Va.) and Rep. Forand (D., R. I.) providing up to $25 a week for 26 weeks and extending coverage to federal, maritime and agricultural packing workers. Rep. Doughton has introduced an inadequate, half-way measure, but no date for hearings has been set by his Ways and Means Committee.

No action has been taken on the Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill for adequate permanent social security. Bills amending the wage-hour act to increase minimum wages to 65c an hour have been introduced.

The Murray-Patman full employment bill lies dormant in committee.

The permanent FEPC bill is bottled in the House Rules Committee.

Meanwhile, Sens. Ball, Burton and Hatch have introduced a Federal Labor Relations Bill drafted by Donald Richberg, which cuts the heart out of the Wagner Act.

The remedy lies in vigorous activity during the summer by all CIO unions working with their allies in every Congressional district.

Men and women in the shops must make their wishes known to their local officials, political leaders and Congressmen through personal visits by large delegations.

Support should be sought from all community groups that will back the CIO program. Veterans, AFL, Brotherhoods, YWCA's, Auxiliaries, church groups, fraternal organizations and mayors and city councilmen should be called on to make the program the program of the whole community.

SIX-POINT PROGRAM

Call on your Representatives and Senators to:

1. Insist on immediate hearings on unemployment compensation and work for passage of the Kilgore Forand bill (S 1274, HR 3891). Remind them that we want passage at this session of the Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill (S 1050, HR 3293).

2. Sign the wage petition to Pres. Truman, which asks him to issue an executive order restoring the WLB's authority to order substantial wage adjustments which will:

a) provide an increase in basic wage rates.

b) aid in the effective prosecution of the war.

c) raise substandard wages.

d) maintain consumer purchasing power during reconversion.

e) stop all wage cuts.

3. Become a sponsor of the full employment bill (S 380, HR 2202) . . . with 100 Congressmen who have already agreed to sponsor it.

4. Support the Pepper-Thomas-Hook bill (S 1282, HR 3837) amend-

(Continued In Next Column)

Washington Guide

Summer Action

(Continued From Preceding Column)

ing the wage-hour act to raise the minimum wage from its present 40c to 65c an hour, and broadening its coverage.

5. Sign Discharge Petition 4 to bring the permanent FEPC bill (HR 2232) before the House for a vote.

6. Fight the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill (S 1171) with its threat to all organized labor.

Out of the Bag

Sen. Wheeler (D., Mont.) in promising a fight on use of U. S. armed force to help keep the peace has let the cat out of the isolationist bag in the United Nations charter vote.

Wheeler took the tip from Herbert Hoover's testimony last week, when he demanded that Congress have veto power over everything effective that the U. S. Delegate to UNO might do.

This is the complete negation of real U. S. participation in the United Nations. Hoover and Wheeler and all the rest—including many who are going along on the vote for the charter—know this.

The opposition to United Nations unity has not disappeared. Like the Nazi werewolves, its gone underground.

Rankin Aids Loan Sharks

Rep. Rankin's (D. Miss.) new amendments to the GI Bill of Rights are designed to help real estate loan sharks at the expense of the veterans, CIO Legislative Director Nathan Cowan points out this week in a letter to Senators on the Veterans sub-Committee.

"Amendments proposed in the Rankin Bill leave the appraisal of property which the veteran wants to buy entirely in the hands of the lender," he said.

"We are convinced that this will operate to keep real estate prices inflated. We believe that appraisals should be made by the Federal Housing agency, which has the facilities to handle this job and which would protect veterans from paying inflated prices for existing houses.

"This would protect the veteran from buying a gold brick and also aid in expanding our housing program in the interests of all groups of our people."

Educational provisions of the Rankin proposal are also inadequate. These amounts should be $100 a month for each student veteran plus $25 for each dependent.

Rankin poses as the veteran's best friend in Congress. Here we see him giving the real estate loan sharks a handout at the veteran's expense.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

(Note: This week's score box lists seven issues to be followed during the summer recess in addition to the major ones described in adjoining columns.)

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Polltax (HR 7)	Gives 10 million Americans chance to vote.	Passed House by two to one; now in Senate Judiciary.	Urge Senators to support; pledge vote for cloture to end filibuster.
Equal Pay (S 1178)	Requires equal pay for equal work; no discrimination against women in layoffs.	To Senate Labor Committee.	Urge early hearings; favorable vote by Senators.
'Equal Rights' (HJ Res 49)	Wipes out all laws protecting women under guise of 'equal rights.' Wedge against laws protecting men as well.	Reported out by Committee with 7 members dissenting.	Urge Representative and Senators to oppose; support S 1178 as real path to equality.
Missouri Valley (S 555)	Flood control, postwar farms and jobs for 9 state MVA area; benefits whole U. S.	Stalled in Senate after hostile Commerce Committee report.	Urge Senators to support early hearings, favorable report, passage.
Rankin (HR 3384)	Aims to break down union shop conditions by extempting veterans from union shop contracts.	Railroaded through House Veterans Committee without a vote; majority against it.	Urge Representative to oppose.
Seamen's Rights (S 1128 HR 2346)	Give social security benefits now denied to merchant seamen.	Senate Commerce and House Merchant Marine Committees.	Urge early report and favorable vote.
School Lunch (HR 3370, S 962)	Sets up permanent school lunch program.	Passed by House with action set in Senate Agriculture.	Urge Senators to support with $100,000,000 fund.

(Note: See your Senators and your Representative at home during the recess.)

Coming Up— Issues to Watch

WAGES: 70 Congressmen have signed the wage petition being circulated by Rep. Holifield (D., Cal.). In a statement asking more signatures, Holifield said this week:

"We urge all members of Congress to sign this petition and to use their influence in this campaign to prevent a repetition of the postwar economic crisis of World War I.

"We owe it to our constituents, to the country, and especially to the returning veterans, who must not be faced with unemployment and misery after the victory over German and Japanese fascism."

Has your man signed yet? Ask him during the recess.

* * *

FRIEND of labor was former Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. One of his last acts before leaving office was to write Sen. Wagner (D., N. Y.) in support of S. 380, the full employment bill.

"It is my belief that S. 380 should be acted on by your Committee and Congress with all the speed that is possible and consistent with a careful consideration of its provisions," he wrote.

"Delay, on the other hand, offers the spectacle of this country facing this rapidly approaching crisis with indecision, confusion and stop-gap emergency measures."

* * *

NAM slick stuff is pouring off the presses these days, despite the heat and the paper shortage. Latest is a tastefully yellow covered pamphlet entitled, "What Bureaucracy Means to You."

What the pamphlet wants is more laws to "regulate" U. S. bureaus—especially those dealing with labor. By regulate NAM means hamstring with such tricks as court review, giving "the people a larger voice," etc.

Here's two bills NAM is favoring to do this wrecking job:

1. S 7 and HR 1203 by Sen. McCarran and Rep. Sumners for court review.

2. HR 2602 by Rep. Gwynne to put a six months statute of limitations on workers' claims under the wage hour act.

* * *

GUIDEPOSTS . . . here's the current description of Herbert Hoover, who's been sounding off on food . . . "greatest food authority since Marie Antoinette" . . . Sen. Wiley (R., Wis.) indulged in a fit of frankness the other day that was edited out of the Congressional Record . . . said he in answering a query from Sen. Murdock (D., Utah) . . . "That's not my position. I was just expressing a few disconnected thoughts" . . .

WASHINGTON GUIDE
Published by CIO Legislative Dept.
PHILIP MURRAY, President
NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary
Editorial Committee
John Edelman **Robert K. Lamb**
C. W. Fowler, Editor **Irving Richter**

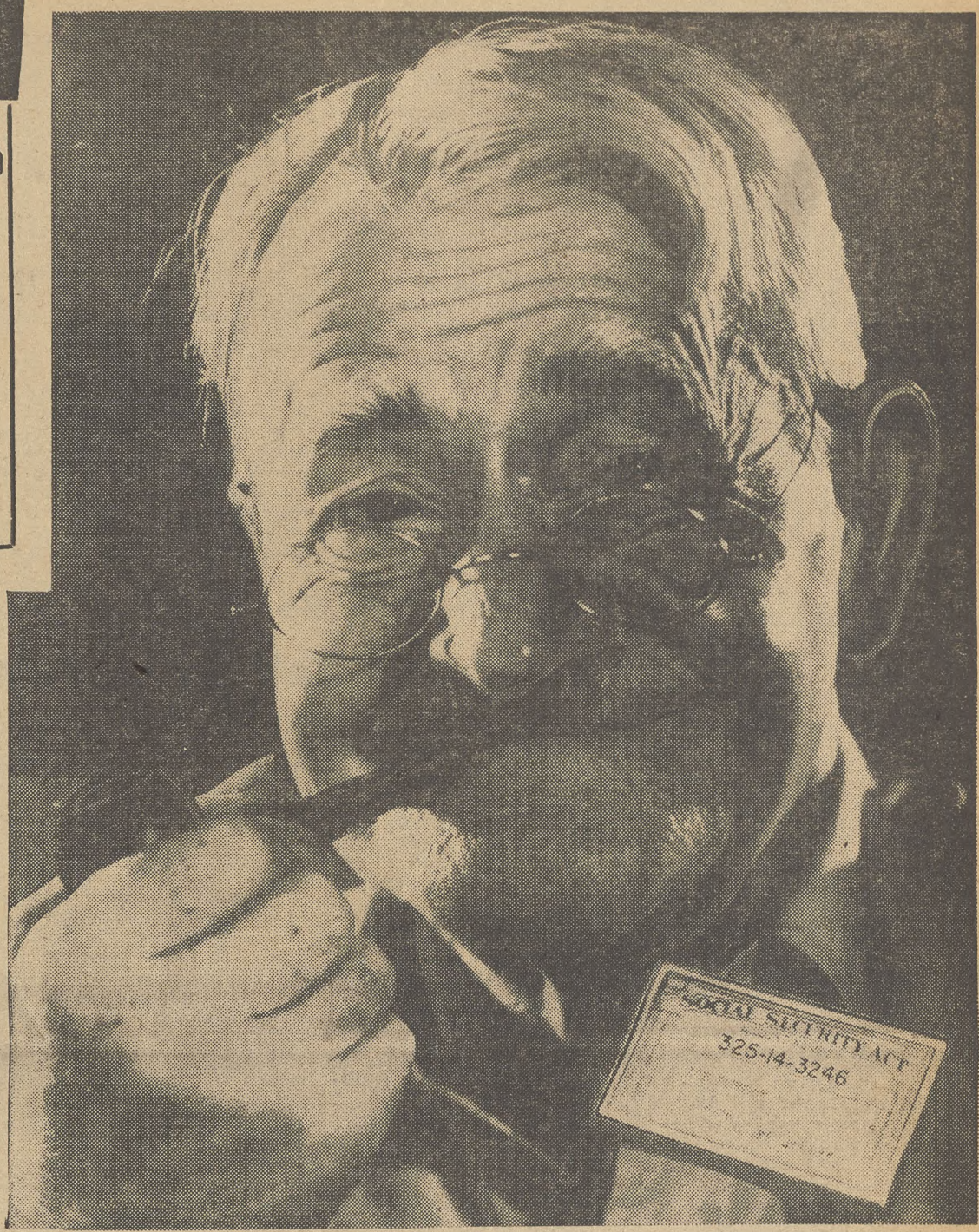
The CIO NEWS

National Edition

Weekly Publication
Of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 32 82 August 6, 1945



ROOSEVELT SAID: "Among our objectives, I place the security of the men, women and children of the Nation first." To assist those who are not covered by the social insurance programs, the Social Security Act provides cash allowances for needy old people, dependent children and needy blind. Through 1944, the Federal government had contributed well over $2,500,000,000 to the States for this program. Some 2,000,000 old people, or about one elderly person in every five in our country, receives this help. A quarter of a million families get a monthly check for dependent children. 56,000 blind men and women receive an average monthly check of $29.41 to help them meet their daily needs.

WHEN ten years ago, on August 14, 1935, President Roosevelt signed the Social Security Act, and made it law, he called it the "Cornerstone of a structure which is being built but is by no means complete."

Enemies of social security called it "unconstitutional," "unworkable," and "Un-American." It has been working for 10 years now. And the American people are certain of only one thing: They want more of it.

The principal of social security was care of people from the cradle to the grave. It divided into three parts: Aid to dependent children, care through the working years, and old age insurance.

Aid to dependent children: By June, 1945, only Alaska and Nevada were without a Federal-State aid program to dependent children. The average payment in June, 1936, was $23.46. By December, 1944, it was $45.58. Texas had the lowest payment with a $20 monthly average; Washington the highest with an average of $85.34. In June, 1936, 70,000 families received aid for dependent children. In December, 1944, the figure was 254,000.

Unemployment Compensation: The latest figures available are for 1943. During that year 45,000,000 workers had earned wage credits under the unemployment compensation system. N. Y. State had the highest number with 6,000,000. The maximum benefits as of June 30, 1945, were 14 weeks in Arizona and Mississippi, to 26 weeks in Ill., Md., N. J., N. Y. and Wash.

Old Age and Survivors Insurance: Accounts have been established with the Social Security Board under this insurance for 80,504,000 workers. 339 billion dollars was the total amount of wage credits. At the end of 1940, 254,700 people were on the benefit rolls to receive $4,707,000 monthly. At the end of 1944, 1,116,000 people were on the benefit rolls to receive $20,445,000 monthly.

Much still remains to complete the structure of social security. President Truman has urged unemployment compensation for the entire nation of $25 for 26 weeks. The Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill rounds out the picture with increased medical and health insurance and coverage for at least 15,000,000 more persons—such as local government workers, the farmer and the self-employed, not now covered, as well as increased benefits.

Social security is still in the building.

10 YEARS OF SOCIAL SECURITY

It Happened This Week

UE Blasts Davis

In hot water with the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers this week was William H. Davis, director of economic stabilization.

Davis denied severance pay to 25,000 employes of the U. S. Cartridge Co. in St. Louis after the WLB had approved the plan as negotiated between the union and management operating the government-owned plant.

The UE said the plan was recognized as reasonable and in accord with government stabilization policies. The UE pointed out that by Aug. 1 25,000 workers will have been laid off, and that severance pay would be but small compensation for the war job they have contributed.

"Davis refusal is evidence that the welfare of the working people is given but slight consideration," UE said.

4% for Pegler

Daily newspapers loaded with blood and thunder comic strips sell lots of papers, but the influence on the informed section of their readership is almost zero.

That's the conclusion that could be drawn from a survey just conducted among 300 "average" members of Local 65, CIO Wholesale & Warehouse Workers Union, in N. Y. City.

To the question, "Which newspaper do you usually read?" 42 percent replied, "The Daily News." The anti-labor, anti-United-Nations-unity rag, however, also drew top score of 62 percent for the newspaper which readers thought was the least truthful!

Hearst's anti-union Journal-American and Mirror and Roy Howard's labor-baiting World-Telegram were at the bottom of the "usually read" list in that order, and Westbrook Pegler, ex-Telegram and now Hearst columnist, was next to the last among usually read columnists. His rating: 4 percent.

Unionist Released

Jose Peter, head of the Argentine packinghouse workers' union, arrived in Montevideo, Uruguary, this week, after spending the major part of the last two years in fascist Argentina's jails.

The release was hailed by Pres. Lewis J. Clark of the CIO Packinghouse Workers, which had long protested Peter's detention.

"The UPWA joins with all other laboring groups to condemn the coddling of fascism in Argentina where Hitler and Franco had hoped to establish a base," Clark said.

Plan Is Needed

The CIO this week voiced enthusiastic support for the recommendation of the Senate War Investigating Committee that the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion assume full powers to coordinate and direct the work of all war agencies concerned with reconversion.

Ever since it became evident, some time before VE Day, that large scale cutbacks would result in layoffs of thousands of workers, the CIO has urged the War Production Board to use its controls for the purpose of allocating scarce materials on a planned basis in order to insure orderly reconversion and a minimum of unemployment.

CIO Bares Texas Fascist Plot to Throttle Unions

A CONSPIRACY on the part of Fight for Free Enterprise to use the courts of Texas to persecute the CIO was charged this week by Pres. O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers Union and Sec. W. M. Akin of the Texas CIO Council, on the basis of documents submitted to Atty.-Gen. Grover Sellers and the U. S. Dept. of Justice.

Newspapers were to be coerced, framed up evidence was to be manufactured, and unsubstantiated charges were to be levelled against the CIO in such a way that the libel laws could be evaded, it was charged.

CIO representatives named William Walker, chairman of Fight for Free Enterprise, with headquarters in San Antonio, as the sponsor of a secret memorandum sent to business men in the Rio Grande valley. The memorandum contained Walker's program for fighting union organization among agricultural and cannery workers in the Valley, and asked for funds for an anti-CIO crusade.

The memorandum was marked "confidential" and was unsigned. It was enclosed in an envelope with the address of Walker's organization and was accompanied by a begging letter signed by Walker.

This memorandum revealed how the CIO was to be accused of being "communistic and atheistic." A scheme was divulged to seek a writ of mandamus, under which scurrilous charges could be made against the CIO without fear of being prosecuted under the libel laws.

Publications of an inflammatory nature were to be circulated, falsely purporting to be issued by the CIO itself.

World War II veterans were to be recruited on the basis of toughness and "peculiar abilities" to take violent action against the CIO.

CIO members were to be trapped on the basis of understandings with certain police officers.

Newspapers which refused to join in the Fight for Free Enterprise campaign were to be disciplined by circulation and advertising boycotts.

In placing proof of their charges before Atty.-Gen. Sellers, Knight and Akin asked him to investigate Fight for Free Enterprise, to revoke its charter and to prosecute Walker and his associates.

The Ball and Chain Bill

The most serious legislative attack on labor unions since the war started is the Ball-Burton-Hatch Federal Industrial Relations Act. What would happen to labor if this proposal were made law is told by CIO General Counsel Pressman and his Assistant in the following article, sixth of a series.

By LEE PRESSMAN AND FRANK DONNER

IT IS provided in Section 3 (d) of the Ball-Burton-Hatch Bill that whenever a controversy arises both parties are under duty, pending the exhaustion of settlement efforts under the act, to make no use of any unilateral "arbitrary or coercive methods or compulsory processes to end the controversy or to obtain an advantage in its final determination and to make no change in the conditions out of which the controversy arose."

Under the provisions of this section a union could never strike for recognition.

Whenever a union demanded recognition, an employer, by the simple device of petitioning the Board and engaging in the complicated stalling procedures which the act sets up, could permanently frustrate the union's attempt to get recognition.

Even if the union had an overwhelming majority an employer could deny recognition and lead the union through the intricate mazes of endless administrative proceedings and judicial review.

If the union struck for recognition it would constitute a violation of its duty to maintain existing conditions pending exhaustion of settlement efforts and would thus be a violation which could give rise to an injunection, to a permanent loss of status as a labor organization, and to a suit for damages by the employer.

Moreover, since a strike for recognition wold be a strike to compel a "managerial action," it would also constitute an unfair labor practice on the part of the union.

This act also provides that in the event a special fact-finding commission is appointed for the settlement of controversies within 30 days from the date the commission is created, the union is forbidden to take any action until 30 days after the commission reports.

Under this section an employer can cut wages and use delaying tactics to defeat any attempt of the union to resist his action.

The employer is under no duty to restore the wage cut pending exhaustion of settlement efforts. The employes are required to accept the wage cut and are tied hand and foot while they are dragged through the complicated processes under the bill.

The proposed bill provides that in considering the appropriateness of the unit the Board should determine what unit will best represent employes having a common interest in "wages, hours or working conditions, giving particular weight to evidence as to the unit which by custom and practice has proved to be acceptable to employes."

This language not only sharply deviates from the language of the Wagner Act, but also ignores the fact that acceptability to the employes in the past is merely one criterion of what a proper bargaining unit should be, that there are many other tests which are equally important.

The statute invites a freezing of units despite changed conditions and a change in preference.

Finally, under present rulings of the Labor Board a unit may be appropriate for collective bargaining and to promote self-organization even though it is not the "best" unit. Where only part of a large unit is organized the Board frequently decides that that unit is appropriate for collective bargaining even though a larger unit might be more appropriate.

This section would encourage the Board to throw out petitions for elections because the unit sought is not perfect even though in so doing it would deny the advantages of collective bargaining to a large group of individuals who want it.

Another section provides that if more than one labor organization is seeking to represent employes within a common interest, the Board can require the labor organizations involved to disregard union lines and designate a common representative for collective action on all matters of common interest.

Special mention should be made of the provision in this section for judicial review of certifications. This is little more than a club obligingly placed by the sponsors of this bill in the hands of employers to place representation controversies on a judicial, non-stop merry-go-round.

The crudeness of this attempt to enable employers to refuse to bargain is underlined by two circumstances: (1) although the bill purports to be modeled on the Railway Labor Act no provision is contained in the Railway Labor Act providing for judicial review of certifications; (2) while the act is made a two-way proposition where it can hurt and maim labor, it is not made a two-way proposition where it might help.

Thus an employer can review a certification in court but no review is provided to a union for a denial of certification by the agency.

Education In the CIO

About Newspapering

LABOR JOURNALISM: Students arrived at Highlander Folk School on August 6 to learn and practice the methods of putting out a newspaper. From August 6 to 13 the annual course in LABOR JOURNALISM will be conducted by Carl Haessler, manager of Federated Press.

Union members attending the course learn how attendance at union meetings can be stimulated through their union papers.

History of Labor

Louis Hollander, President of the N. Y. State CIO, in discussing the "Role of organized labor in the U. S. Economy," at Cornell University Summer School, reviewed the history of American Labor from the formation of the first union in 1792 to labor's present-day struggle against Nazism and Japanese Imperialism.

He said: "Organized labor, now comes to full maturity, intends to make its full contribution to prosperity and extend full political and economic democracy for America. I know that if we work together we can build a new life in this great and beautiful land of ours—a life from which poverty will be banished and in which men can live in peace, security and plenty."

In Ohio State

AUTO: The Auto Workers of Ohio will go to the school at Ohio State University during the week of August 5, an event which for the first time extends to Ohio the national summer school educational program inaugurated by the UAW-CIO.

Nineteen members of the teaching staff of Ohio State, one visiting professor from Denison University and representatives of WLB and WPB will lecture on labor problems and related topic and lead the panel discussions.

R. J. Thomas, Richard Frankensteen, George Addes and Walter Reuther are scheduled to speak.

Day to Day Learnin'

TEXTILE: Intensive training in handling day-to-day union problems inside and outside the shop, plus history and background courses designed to inspire loyalty and understanding of the American labor movement, were the keynotes of the two one-week summer institutes conducted by the Educational Dept. of the CIO Textile Workers Union at Webster, Mass.

Seventy shop stewards, local union officers and active rank and filers from 50 different local unions in New England attended.

On the Air With CIO

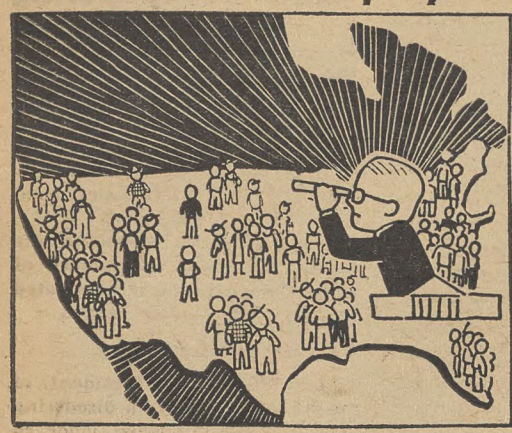
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and J. Raymond Walsh, radio commentator, will be the speakers on the weekly CIO America United program at 1:15 p. m., EWT, Sunday, Aug. 12. The subject of discussion will be Progressive Political Action. NBC stations.

The subject of the August 19 program will be Full Employment, with Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach and CIO Sec.-Treas. James Carey as speakers. Richard Harkness will be the moderator.

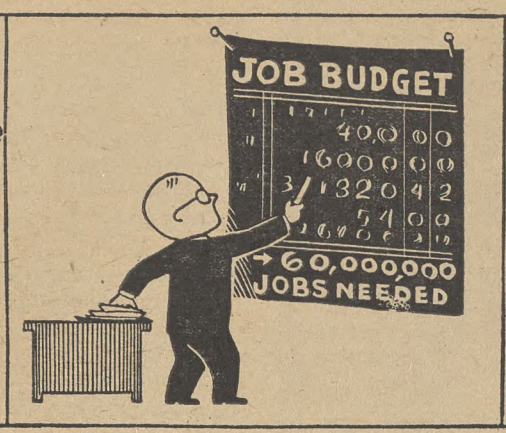
Albert Goss, National Grange master, and Allan S. Haywood, CIO director of organization and vice-president, will speak on Wages and Purchasing Power on the Aug. 26 program.

Planning a Must to Avoid 'Boom or Bust'

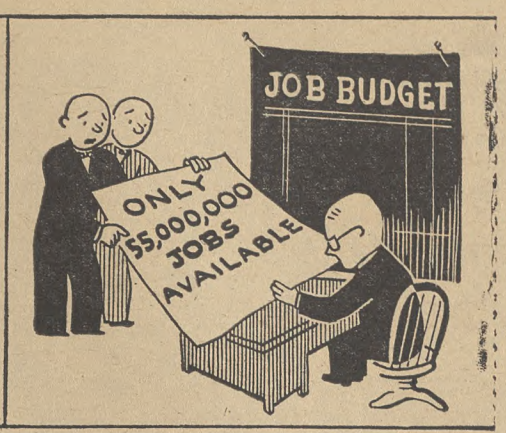
How the Full Employment Bill Would Work



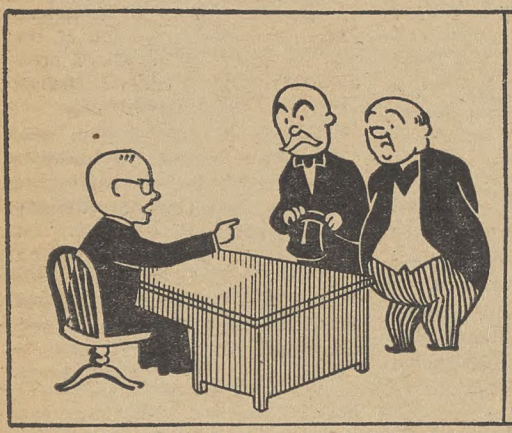
1. The U. S. Government would make a survey of the business situation.



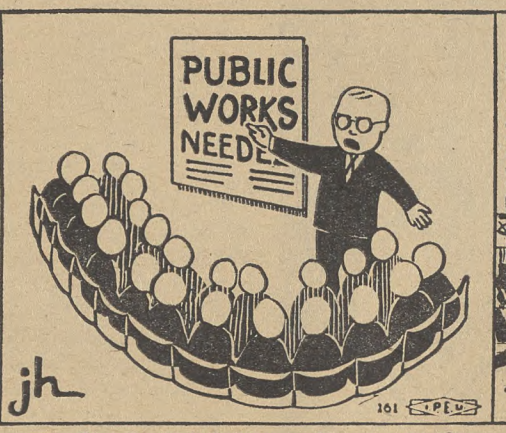
2. On the basis of information a job "budget" would be worked out.



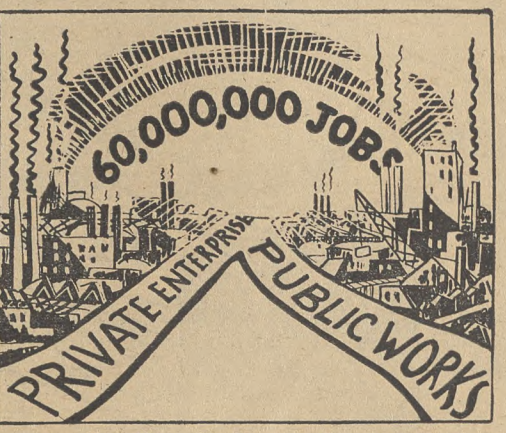
3. From all over the nation, reports would be gathered on jobs available.



4. If there were not enough jobs, Govt. and business would try to make more.



5. If private industry could not provide needed jobs, the government would.



6. Together, business and government would help guarantee jobs for all.

Jobs-for-All Bill Up In Congress

SENATOR Wagner warned this week that the U. S. may once again embark upon a "boom-and-bust" road if Congress fails to plan for the future, as the Senate Banking subcommittee held two preliminary hearings on the Full Employment Bill (S. 380), which is fully supported by CIO.

Additional hearings were scheduled for October 9 when the Senate will reconvene. First witnesses to be called will be veterans "who want jobs for all—not jobs for some," warned Representative Wright Patman (D., Texas), sponsor of the House measure, along with 103 other House members.

Witnesses for the bill were its sponsors in the U. S. Senate. Arguments for its passage included the following:

"The most frightening thing about the depression which followed World War I is that it was eradicated only by World War II," said Senator James C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming. He called the pending legislation "a bill for economic preparedness."

"The war-weary people of Great Britain know that economic tranquility rests upon full employment with all the social gains that full employment means for all the people," said Senator Wagner.

The CIO Executive Board resolved at its last meeting to support the Murray-Patman Full Employment Bill "as a first step toward creating such a program" of full employment.

Tells How French RR Unionists Helped to 'Railroad' Nazis

SHOT down over France, during the German occupation, many American airmen were given false identity papers and smuggled to freedom disguised as railroad workers by the French Railway Unionists.

Gerard Ouradou, secretary general of the National Railway Federation of France, a member of the French Consultative Assembly and one of the three French unionists visiting the U. S., in Washington this week told of this and other activities of his union in the Resistance.

French underground meetings were held in Ouradou's home during the first part of the occupation until August, 1943, when he was forced to go underground himself and assume a false identity.

Methods of sabotage used by the Railway unionists ranged from uncoupling cars from the engine at the top of a hill to so confusing German supply and troop trains in the switchyards that it was days before they could be got out. Ouradou told of the purposeful "losing" of a troop train in this way until the underground could get word to the Allies to bomb the switch yards. In this way thousands of German troops were killed.

The other two French trade unionists, Jean Brodier, secretary general of the Christian Trade Unions, and Marcel Jean Emile Camus, a member of the Central Committee of Parisian Unions, arrived in Washington July 31. The

CHEERS FOR LABOR VICTORY:.. A London crowd hails the Labor Party upset of the Churchill government, with new premier Clement R. Attlee and his wife sharing the spotlight in the foreground.

Greece, Spain Hail British Labor Sweep

THE 2-1 victory of the British Labor Party over tory Churchill is expected to have wide repercussions in Europe, it was reported this week from London by Allied Labor News and Federated Press.

In Greece and Franco Spain, where the Churchill government has cooperated in suppressing democratic people's movements, a new deal is hoped for.

According to reports, Churchill saw Franco before proceeding to Potsdam for the Big Three conference where he presumably continued in his role of protector of the cocky little Spanish dictator.

With Clement R. Attlee as new prime minister, the picture has changed drastically. Extension of the Big Three conference was interpreted as meaning that Attlee was revamping some of Churchill's reactionary policies and preparing to go along with the Soviet Union in a denunciation of Franco.

The British election likewise buoyed up the democratic French parties, which are now expected to put new force in their fight against Gen. deGaulle's attempts to keep himself in power through autocratic methods.

The Labor victory probably also means that King Victor Emmanuel of Italy and King Leopold of Belgium will be permanently unemployed.

Meanwhile, latest British election returns showed that the Labor Party had won 381 seats in the new Parliament—a clear majority, of 60 over the other parties combined.

The Gonservative party, headed by Churchill, who resigned as Premier, had 193 seats. When Churchill's coalition government was dissolved on May 23, the Conservatives had 349 seats, Labor 168, and the Liberal party 19.

Indicating the tremendous interest in the election, the first since 1935, more than 25,000,000 out of a possible 32,500,000 electors went to the polls.

At its annual convention last May, the Labor Party charged that the Churchill government "was more concerned with the preservation of vested interests than for the welfare, liberty and equality of the liberated peoples of Europe."

Bevin, presenting Labor's world economic policy for the convention, gave as its main demands the universal orderly distribution of food, with monopolies barred from exploiting the people's needs; the elimination of cartels; and international control of raw material areas.

Labor's domestic program, titled "a five-year plan to rebuild Britain," calls for immediate nationalization of the coal, power and transport industries; public ownership of the Bank of England; gradual nationalization of other industries, such as iron and steel; and public supervision of monopolies and cartels.

Guide to Resume In October

Beginning with this issue of The CIO NEWS, the Washington Guide will not be published until the Congressional recess is over. At present writing, the recess is expected to end early in October. The CIO NEWS will continue to report news of legislative importance.

CIO Man Named To Labor Dept.

Sec. of Labor Schwellenbach this week named as his special assistant Pres. John W. Gibson of the Michigan CIO Council, first recognition given the CIO in the department under the new secretary. Gibson will work with Assistant Secretaries Carl Moran and Daniel W. Tracy, former AFL man, in merging many labor agencies with the Labor Dept.

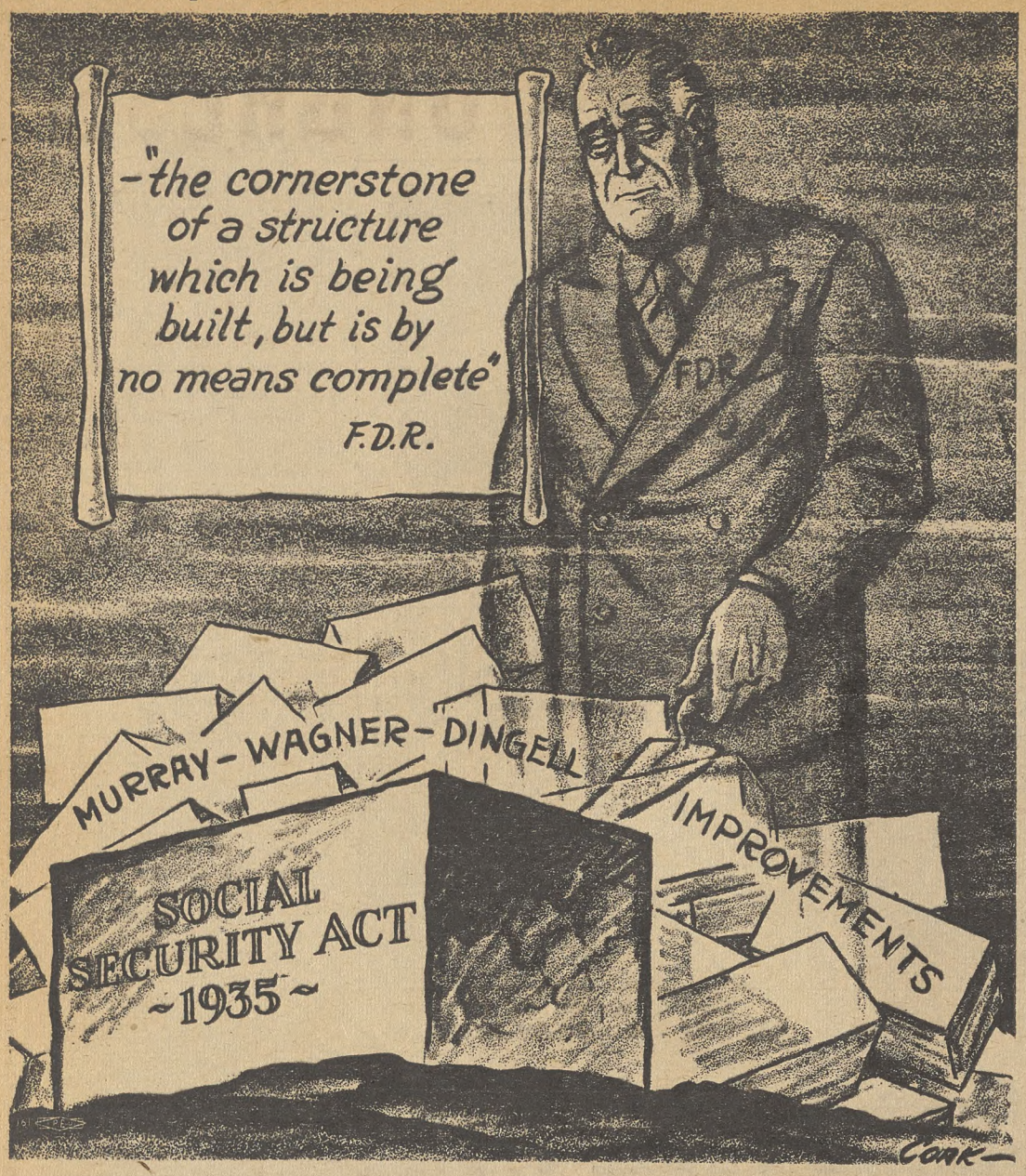
CIO vs. China Union! Soccer Game Tonight!

Phil Murray who used to be quite a soccer player in his own right, kicked off an idea last week which rated a full daily column by Bill Leiser, sports editor of the San Francisco Chronicle.

Murray, who played soccer in Scotland and later in the U. S., suggested international competition of teams representing unions from all the United Nations. In an interview with Leiser, Murray said:

"When the war is over, we shall encourage sports among all locals, which in turn should become district sports, then intersectional sports and later international sports."

Let's Keep On Building It!



Too Little, Too Late

We all know that a stitch in time saves nine, that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and that too-little-and-too-late is one of our worst enemies.

But it's another matter to get the powers-that-be to act accordingly.

A year before Pearl Harbor, the CIO was promoting Pres. Murray's industry council plan for production preparedness and its unions were urging early and effective conversion of their respective industries to war production.

But most of these warnings fell on deaf ears, so far as industry and government were concerned, and the war's lessons had to be learned from sad experience.

Now again, for many months the CIO has been warning of the dangers and problems of reconversion, and demanding early preparations to protect the human victims of cutbacks and to gear our industrial and governmental machinery to a program of full employment.

And again, these warnings seem to have fallen on deaf ears.

No wage relief has yet been furnished to the workers whose take-home pay is being cut by layoffs, loss of overtime, down-grading, etc. No effective plans have been made for re-employment and the orderly expansion of peacetime production.

At a time like this, Congress has actually decided to take a prolonged vacation. It has left Washington without taking any action on emergency unemployment benefits, on eliminating substandard wages, on adequate social security, or on legislation for full employment.

But now to labor's warnings have been added those of a number of eminent Senators.

The Mead war investigating committee has reported that, unless the government acts quickly, the United States is heading for the worst kind of postwar depression and unemployment.

"Should the war in the Pacific end soon," Senator Mead warns, it will find us largely unprepared to overcome our domestic problems. Reconversion will not have progressed far enough to absorb the manpower which will be suddenly released. Government work programs will not have been established, and unemployment on a large scale will ensue."

In the hearings on the Murray-Patman Full Employment bill, Senators Wagner and Murray have issued similar warnings.

Even enactment of this bill will not make up for the fact that Congress "has done too little and been too late in acting on matters of reconversion and postwar economic affairs," Wagner said. "If we fail to act promptly, we may once again be swept along the boom-and-bust road."

Murray warned big business against flirting with ideas of a big supply of cheap labor and opening the gates to "postwar enemy No. 1," pointing to the British people's overwhelming defeat of their reactionaries and tories.

While Congress is on vacation, the CIO is urging adoption of the Mead Committee's proposal that the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion assume full powers to coordinate and direct the work of all agencies concerned with reconversion.

It may also be pointed out that Congressional committees can get on with their work even while Congress is not in session.

But how about Congress itself getting back on the job before October 1 and pushing through the big load of unfinished business on which the immediate welfare of our whole country depends?

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

WHAT'S happened to Hitler? Is he dead or alive? If dead, does his ghost still walk?

There are signs of his continuing handiwork in these United States, as well as in such obvious haunts as Fascist Spain and Argentina.

Jew-baiting and Negro-baiting speeches are made in Congress by characters like Bilbo and Rankin. American "natioinalists" run rampant, not furtively but seeking publicity, to get more money from the frightened rich. Whole newspaper chains feature Hitleristic "red scares" and propaganda for another world war.

And now Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers Intl. Union and Secretary W. M. Akin of the Texas CIO Council, have uncovered a Hitleristic plot in our own Southwest.

★ ★ ★

The CIO leaders have submitted to Texas Attorney General Grover Sellers a secret unsigned memorandum sent to businessmen in the Rio Grande Valley. They charge it is sponsored by William Walker, chairman of an outfit known as "Fight for Free Enterprise."

The memorandum contains a program for fighting union organization among agricultural and cannery workers in the Valley, and asks for funds for an anti-CIO crusade.

It outlines plans for an anonymous setup, referred to as "The Organization", which is to be "the 'Front' for attacking the CIO vigorously and relentlessly on behalf of those who, for obvious reasons, cannot now make themselves the target for reprisals."

★ ★ ★

The proposed methods of attack neatly combine the doctrines of Mein Kampf and the common practices of American union-busters. They include:

(1) A press campaign designed to identify the CIO with "Communism" and "atheism."

(2) A scheme for a Writ of Mandamus against the Texas Attorney General, under which an opportunity might be afforded for "allegations of a sensational nature without regard to libel," which slanders the newspapers might print "with complete immunity from any action by CIO."

(3) Radio programs "flaying the CIO." But such attacks are to be "interspersed among other current topics to refute any charge that this is solely an anti-CIO program"—and, "in order to split labor," praise is proposed for "the general purpose of old-line American unionism."

(4) Creation of "periodical sensation" by publication of purported CIO documents to "inflame public opinion and arouse resentment and opposition." While stopping short of describing such documents as forgeries, the memorandum cynically comments that "no amount of CIO denial will destroy the effect of such releases."

(5) "Discharged veterans . . . will be carefully selected for toughness and peculiar abilities and set to work organizing 'Americanism Protective Committees'" to oppose "CIO activities, and to become political campaign organizations in the spring of 1946." Fascist violence is also suggested by saying that these "will also become direct action committees" for "counteracting any strong-arm work attempted by the CIO."

(6) "Punitive action" against newspapers fair to CIO, including pressure on advertisers to withdraw their patronage.

(7) Frame-ups against CIO members. Billboards with "vitriolic attacks on the CIO" are proposed, in which connection "certain peace officers will enter into an understanding with 'The Organization' whereby the CIO hoodlums will be trapped in attempts to destroy these billboards."

(8) "An intensive campaign in the 1946 primaries to nominate Democratic candidates bitterly opposed to the CIO."

★ ★ ★

Before you dismiss this plot as "crackpot" stuff, consider its ingredients—and recall that Hitler himself was once scoffed at as a "harmless crackpot."

Here is Hitler's "Bolshevik menace;" his "big lie" technique; his fund-raising from anti-labor employers; his Reichstag fire frameup and forgeries; his divide-and-conquer; his Storm-Troop hoodlumism; his suborning of press and police; and his combination of political demagogy with mob violence.

Then remember that all of these devices have had their American precedents and parallels in past union-busting campaigns.

The memorandum sets forth with brutal cynicism and in familiar American terms a pattern which, if adopted by powerful employing interests for a postwar anti-union drive, might lead to a formidable growth of American Fascism.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux.....Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C.
Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 August 6, 1945 No. 32

CIO NEWS REPORT ON CONGRESS

HERE'S the record of what Congress has done—or failed to do—since its opening last January. The record is based on record votes. Such votes, however, are not the complete story. Use the record, but remember these warning notes while you do:

1. You are interested in Congressmen who want to do a good job for all the people, who want to work hard to win the war and to build a postwar world of peace and security. No single vote should be used either to condemn or justify a Congressman's record.

2. Record votes should not be added up like a schoolroom test to furnish a "good" or "bad" rule of thumb scorecard. Adding up record votes to figure "percentages" is equally a trap for the unwary. A Congressman's record on votes is important, but it is not the whole picture of his activities.

3. The way to get full value from this record is to study it issue by issue until you know where your Congressman stands—and to follow his other activities too.

4. Think of it in terms of issues, not statistics. Your Congressman isn't a sum in arithmetic.

He is the Congressman who fought and worked in committees, who talked with his fellow Congressmen in the cloak rooms and on the floor, who met with CIO delegations from the home town and listened to what they had to say.

Study the issues, learn the record—and always remember, your Congressman is what you make him.

WHAT THE SENATE DID

BELOW are brief summary explanations of 15 record votes in the Senate since last January. These votes (published on the following page) were chosen to give a rounded picture of issues affecting domestic and foreign policy. In some cases, several votes are recorded on one bill. This is done to include proposed amendments that would have affected the bill just as much as final passage.

1. **LEND-LEASE.** Amendment by Sen. Taft (R., O.) to prevent use of Lend-Lease funds for relief, rehabilitation or reconstruction. Aimed against U. S.-British-Soviet postwar cooperation. Defeated **39** to **39. Against:** Democrats **37**, Republicans **2. For:** Democrats **3**, Republicans **35**, Minor **1.**

2. **RECIPROCAL TRADE (1).** Vote to pass act enabling renewal of reciprocal trade agreements to promote postwar world trade and jobs. Note from two following votes that many Senators who voted for passage also voted for crippling amendments which were defeated. Passed **54** to **21. For:** Democrats **38**, Republicans **15**, Minor **1. Against:** Democrats **5**, Republicans **16.**

3. **RECIPROCAL TRADE** (2). Amendment to withhold power from the President to reduce U. S. tariff barriers up to 50% in return for concessions from foreign countries. Would have seriously weakened bargaining power of U. S. and made agreements meaningless. Defeated **47** to **33. Against:** Democrats **37**, Republicans **9.** Minor **1. For:** Democrats **8**, Republicans **27.**

4. **RECIPROCAL TRADE** (3). Amendment to give Congress veto power over trade agreements entered into under reciprocal trade by the President. Would have seriously weakened ability of President to bargain with foreign countries for trade concessions. Defeated **49** to **27. Against:** Democrats **37**, Republicans **11**; Minor **1. For:** Democrats **7**, Republicans **20.**

5. **BRETTON WOODS** (1). Vote on passage of bill to ratify Bretton Woods agreements on world finance and world trade, aiding reconstruction and helping provide jobs. Only handful of reactionaries like Taft (R.,O.) voted against passage, after various amendments (see below) were defeated. Passed **61** to **16. For:** Democrats **41**, Republicans **19**, Minor **1. Against:** Democrats **2**, Republicans **14.**

6. **BRETTON WOODS** (2). Amendment by Sen. Taft (R., O.), most consistent foe of Bretton Woods and other United Nations cooperation, to postpone action until November 15, 1945. Would have laid agreements on shelf and been a sign that U. S. was not prepared to cooperate with other nations. Defeated **52** to **31. Against:** Democrats **44**, Republicans **8. For:** Democrats **3**, Republicans **27**, Minor **1.**

7. **BRETTON WOODS** (3). Another Amendment by Sen. Taft (R., O.) which would have barred U. S. participation in Bretton Woods agreements until all other nations had removed all their currency restrictions. Such restrictions were taken into account when U. S. delegates agreed to plan last summer. Taft's intent was to stall. Defeated **53** to **23. Against:** Democrats **41**, Republicans **12. For:** Democrats **1**, Republicans **21**, Minor **1.**

8. **BRETTON WOODS (4).** Amendment by Sen. Ball (R., Minn.) with same intent as that by Sen. Taft (R., O.) listed above, except that Ball's move would give Britain and other countries three years time to remove all currency restrictions. Again an attempt to stall. Defeated **46** to **29. Against:** Democrats **39**, Republicans **7. For:** Democrats **3**, Republicans **25**, Minor **1.**

9. **HENRY WALLACE.** Maneuver by Sen. Bailey (D., N.C.) to block Wallace's appointment as Secretary of Commerce by bringing up confirmation vote before vote on George bill, which took Reconstruction Finance Corp. away from Commerce Dept. Would have defeated Wallace, since a majority of Senators were against his confirmation with RFC powers, but for it without them. Vote is good test of Senators' views on full employment. Defeated **43** to **41. Against:** Democrats **32**, Republicans **10**, Minor **1. For** Democrats **15**, Republicans **26.**

10. **HENRY WALLACE.** Vote to confirm appointment of Wallace as Secretary of Commerce. Taken after defeat of Bailey amendment (above) and after passage of Sen. George's (D., Ga.) bill taking RFC lending powers away from Commerce Dept. Passed **56** to **32. For:** Democrats **45**, Republicans **10**, **Minor 1. Against:** Democrats **4**, Republicans **28.**

11. **AUBREY WILLIAMS.** Vote on confirmation of Williams as head of Rural Electrification Administration. Debate was marked by one of most flagrant red-baiting, labor-baiting and anti-Negro outbursts in recent Congressional history. Defeated **52** to **36. Against:** Democrats **18**, Republicans **34. For:** Democrats **31**, Republicans **4**, Minor **1.**

12. **PRICE CONTROL** (1). Vote on an amendment by Sen. Taft (R., O.) to guarantee a cost-plus-profit price ceiling on every product, regardless of overall profits of industries producing them. Would have required minute examination of cost of every product, made price control impossible. Passed **37** to **28.** Later removed in House-Senate conference committee. **Against:** Democrats **25**, Republicans **3**, Minor **1. For:** Democrats **10**, Republicans **27.**

13. **PRICE CONTROL** (2). Amendment by Sen. Wherry (R. Neb.) similar to Taft proposal above. Would have required cost-plus prices on all agricultural commodities, including fibres. Same objections apply to it as to Taft Amendment. Defeated **41** to **26. Against:** Democrats **33**, Republicans **7**, Minor **1. For:** Democrats **1**, Republicans **25.**

14. **FEPC.** Vote on Sen. Barkley's (D., Ky.) amendment to give FEPC $250,000 —half of what was required—to carry on work. Though the compromise was inadequate it ended several days of filibustering (led by Sen. Bilbo, Miss.) and broke a jam on appropriation measures needed to carry on war agencies. Passed **42** to **26. For:** Democrats **23**, Republcans **18**, Minor **1. Against:** Democrats **20**, Republicans **6.**

15. **TAX REFUNDS.** Vote on amendment, to House-passed bill, by Sen. Wherry (R., Neb.) giving corporations additional year of tax credit and excess profits tax relief already provided in the

(Continued on Page 7)

WHAT THE HOUSE DID

BELOW are brief summary explanations of 15 record votes in the House of Representatives since last January. The votes (published on the following pages) were chosen to give an all-around picture of your Congressman's record during that period. As in the Senate vote, more than one record vote is given on an issue. This is to help you trace your Congressman's record, not only on votes for outright passage of a bill, but also on amendments to it.

1. **RECIPROCAL TRADE** (1). Vote on final passage of bill to renew reciprocal trade agreements act, under which the government can make agreements to lower U. S. tariff barriers in return for similar concessions from other countries. Agreements are an important part of postwar world prosperity and will contribute to full employment here. Passed **239** to **153. For:** Democrats **205.** Republicans **33.** Minor **1. Against:** Democrats **12.** Republicans **140.** Minor **1.**

2. **RECIPROCAL TRADE** (2). Vote was on motion by Rep. Knutson (R. Minn.) to recommit reciprocal trade bill to House Ways & Means Committee; would have eliminated government's authority to cut U. S. tariffs by 50% in return for similar concessions from other countries. Motion would have effectively killed renewal of agreements. Defeated **212** to **181.** Against: Democrats **204.** Republicans **7.** Minor **1. For:** Democrats **13.** Republicans **167.**

3. **BRETTON WOODS** (1). Vote on final passage of bill ratifying Bretton Woods agreements for postwar financial and economic reconstruction to eliminate economic aggression and help provide jobs for U. S. workers in foreign trade. Taken following defeat of motion to recommit the bill (see below). Passed **345** to **18. For:** Democrats **205.** Republicans **138.** Minor **2. Against:** Republicans **18.**

4. **BRETTON WOODS** (2). Vote was on motion by Rep. Sumner (R. Ill.) to recommit Bretton Woods ratification bill which would have killed bill. A few Congressmen who voted for final passage (see above) voted for Sumner motion to recommit. Defeated **326** to **29. Against:** Democrats **202.** Republicans **122.** Minor **2. For** Democrats **0.** Republicans **29.**

5. **FEDERAL WORKERS' PAY RAISE.** Vote on giving "white collar" U. S. government workers 15% pay raise already allowed under the Little Steel formula, which they had not received before. Bill had Administration and labor support. Passed **317** to **36. For:** Democrats **188**, Republicans **127.** Minor **2. Against:** Democrats **10.** Republicans **26.**

6. **UN-AMERICAN (DIES) COMMITTEE.** First week in 1945 session saw sneak move by Rep. Rankin (D. Miss.) to make old and infamous Dies Committee permanent Congressional unit. Though the Dies Committee was repudiated by voters when they defeated four of its members in the 1944 election, bill passed **207** to **186. Against:** Democrats **150.** Republicans **54.** Minor **2. For:** Democrats **71.** Republicans **136.**

7. **HENRY WALLACE** (1). Vote on whether or not to accept House rule on bill by Sen. George (D. Ga.) that took lending powers of Reconstruction Finance Committee away from the Dept. of Commerce as pre-condition to Senate confirmation of Wallace as Commerce Secretary. Good test of House attitude toward full employment, as represented by Wallace confirmation. Rule accepted **202** to **192. For:** Democrats **200.** Minor **2. Against:** Democrats **19.** Republicans **173.**

8. **HENRY WALLACE** (2). Fight of House opponents of Henry Wallace as Secretary of Commerce also took form of a fight to block passage of the George bill (see above) taking RFC away from Dept. of Commerce. Vote recorded here was on motion to recommit George bill. Defeated **204** to **196. Against:** Democrats **200.** Republicans **2.** Minor **2. For:** Democrats **12.** Republicans **184.**

9. **AGRICULTURAL CENSUS.** Measure originally passed by Republican Congress in 1924, has been renewed since. Especially valuable in wartime and in postwar, as basis for planning increased agricutural production. Passed **198** to **171. For:** Democrats **195.** Minor **1. Against:** Democrats **7.** Republicans **163.** Minor **1.**

10. **PRICE CONTROL** (1). Vote was on amendment by Rep. Jenkins (R. O.) to make Secretary of Agriculture a "food czar" with veto power over all decisions relating to food, except rationing. Would have deprived OPA and Office of Economic Stabilization (OES) of any real authority to regulate food prices; would have increased pressure for higher living costs. Passed once by teller (non-record) vote, 145 to 142, then defeated on record vote, **198** to **178. Against:** Democrats **196.** Republicans **1.** Minor **1. For:** Democrats **14.** Republicans **164.**

11. **PRICE CONTROL** (2). On amendment by Rep. Anderson (R. Minn.) which also gave veto power to Secretary of Agriculture. Amendment passed **211** to **155**, later modified in House-Senate Conference Committee to limit veto power of Secretary of Agriculture and keep his actions subject to review by OES. **Against:** Democrats **154.** Republicans **0.** Minor **1. For:** Democrats **48.** Republicans **162.** Minor **1.**

12. **PRICE CONTROL** (3). Amendment by Rep. Dirkson (R. Ill.) which would have subjected all OPA orders and regulations to court review, thus tying up price control enforcement in endless legal red tape, giving hostile judges opportunity to wreck it. Passed in House, **200** to **164**, later removed from bill in House-Senate Conference Committee. **Against:** Democrats **156.** Republicans **6.** Minor **2. For:** Democrats **30.** Republicans **170.**

13. **POLLTAX REPEAL.** House vote on passage of HR 7, bill to repeal polltax and give 10 million white and Negro Americans opportunity to vote. Equally important with vote was signing of Discharge Petition which was necessary to bring bill out of committee and on floor for vote. Signers of peition are indicated by asterisks (*). Bills brought out on petition are scheduled several days in advance for vote. There is little excuse for absenteeism during vote. Passed **251** to **105. For:**

(Continued on Page 7)

How To Read This Record

(See Preceding Page for Identification of Issues)

A plus symbol (+) means a vote on the progressive side, as urged on the Senators and Representatives by the CIO.

A minus symbol (—) means a vote against the progressive side, as opposed by the CIO.

A zero (o) means that the Senator or Representative did not vote, for whatever reason.

A blank space means that the Senator or Representative listed was not a member of the Senate or House at the time the vote was taken.

Party designations are: D: Democrat, R: Republican, P: Progressive (Senate only), and AL: American Labor (House only).

The asterisk (*) in the listing of House record vote 13 indicates that Representative so marked signed the Discharge Petition to bring the polltax repeal bill out of the Rules Committee and onto the House floor for a vote.

What Senate Did

FOREIGN POLICY — DOMESTIC

	Party	1 Lend-Lease—Taft Amendment	2 Reciprocal Trade—Passage of Bill	3 Reciprocal Trade—50% Amendment	4 Reciprocal Trade—O'Mahoney Amdt.	5 Bretton Woods—Passage of Bill	6 Bretton Woods—Taft Amdt.	7 Bretton Woods—Taft Amdt. No. 2	8 Bretton Woods—Ball Amdt.	9 —Wallace—Bailey Motion	10 Wallace—Confirmation	11 Williams Nomination	12 Price Control—Taft Amdt.	13 Price Control—Wherry Amdt.	14 FEPC—Barkley Amdt.	15 Excess Profits—Wherry Amdt.
ALABAMA																
Bankhead, John	D	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	—	+	—	+	+	—	o
Hill, Lister	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+
ARIZONA																
Hayden, Carl	D	+	+	+	+	o	+	+	o	+	+	+	+	+	+	o
McFarland, Ernest	D	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	o
ARKANSAS																
Fulbright, J. William	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	—	+
McClellan, John	D	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	+	—	o	o	—	+
CALIFORNIA																
Downey, Sheridan	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	o
Johnson, Hiram	R	—	o	—	—	o	—	o	o	—	—	—	—	—	—	o
COLORADO																
Johnson, Edwin	D	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	—
Millikin, Eugene	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	o	o	—	—
CONNECTICUT																
McMahon, Brien	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Hart, Thomas	R	—	o	o	o	—	—	—	—		+	—	—	+	+	+
DELAWARE																
Buck, C. Douglass	R	—	o	+	o	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	o	—
Tunnell, James	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
FLORIDA																
Andrews, Charles	D	o	o	o	o	+	+	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Pepper, Claude	D	+	+	+	o	o	o	o	o	+	+	+	+	+	o	o
GEORGIA																
George, Walter	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	—	+	+	—	+
Russell, Richard	D	+	o	o	o	+	+	+	—	+	+	—	o	o	—	—
IDAHO																
Taylor, Glen	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	o	+
Thomas, John	R	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	—	—	o	o	o	o	o
ILLINOIS																
Brooks, C. Wayland	R	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	o	—	—	—	+	—
Lucas, Scott	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	+	+	+	+	+
INDIANA																
Capehart, Homer	R	—	+	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	o	o	+	—
Willis, Raymond	R	—	o	o	o	+	—	—	o	—	—	—	o	o	o	—
IOWA																
Hickenlooper, Bourke	R	—	o	o	o	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	o	—
Wilson, George	R	—	+	—	+	o	o	o	o	+	+	—	+	—	o	o
KANSAS																
Capper, Arthur	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	o
Reed, Clyde	R	—	+	—	—	o	o	o	o	o	—	—	—	—	o	o
KENTUCKY																
Barkley, Alben	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Chandler, Albert	D	o	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	+	—	+	—	o	o
LOUISIANA																
Ellender, Allen	D	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—
Overton, John	D	—	+	+	+	o	o	o	o	+	+	—	+	+	—	o
MAINE																
Brewster, Owen	R	—	—	—	—	o	—	o	o	+	+	—	—	—	o	o
White, Wallace	R	—	—	—	—	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	+
MARYLAND																
Radcliffe, George	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	+	—	o	o	+	+
Tydings, Millard	D	o	o	+	+	o	+	o	o	—	+	—	+	+	o	o
MASSACHUSETTS																
Saltonstall, Leverett	R	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	o	+
Walsh, David	D	+	—	—	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	+	+	+	o
MICHIGAN																
Ferguson, Homer	R	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vandenberg, Arthur	R	—	o	o	o	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	o	o	+	o

FOREIGN POLICY — DOMESTIC

	Party	1 Lend-Lease—Taft Amendment	2 Reciprocal Trade—Passage of Bill	3 Reciprocal Trade—50% Amendment	4 Reciprocal Trade—O'Mahoney Amdt.	5 Bretton Woods—Passage of Bill	6 Bretton Woods—Taft Amdt.	7 Bretton Woods—Taft Amdt. No. 2	8 Bretton Woods—Ball Amdt.	9 —Wallace—Bailey Motion	10 Wallace—Confirmation	11 Williams Nomination	12 Price Control—Taft Amdt.	13 Price Control—Wherry Amdt.	14 FEPC—Barkley Amdt.	15 Excess Profits—Wherry Amdt.
MINNESOTA																
Ball, Joseph	R	—	+	+	+	+	—	+	—	o	+	—	—	—	+	—
Shipstead, Henrik	R	—	—	—	—	o	—	o	o	+	+	—	—	—	o	o
MISSISSIPPI																
Bilbo, Theodore	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	—	—	o
Eastland, James	D	o	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	o	o	—	o
MISSOURI																
Donnell, Forrest	R	—	+	—	+	+	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	+
Briggs, Frank	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	+
MONTANA																
Murray, James	D	+	o	—	o	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	+	—
Wheeler, Burton	D	—	o	o	o	—	—	o	—	o	+	+	o	o	o	+
NEBRASKA																
Butler, Hugh	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	o	—	—	+	—
Wherry, Kenneth	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
NEVADA																
McCarran, Pat	D	+	o	o	—	+	—	—	+	—	—	—	+	—	o	o
Scrugham, James	D	o			deceased											
Carville, E. P.	D	Sworn in July 28, 1945														
NEW HAMPSHIRE																
Bridges, H. Styles	R	o	+	—	o	o	o	o	o	—	—	—	—	—	+	o
Tobey, Charles	R	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	o	+	+	o	o
NEW JERSEY																
Hawkes, Albert	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	o	o	o	—
Smith, H. Alexander	R	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
NEW MEXICO																
Chavez, Dennis	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	o
Hatch, Carl	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	+	+	+	—	+	+
NEW YORK																
Mead, James	D	o	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	+	+	+	o	+	—
Wagner, Robert	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	+	+	+	+	+	o
NORTH CAROLINA																
Bailey, Josiah	D	+	+	+	+	o	o	o	o	—	+	—	o	o	—	o
Hoey, Clyde	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	o	o	—	+
NORTH DAKOTA																
Langer, William	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	+	—	+	—
Young, Milton	R	o	—	—	—	+	—	—	—		+	o	o	o	—	—
OHIO																
Burton, Harold	R	—	+	—	+	+	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	+	—
Taft, Robert	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	+	+	—
OKLAHOMA																
Moore, E. H.	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	o
Thomas, Elmer	D	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	o	—
OREGON																
Cordon, Guy	R	—	o	o	o	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	o	o	+	—
Morse, Wayne	R	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	o
PENNSYLVANIA																
Guffey, Joseph	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Myers, Francis	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	+	+	+	+
RHODE ISLAND																
Gerry, Peter	D	+	—	—	—	o	o	o	o	—	+	—	+	+	+	o
Green, Theodore	D	+	+	+	+	o	+	o	o	+	+	+	+	+	+	o
SOUTH CAROLINA																
Johnston, Olin	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	+
Maybank, Burnet	D	o	o	o	o	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	o	—	+
SOUTH DAKOTA																
Bushfield, Harlan	R	—	o	—	o	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gurney, Chan	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	o	o	+	—
TENNESSEE																
McKellar, Kenneth	D	o	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	+	—	—	+
Stewart, Tom	D	o	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	o	o	—	—
TEXAS																
Connally, Tom	D	+	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	—	o	—	o	o	—	o
O'Daniel, W. Lee	D	+	—	—	—	—	+	o	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	o
UTAH																
Murdock, Abe	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Thomas, Elbert	D	o	+	+	+	o	o	o	o	+	+	+	o	o	o	o
VERMONT																
Aiken, George	R	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	—
Austin, Warren	R	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	o	—	—	—	o	+
VIRGINIA																
Byrd, Harry Flood	D	o	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	o	o	—	+
Glass, Carter	D	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
WASHINGTON																
Magnuson, Warren	D	+	o	o	o	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	o	+
Mitchell, Hugh	D	o	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
WEST VIRGINIA																
Kilgore, Harley	D	o	+	+	+	+	+	+	o	+	+	+	o	o	+	+
Revercomb, Chapman	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	o	o	o	—
WISCONSIN																
LaFollette, Robert	P	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Wiley, Alexander	R	+	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
WYOMING																
O'Mahoney, Joseph	D	+	—	—	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Robertson, Edward	R	o	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	o	—

What House Did

FOREIGN — DOMESTIC

	Congressional District	Party	1 Reciprocal Trade—Passage of Bill	2 Reciprocal Trade—Recommit	3 Bretton Woods—Passage of Bill	4 Bretton Woods—Recommit	5 Federal Workers Pay Raise	6 Permanent Un-American (Dies) Committee	7 Wallace, Geo. Bill (House Rule)	8 Wallace—Recommit Geo. Bill	9 Agricultural Census	10 Price Control—Jenkins Amendment	11 Price Control—Andresen Amendment	12 Price Control—Dirksen Amendment	13 Poll Tax Passage HR 7 & *Discharge Pet.	14 Lea Rider to WLB Appropriation	15 Excess Profits Revision
ALABAMA																	
Andrews, George	3	D	+	+	+	+	0	—	—	—	+	+	+	—	0	—	—
Boykin, Frank	1	D	0	0	+	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	0	—	—	0	0
Grant, George	2	D	0	0	0	0	0	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	0	—	—
Hobbs, Sam	4	D	+	+	0	0	0	—	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jarman, Pete	6	D	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	—	0
Manasco, Carter	7	D	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—
Patrick, Luther	9	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Rains, Albert	5	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—
Sparkman, John	8	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—
ARKANSAS																	
Harless, Richard	AL	D	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Murdock, John	AL	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+
ARKANSAS																	
Cravens, Fadjo	4	D	+	+	+	+	0	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	0	—	0
Gathings, E. C.	1	D	+	+	+	+	0	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	0	—	—
Harris, Oren	7	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	—
Hays, Brooks	5	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	—
Mills, Wilbur	2	D	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	+	O	O	—	—	+
Norrell, W. F.	6	D	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—
Trimble, James	3	D	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—
CALIFORNIA																	
Anderson, Jack	8	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	+*	—	—
Douglas, Helen G.	14	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Doyle, Clyde	18	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Elliott, Alfred	10	D	—	—	+	+	+	—	0	0	0	—	—	—	+	—	—
Engle, Clair	2	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+*	—	—
Gearhart, Bertrand	9	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	+*	—	—
Havenner, Frank	4	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Healy, Ned	13	D	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Hinshaw, Carl	20	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	—	—
Holifield, Chet	19	D	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0*	+	+
Izac, Ed V.	23	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+*	0	+
Johnson, J. Leroy	3	R	—	—	0	0	0	+	—	—	—	0	0	0	0*	—	—
King, Cecil	17	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Lea, Clarence	1	D	—	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	—	0
McDonough, Gordon	15	R	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	0	—
Miller, George	6	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Outland, George	11	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Patterson, Ellis	16	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	0	+
Phillips, John	22	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	—	—
Sheppard, Harry	21	D	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	—	0
Tolan, John	7	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	0	0
Voorhis, Jerry	12	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Welch, Richard	5	R	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	—	—	—	—	+*	+	+
COLORADO																	
Chenoweth, Edgar	3	R	—	—	+	+	+	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	+	—	—
Gillespie, Dean	1	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
Hill, Wm. S.	2	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	0	0
Rockwell, Robert	4	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
CONNECTICUT																	
Geelan, James	3	D	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+*	0	0
Kopplemann, Herman	1	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Luce, Clare Boothe	4	R	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	—	—
Ryter, Joseph F.	AL	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	—
Talbot, Joseph E.	5	R	—	—	+	+	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	0*	—	0
Woodhouse, Chase Going	2	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
DELAWARE																	
Traynor, Philip	AL	D	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	0	—
FLORIDA																	
Cannon, Pat	4	D	—	—	0	0	0	—	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	—	0
Hendricks, Joe	5	D	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—
Peterson, J. Hardin	1	D	—	—	0	0	+	—	0	+	+	+	—	+	—	—	—
Price, Emory H.	2	D	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—
Rogers, Dwight	6	D	—	+	+	+	+	—	+	0	+	+	—	—	—	—	—
Sikes, Robert	3	D	+	—	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
GEORGIA																	
Brown, Paul	10	D	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—
Camp, A. Sidney	4	D	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—
Cox, E. E.	2	D	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	0	+	—	—	—	0	—
Gibson, John	8	D	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	+	0	0	0	—	—	—
Pace, Stephen	3	D	+	+	+	+	0	—	+	+	+	+	—	+	0	—	—
GEORGIA—Continued																	
Peterson, Hugh	1	D	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	0	0	0	—	0	0
Ramspeck, Robert	5	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	—
Tarver, Malcolm	7	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	0	—
Vinson, Carl	6	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	—	—	—
Wood, John	9	D	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	+	+	—	+	—	—	—
IDAHO																	
Dworshak, Henry	2	R	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	0	0
White, Compton	1	D	+	+	0	0	0	—	0	+	0	+	+	—	0*	—	—
ILLINOIS																	
Allen, Leo	13	R	—	—	+	+	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	0	—
Arends, Leslie	17	R	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
Bishop, C. W.	25	R	—	—	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	0	—
Chiperfield, Robert	15	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	0	0
Church, Ralph	10	R	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	—	—
Dawson, William	1	D	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	0
Dirksen, Everett	16	R	+	—	0	0	0	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	0*	—	0
Douglas, Emily Taft	AL	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Gordon, Thomas	8	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Gorski, Martin	4	D	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0*	+	+
Heidinger, James	24	R	deceased														
Howell, Evan	21	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	—	—
Johnson, Anton J.	14	R	—	—	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kelly, Edward	3	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	+*	0	+
Link, William	7	D	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
McMillen, Rolla	19	R	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
Mason, Noah	12	R	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
O'Brien, Thos.	6	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Price, Melvin	22	D	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0*	+	+
Reed, Chauncey	11	R	—	—	+	+	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
Resa, Alexander	9	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Rowan, William	2	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Sabath, Adolph	5	D	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+*	+	+
Simpson, Sid	20	R	—	—	+	+	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	0	0
Sumner, Jessie	18	R	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vursell, Chas.	23	R	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	0	—
INDIANA																	
Gillie, George	4	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	—	—
Grant, Robert	3	R	—	—	0	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	0*	—	0
Halleck, Charles	2	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—
Harness, Forrest	5	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	0	0	0	—	—	—	+	—	—
Johnson, Noble J.	6	R	—	—	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0*	—	0
La Follette, Charles	8	R	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	—	—	+	0*	+	—
Landis Gerald	7	R	—	—	+	+	0	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	0*	0	—
Ludlow, Louis	11	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	—
Madden, Ray	1	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Springer, Raymond	10	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	—	—
Wilson, Earl	9	R	0	0	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	+*	—	—
IOWA																	
Cunningham, Paul	5	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	—	—
Dolliver, James	6	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	0	—
Gwynne, John	3	R	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	0
Hoeven, Charles	8	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	0	0
Jensen, Ben	7	R	—	—	+	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Le Compte, Karl	4	R	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	0	—
Martin, Thos.	1	R	—	—	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	—	—
Talle, Henry	2	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	—	—
KANSAS																	
Carlson, Frank	6	R	—	—	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—
Cole, Albert	1	R	+	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	0	0
Hope, Clifford	5	R	+	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
Rees, Edward	4	R	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	+*	—	—
Scrivner, Errett	2	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	0	—
Winter, Thos.	3	R	—	—	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KENTUCKY																	
Bates, Joe	8	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0
Chapman, Virgil	6	D	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	—	—
Chelf, Frank	4	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	—	+	+	—	—
Clements, Earle	2	D	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	0	—	—
Gregory, Noble	1	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—
May, Andrew	7	D	+	+	+	+	+	—	0	+	0	0	0	0	—	—	—

(Continued on Page 8)

What House Did

(Continued from Page 5)

Democrats **116**. Republicans **133**. Minor **2**. **Against:** Democrats **86**, Republicans **19**.

14. LEA RIDER. Rider hung on War Labor Board appropriation bill by Rep. Lea (D. Calif.) prohibits use of WLB funds in cases involving agricultural workers and takes WLB means of settling disputes away from 1,500,000 workers. An attempt to do through WLB rider what employer forces tried—and failed—to do to Wagner Act. Will be precedent for future attacks on labor's collective bargaining rights. Passed **203** to **103**. **Against:** Democrats **83**. Republicans **19**. Minor **1**. **For:** Democrats **97**. Republicans **106**. Minor **0**.

15. TAX REFUNDS. Bill increased excess profits tax exemptions from $10,000 a year to $25,000, allowed corporations to take their 10% credit on excess profits tax refunds now rather than after war, set maturity date of postwar tax refunds bonds up to Jan. 1, 1946, and speeded up "carryback" of tax allowances for possible future operating losses of corporations. At same time, House refused to do anything on emergency unemployment compensation bill to help war workers, veterans during reconversion. Passed **246** to **91**. **Against:** Democrats **85**. Republicans **4**. Minor **2**. **For:** Democrats **107**. Republicans **139**. Minor **0**.

What Senate Did

Continued from Page 5)

House bill (see House Record No. 15 for description of House bill.) Defeated **31** to **30**. **Against** Democrats **25**, Republicans **5**, Minor **1**. **For:** Democrats **7**, Republicans **23**.

What House Did

	Congressional District	Party	1 Reciprocal Trade—Passage of Bill	2 Reciprocal Trade—Recommit	3 Bretton Woods—Passage of Bill	4 Bretton Woods—Recommit	5 Federal Workers Pay Raise	6 Permanent Un-American (Dies) Committee	7 Wallace, Geo. Bill (House Rule)	8 Wallace—Recommit Geo. Bill	9 Agricultural Census	10 Price Control—Jenkins Amendment	11 Price Control—Andresen Amendment	12 Price Control—Dirksen Amendment	13 Poll Tax Passage HR 7 & *Discharge Pet.	14 Lea Rider to WLB Appropriation	15 Excess Profits Revision
KENTUCKY—Continued from Page 7																	
O'Neal, Emmet	3	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	—
Robsion, John	9	R	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	0	—
Spence ,Brent	5	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
LOUISIANA																	
Allen, A. Leonard	8	D	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	+
Brooks, Overton	4	D	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	+
Domengeaux, James	3	D	—	—	0	0	+	—	+	0	+	+	+	—	—	—	+
Hebert, Edward	1	D	0	0	0	0	0	—	+	+	0	—	—	—	0	0	0
Larcare, Henry D., Jr.	7	D	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	0	+	—	—	—	0	0	+
McKenzie, Charles	5	D	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	0	0
Maloney, Paul	2	D	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	0	0
Morrison, James	6	D	+	+	0	0	+	—	0	+	0	—	—	—	—	—	0
MAINE																	
Fellows, Frank	3	R	—	—	+	+	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	—
Hale, Robert	1	R	—	—	+	+	+	0	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	0	0
Smith, Margaret Chase	2	R	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	0	0	0	+*	+	—
MARYLAND																	
Baldwin, H. Streett	2	D	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—
Beall, J. Glenn	6	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	0	0
D'Alesandro, Thos.	3	D	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Fallon, George	4	D	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	—	—
Roe, Dudley	1	D	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	0	0	0	—	—	—
Sasscer, Lansdale	5	D	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	—	—
MASSACHUSETTS																	
Bates, George	6	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	+	—	0
Clason, Charles	2	R	—	—	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0*	—	—
Curley, James	11	D	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0*	0	+
Gifford, Chas.	9	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	+	0	0
Goodwin, Angier	8	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
Herter, Christian	10	R	—	—	+	+	+	0	+	—	—	—	—	—	0*	—	—
Heselton, John	1	R	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	—	—
Holmes, Pehr	4	R	—	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	0	—	—	—	+*	0	—
Lane, Thos.	7	D	—	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
McCormack, John	12	D	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—
Martin, Jos. W., Jr.	14	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	0	—
Philbin, Philip	3	D	—	—	+	+	+	—	+	—	+	—	—	—	+*	0	+
Rogers, Edith Nourse	5	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	+	—
Wigglesworth, Richard	13	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
MICHIGAN																	
Blackney, Wm.	6	R	+	—	+	+	+	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	+*	—	—
Bradley, Fred	11	R	0	0	0	0	+	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	+	0	0
Crawford, Fred	8	R	—	—	+	+	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	+	+	—	—
Dingell, John	15	D	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	+*	—	—
Dondero, George	17	R	—	—	+	+	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—
Engel, Albert	9	R	—	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	0	—
Hoffman, Clare	4	R	0	0	+	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
Hook, Frank	12	D	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Jonkman, Bartel	5	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	—	—
Lesinski, John	16	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Michener, Earl	2	R	+	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
O'Brien, George	13	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Rabaut, Louis	14	D	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0*	+	+
Sadowski, George	1	D	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Shafer, Paul	3	R	—	—	0	0	+	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	+*	0	—
Wolcott, Jesse	7	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	+*	—	—
Woodruff, Roy	10	R	—	—	+	0	+	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	+*	0	—
MINNESOTA																	
Andersen, H. Carl	7	R	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	0	+
Andresen, August H.	1	R	—	—	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0*	—	—
Gallagher, Wm.	3	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Hagen, Harold	9	R	—	—	+	+	0	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	0*	+	—
Judd, Walter	5	R	+	+	+	+	+	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	+*	—	—
Knutson, Harold	6	R	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	+	—	0	0	0	0	—
O'Hara, Joseph	2	R	—	—	—	—	+	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	+
Pittenger, Wm.	8	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	—	—
Starkey, Frank	4	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
MISSISSIPPI																	
Abernethy, Thos.	4	D	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	+
Colmer, William	6	D	+	+	+	+	+	—	0	0	0	+	—	0	—	—	—
McGehee, Dan	7	D	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	—
Rankin, John	1	D	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	+
Whitten, Jamie	2	D	+	+	0	0	0	—	+	—	+	0	0	0	0	—	0
Whittington, Wm.	3	D	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	0
Winstead, Arthur	5	D	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	+
MISSOURI																	
Arnold, Wat	1	R	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bell, C. Jasper	4	D	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	0	0
Bennett, Marion	6	R	—	—	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	0	—
Cannon, Clarence	9	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+
Carnahan, A. S. J.	8	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+
Cochran, John	13	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+
Cole, William	3	R	—	—	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—
Ploeser, Walter	12	R	—	—	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0*	—	0
Schwabe, Max	2	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Short, Dewey	7	R	—	—	0	0	0	—	0	—	—	0	0	0	0	—	—
Slaughter, Roger	5	D	0	0	0	0	+	0	—	—	+	+	0	0	—	0	—
Sullivan, John	11	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Zimmerman, Orville	10	D	+	+	+	+	—	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—

	Congressional District	Party	1 Reciprocal Trade—Passage of Bill	2 Reciprocal Trade—Recommit	3 Bretton Woods—Passage of Bill	4 Bretton Woods—Recommit	5 Federal Workers Pay Raise	6 Permanent Un-American (Dies) Committee	7 Wallace, Geo. Bill (House Rule)	8 Wallace—Recommit Geo. Bill	9 Agricultural Census	10 Price Control—Jenkins Amendment	11 Price Control—Andresen Amendment	12 Price Control—Dirksen Amendment	13 Poll Tax Passage HR 7 & *Discharge Pet.	14 Lea Rider to WLB Appropriation	15 Excess Profits Revision
MONTANA																	
Mansfield, Mike	1	D	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
O'Connor, James	2	D	deceased														
D'Ewart, Wesley A.	2	R														—	—
NEBRASKA																	
Buffett, Howard	2	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	—	—
Curtis, Carl	1	R	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miller, A. L.	4	R	0	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	0	—
Stefan, Karl	3	R	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0*	—	—
NEVADA																	
Bunker, Berkeley	AL	D	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	—
NEW HAMPSHIRE																	
Adams, Sherman	2	R	+	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	+	—
Merrow, Chester	1	R	+	+	0	0	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	0*	+	—
NEW JERSEY																	
Auchincloss, James	3	R	+	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	—	—
Canfield, Gordon	8	R	—	—	0	0	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	+	—
Case, Clifford	6	R	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	+	0
Eaton, Charles	5	R	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0
Hand, T. Millet	2	R	—	—	O	O	+	+	—	—	O	—	—	—	+*	+	—
Hart, Edward	14	D	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	0	0
Hartley, Fred A., Jr.	10	R	+	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	—	0
Kean, Robert	12	R	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	—
Norton, Mary	13	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	0	+
Powers, D. Lane	4	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	+*	0	0
Sundstrom, Frank	11	R	+	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0*	+	—
Thomas, J. Parnell	7	R	+	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	+	0	0
Towe, Harry	9	R	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	0	—	—	—	+	0	0
Wolverton, Charles	1	R	+	—	+	+	+	+	0	—	+	—	—	—	+*	+	—
NEW MEXICO																	
Anderson, Clinton	AL	D	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	Appointed Secy. of Ag.					
Fernandez, Antonio	AL	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	—	—	+	—	—
NEW YORK																	
Andrews, Walter	42	R	+	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	+	0	0
Baldwin, Joseph	17	R	+	+	+	0	0	+	—	—	0	0	0	0	+*	0	0
Barry, William	4	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+*	0	0
Bennett, Augustus	29	R	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	0	—	—	—	—	+*	—	—
Bloom, Sol	20	D	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0*	+	—
Buck, Ellsworth	16	R	—	—	0	0	+	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
Buckley, Charles	25	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+*	+	0
Butler, John	44	R	—	—	+	+	+	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	—	0
Byrne, William	32	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	0	0
Celler, Emanuel	15	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	0	0
Cole, W. Sterling	39	R	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	0	0	0
Delaney, James	6	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Delaney, John	7	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+*	0	+
Dickstein, Samuel	19	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	0	0
Elsaesser, Edward	43	R	—	—	+	0	+	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	+*	0	0
Fuller, Hadwen	35	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
Gamble, Ralph	28	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	—
Gwinn, Ralph	27	R	—	—	+	+	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	+	—	—
Hall, Edwin Arthur	37	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	0	0
Hall, Leonard W.	2	R	0	0	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	—	—
Hancock, Clarence	36	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
Hefferman, James	11	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	0
Kearney, Bernard	31	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	0	0
Keogh, Eugene	9	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	0	+
Kilburn, Clarence	34	R	—	—	+	+	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	—	0
Latham, Henry	3	R	+	—	+	0	+	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	+*	0	—
LeFevre, Jay	30	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	0	—
Lynch, Walter	23	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+*	0	0
Marcantonio, Vito	18	AL	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
O'Toole, Donald	13	D	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0*	+	+
Pfeifer, Joseph	8	D	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+*	0	0
Powell, Adam Clayton	22	D	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	0	0
Quinn, Peter	26	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Rabin, Benjamin	24	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Rafiel, Leo	14	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+*	0	0
Reed, Daniel	45	R	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	—	—	—
Roe, James	5	D	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0*	0	—
Rogers, George	40	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+*	+	+
Rooney, John	12	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Sharp, Edgar	1	R	0	—	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	0	0*	0	0
Somers, Andrew	10	D	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Taber, John	38	R	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taylor, Dean	33	R	—	—	+	0	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	0	0
Torrens, James	21	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Wadsworth, James	41	R	0	0	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—
NORTH CAROLINA																	
Barden, Graham	3	D	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	—	—	—
Bonner, Herbert	1	D	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	0	—
Bulwinkle, Alfred	11	D	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	0	—
Burgin, W. O.	8	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	0	—
Clark, J. Bayard	7	D	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	—	—	—
Cooley, Harold	4	D	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	—	—
Doughton, Robert	9	D	+	+	+	+	—	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—
Durham, Carl	6	D	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	—	—
Ervin, Joe	10	D	+	+	+	+	—	+	0	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Continued on Page 9)

What House Did

	Congressional District	Party	1 Reciprocal Trade—Passage of Bill	2 Reciprocal Trade—Recommit	3 Bretton Woods—Passage of Bill	4 Bretton Woods—Recommit	5 Federal Workers Pay Raise	6 Permanent Un-American (Dies) Committee	7 Wallace, Geo. Bill (House Rule)	8 Wallace—Recommit Geo. Bill	9 Agricultural Census	10 Price Control—Jenkins Amendment	11 Price Control—Andresen Amendment	12 Price Control—Dirksen Amendment	13 Poll Tax Passage HR 7 & *Discharge Pet.	14 Lea Rider to WLB Appropriation	15 Excess Profits Revision
NORTH CAROLINA—Continued from Page 8																	
Folger, John	5	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	+
Kerr, John	2	D	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	—	—	—
Weaver, Zebulon	12	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	—	0	—
NORTH DAKOTA																	
Lemke, William	AL	R	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	0	—
Robertson, Charles	AL	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	—	—
OHIO																	
Bender, George	AL	R	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	—	—	—	—	—	+*	+	0
Bolton, Frances	22	R	+	—	+	+	+	+	0	0	—	—	—	—	+*	—	—
Brehm, Walter	11	R	—	—	+	—	+	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	—	—
Brown, Clarence	7	R	0	0	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—
Clevenger, Cliff	5	R	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crosser, Robert	21	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+*	+	+
Elston, Charles	1	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	—	—
Feighan, Michael	20	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Gardner, Edward	3	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	—	+*	+	0
Griffiths, P. W.	15	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	—	—
Hess, William	2	R	0	0	0	0	+	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	+*	—	—
Huber, Walter	14	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Jenkins, Thomas	10	R	—	—	+	—	+	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	+*	—	—
Jones, Robert	4	R	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—
Kirwan, Michael	19	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Lewis, Earl	18	R	—	—	+	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	—	—
McCowen, Edward	6	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	0	—
McGregor, J. Harry	17	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	—	—
Ramey, Homer	9	R	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	+	0
Smith, Frederick	8	R	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	0	0	0
Thom, William	16	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Vorys, John	12	R	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	—	—
Weichel, Alvin	13	R	—	—	0	0	+	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	—	—
OKLAHOMA																	
Boren, Lyle	4	D	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Johnson, Jed	6	D	0	0	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	—	—
Monroney, A. S. Mike	5	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—
Rizley, Ross	8	R	—	—	—	—	+	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schwabe, George	1	R	—	—	—	—	+	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stewart, Paul	3	D	0	0	0	0	0	—	+	—	+	—	—	—	0	—	—
Stigler, William	2	D	0	0	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	—	—
Wickersham, Victor	7	D	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—
OREGON																	
Angell, Homer	3	R	+	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	0	—
Ellsworth, Harris	4	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	0	0
Mott, James	1	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	+	—	—
Stockman, Lowell	2	R	—	—	0	0	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	0	0
PENNSYLVANIA																	
Barrett, William	1	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Bradley, Michael	3	D	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0*	+	+
Brumbaugh, D. Emmert	22	R	—	—	0	0	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
Campbell, Howard	29	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	—	—
Corbett, Robert J.	30	R	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	0	—
Eberharter, Herman	32	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	0	+
Fenton, Ivor	12	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	—	—
Flood, Daniel	11	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	—
Fulton, James	31	R	+	+	+	+	+	0	—	+	—	+	—	—	+*	+	—
Gavin, Leon	19	R	—	—	+	+	+	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	0	—
Gerlach, Charles	8	R	—	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	0	—
Gillette, Wilson	14	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
Graham, Louis	25	R	0	0	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
Granahan, William	2	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Green, Wm. J., Jr.	5	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Gross, Chester	21	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	—	—
Hoch, Daniel K.	13	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Kelley, Augustine	27	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+*	0	+
Kinzer, J. Roland	9	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
Kunkel, John	18	R	—	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	+*	0	—
McConnell, Samuel	16	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
McGlinchey, Herberg	6	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Morgan, Thomas	24	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Murphy, John	10	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	—
Rich, Robert	15	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rodgers, Robert	28	R	—	—	+	+	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	—	0
Sheridan, John	4	D	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+*	+	—
Simpson, Richard	17	R	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snyder, J. Buell	23	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	0	0
Tibbott, Harve	26	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	—	—
Walter, Francis	20	D	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	—	+	—	+	+*	+	0
Weiss, Samuel	33	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+*	0	0
Wolfenden, James	7	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	+*	—	—
RHODE ISLAND																	
Fogarty, John	2	D	—	—	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+*	0	0
Forand Aime	1	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	+
SOUTH CAROLINA																	
Bryson, Joseph	4	D	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	—
Hare, Butler	3	D	+	+	+	+	+	—	0	0	+	+	+	—	—	—	—
McMillan, John	6	D	+	+	0	0	+	—	0	0	+	+	+	—	0	—	—
Richards, James	5	D	+	+	+	+	0	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	—
Riley, John	2	D	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—
Rivers, L. Mendel	1	D	+	+	0	0	+	—	+	—	0	0	0	0	—	—	—
SOUTH DAKOTA																	
Case, Francis	2	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	0
Mundt, Karl	1	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	—	—
TENNESSEE																	
Cooper, Jere	9	D	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—
Courtney, Wirt	7	D	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—
Davis, Clifford	10	D	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	0
Earthman, Harold	5	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	—	—
Gore, Albert	4	D	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+*	0	0
Jennings, John Jr.	2	R	—	—	+	+	+	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0*	0	—
Kefauver, Estes	3	D	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0*	+	0
Murray, Tom	8	D	+	+	+	+	0	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	—
Priest, J. Percy	6	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	—	—
Reece, B. Carroll	1	R	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	0*	0	—
TEXAS																	
Beckworth, Lindley	3	D	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—
Combs, J. M.	2	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	—	0	—
Fisher, O. C.	21	D	0	0	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—
Gossett, Ed	13	D	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	—
Johnson, Luther A.	6	D	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	—	—	—
Johnson, Lyndon B.	10	D	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	—
Kilday, Paul	20	D	+	—	+	+	+	—	+	+	0	+	+	—	—	—	—
Lanham, Fritz	12	D	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lyle, John	14	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	—	—	—	—	—
Mahon, George	19	D	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—
Mansfield, Joseph	9	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	0	0
Patman, Wright	1	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	0	0
Pickett, Tom	7	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poage, W. R.	11	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—
Rayburn, Sam	4	D	(Speaker of House—does not vote.														
Russell, Sam	17	D	+	+	+	+	+	—	0	0	+	+	—	0	—	—	0
Sumners, Hatton	5	D	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—
Thomas, Albert	8	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	—
Thomason, R. Ewing	16	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—
West, Milton	15	D	—	—	+	+	—	—	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worley, Eugene	18	D	0	0	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	0	0	0	—	0	0
UTAH																	
Granger, Walter	1	D	—	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+*	0	0
Robinson, J. W.	2	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	0	0
VERMONT																	
Plumley, Charles	AL	R	—	—	0	0	0	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	0*	0	0
VIRGINIA																	
Bland, Schuyler Otis	1	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	+
Burch, Thomas	5	D	+	+	O	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	O	—
Daughton, Ralph	2	D	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	O
Drewry, Patrick	4	D	+	+	O	O	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—
Flannagan, John W., Jr.	9	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	O	—	—	—
Gary, J. Vaughan	3	D	+	+	+	+	+					+	+	+	—	+	—
Robertson, A. Willis	7	D	+	+	+	+	O	—	—	O	+	+	—	+	—	—	—
Smith, Howard	8	D	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	O	+	—	+	—	—	—
Woodrum, Clifton	6	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	O	O	—	O	—
WASHINGTON																	
Coffee, John M.	6	D	+	+	+	+	O	O	+	+	+	O	O	O	O*	+	+
De Lacy, Hugh	1	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	O	+	+	+	+*	+	+
Holmes, Hal	4	R	—	—	+	+	O	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	—	—
Horan, Walt	5	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	O	—	—	—	+	—	—
Jackson, Henry	2	D	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	O	+
Savage, Charles	3	D	O	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	O	+
WEST VIRGINIA																	
Bailey, Cleveland	3	D	+	+	O	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	O*	+	O
Ellis, Hubert	4	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
Hedrick, E. H.	6	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	—
Kee, John	5	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	+	O
Neely, Matthew	1	D	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	O	—
Randolph, Jennings	2	D	—	—	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+*	O	—
WISCONSIN																	
Biemiller, Andrew	5	D	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	+	O	+	+	+	+*	O	+
Byrnes, John	8	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	+	—
Henry, Robert	2	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	O	O
Hull, Merlin	9	P	—	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	—	+	+*	O	+
Keefe, Frank	6	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	O	—
Murray, Reid	7	R	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	+	—
O'Konski, Alvin	10	R	O	O	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	O	+
Smith, Lawrence	1	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—
Stevenson, William	3	R	+	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	O	+*	+	—
Wasielewski, Thad	4	D	+	O	+	+	+	+	O	O	+	+	+	+	+	+	—
WYOMING																	
Barrett, Frank	AL	R	—	—	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+*	—	—

How to Order Extra Copies

This special issue of The CI ONEWS can be ordered from the Publicity Department, CIO, 718 Jackson Place N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Price: 100 for $1.25; 500 for $5.00; 1,000 for $7.50. Special prices for very large orders.

Mats for reproduction of voting records in union papers can also be ordered from the above address. Price: $10.

Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Carmichael, Boston, Mass., reports: Whitinsville Mfg. Co., Whitinsville, Mass., USA-CIO 1311; no union 601; Kenny Glyn and Paul Ryan. Textile Workers Union of America won IAM-AFL 91. Drive conducted by USA Representative Dan Murray, an election in New Bedford, Mass., CIO 5773; AFL 2581; no union 88.

Thomas E. Endert, Chairman, Optical & Instrument Workers Orgn. Comm., reports: American Optical Service Plant, Boston, Mass., CIO 26, AFL 1. Drive conducted by Optical Workers Representative Joseph Duggan.

Walter Smethurst, Director, Paper Workers Orgn. Comm., reports: Container Corp. of America, Ogden Plant, Box Division, CIO 305; AFL 28; no union 3; Paper Mill, CIO 36; no union 4. Representative Burt J. Mason was in charge.

Walter Harris, CIO Reg. Dir., Chicago, Ill., reports: Minneapolis Honeywell Regulator Co. (National Regulator Division), Chicago, Ill., Production and Maintenance employes, UERMWA-CIO 57; 10 against. The Texas Company, Chicago, Ill. (Operating employes at bulk plants), OWIU-CIO 11; Teamsters 9.

Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO Reg. Dir., Kansas City, Mo., reports: Producers Creamery Co., Kirksville, Mo. UPWA-CIO 27; no union 6. Director Ralph Baker was in charge.

Bertie Selden Editor, FTA-CIO NEWS, reports: Federal Compress Co., Memphis, Tenn., Bodley Avenue Plant, FTA 26 no union 0; Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Charlotte, N. C., FTA-CIO 55; no union 10; Goetz Ice Co., Tolleson, Ariz., FTA-CIO 12; no union 0; Gibbs Packing Co., Baltimore, Md., FTA-CIO 131; no union 79; Eleven mixed vegetable sheds in Salt River Valley, Ariz., FTA-CIO; no union 88; Fifteen melon sheds in Salt River Valley, Ariz., FTA-CIO 463; no union 69.

BIG STEEL VICTORY

The United Steelworkers of America-CIO came through with a splendid victory at the Crane Valve Company, Chicago, Ill.

This company has resisted unionism for several decades. The election brought forth the following results in the production plant: CIO, 3561; Valve Independent Union (company union), 1225; neither, 1165.

The AFL stuck in its puny meddling nose and in a small division the results were: USA-CIO, 58; AFL, 34. This is a culmination of many AFL failures to organize this plant with their craft stupidity and the credit must go to the USA District Director, Joseph Germano and his staff; CIO Representatives Loren Houser, Henry Henry, Claude Kramer and James Doherty, supported by the regional office of the CIO, Walter Harris.

Congratulations to all of you. On with the next victory.

S. H. Dalrymple, Pres., Un. Rubber Workers of America, reports: Lloyd Mfg. Co., Apponaug, R. I., CIO 36; against 0; United States Rubber Co., Naugatuck, Conn., CIO 1583; AFL 308; no union 61. This is one of the local unions that participated in the formation of their international union. During recent months the AFL has been conducting a vicious campaign trying to take over the local. Francis Quinn, Int. Rep., and George Froelich, President of the local union and other local officers were responsible for this victory.

Frank J. Bender, CIO Reg. Dir., Baltimore, Md., reports: Gibbs & Booth Packing Plant, Baltimore, Md., FTA-CIO 121; neither 79. CIO Representatives Brylke and Ryan and FTA Representative Henley handled the campaign.

George Brown, Dir. of Orgn., IWA-CIO, reports: Weyerhaeuser Lumber Co., Klamath Falls, Ore., IWA-CIO 187; AFL 78.

Pete Mosele, Dist. Dir., United Steelworkers of America ,reports: Fein Tin Can Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., USA-CIO 124; no union 49.

Robert C. Edwards, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Huntington, W. Va., reports: Huntington Chair Corp., CIO 67; no union 1.

Bernard Segal, Evecutive Director, United Office & Professional Workers of America, reports: The major Jewish organizations in New York City have endorsed collective bargaining for their clerical and professional employes by recognizing as their collective bargaining agent the Social Service Employes Union, Local 19 of the UOPWA-CIO. The American Jewish Committee and the Joint Defense Appeal are alone among the major Jewish organizations in refusing to bargain with the union of their employes.

Mrs. Joe Worker Learned Hard Way That Union, Not Boss, Was Family Friend

By HELEN BLANCHARD
Director of Organization, CIO Auxiliaries

OHIO is the scene of much auxiliary organizing activity these days. Yes, Ohio women are definitely swinging into line to support one of the greatest campaigns in the history of the CIO. The battle of reconversion is here and while our union leaders are emphasizing the need of "community action" the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries is busy mobilizing every person who will lend an ear in support of the job ahead.

Most of us will remember that among the many devices used by management to prevent union organization was the personal visit with Mrs. Joe Worker, during the hours when Joe Worker was at the shop. The object of the visit was an attempt to rally Mrs. Worker on the side of management (very tactfully, of course) usually pointing out that "If" the plant was organized, Joe would lose his job—"If" the plant was organized the plant would move out of town—management would never, never recognize the union and therefore Joe was just being foolish, jeopardizing his chances for promotion, increased pay, etc., by participating in the attempt to organize the shop.

We were able to overcome this by pointing out the real facts—but every member who is active in his or her trade union knows it meant extra house to house visits in order to place these facts before Mrs. Worker and convince her that management was not telling the entire story.

We know that among the many ways used to get our program across, personal contact ranks high; to spread this work we must involve as many of our people as possible so that the visits can be made by members in their own neighborhood. We must combat the Pollyannish soap opera radio programs and the Peglarized newspaper accounts of the real facts to which our families are subjected and direct their thinking activity along a real constructive program for all wage earners.

Many of our CIO families are still unaware of the importance of supporting the CIO program in relation to OPA, unemployment insurance, full employment, 65c minimum wage, the extension of social security and other measures designed to strengthen the family unit in America. Defeat of the Burton Ball Hatch bill is an important MUST on our list. However, once it is made clear to our women folk what this means to the individual wage earner, they become eager to participate in group action.

Legislative and educational committees are not the only levels at which our union and auxiliary interests merge. Our auxiliary members do yeoman service on welfare and social committees.

Therefore, the first step towards getting our CIO program across in the community is to organize our families. To do this we urge the appointment of committees of three to meet with an equal number of representatives of the auxiliary to map out a plan of action suitable to the locality. Where no auxiliary exists we urge that a committee be appointed—a meeting called to which our families are invited—and at the meeting three women be asked to work with the union committee to work out further action.

We know a large percentage of wage earning women will need to continue to work after the war. (See "Economic Outlook" for July—"Woman—Her 'Place' and Her Problems"). Some, however, will return to their homes—ways and means should be worked out so that these former union members be eligible for auxiliary membership. Their trade union experience will be a valuable asset in the maintenance of strong auxiliaries. And through auxiliary membership, these former trade union members will be kept in close contact with our CIO program.

Yes, we know it is a difficult campaign, but we are convinced the obstacles are not unsurmountable. Does it work? The answer based on our experience is a vigorous "yes."

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Buy War Bonds

L. J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS

Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED
BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED
BUTTONS AND TABS

FOR
UNION DUES MEMBERSHIP EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS ADVERTISING LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No Charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES

New York Representative:
Herbert R. Lerman New York, N. Y.
37 E. 14th St., Algonquin 4-3156

Detroit Representative:
Herbert E. Lennig Detroit, Mich.
6432 Cass Ave., TRinity 1-4600

L. J. IMBER CO. 1725-41 W. North Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

44 Years of Know-how

in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.
20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

Cracking the Quip

By ARTHUR WHITE

WHEN Rep. Adam Clayton Powell was elected to office, a Congressional colleague advised him thusly: "I can give you no theoretical advice in law-making, but I'll tell you one thing from experience. It will sometimes happen, when you're on your feet orating in support of a bill, that some Congressman will disagree. He will probably shake his head violently, and you'll be tempted to go over to him and convert him to your viewpoint then and there. Don't do it. He's probably one of the few who have been listening."

• • •

Recently, a few Nazis escaped from a POW camp in the U. S. The local sleuths used a method common to the section—bloodhounds for tracking them down. The man who held the dogs by the leash insists that he's telling the truth in reporting that, at a certain point on the trail, one hound stopped short, turned to the others, and said: "Let's make believe we lost the scent. I simply CAN'T stand the awful smell!"

• • •

The other day a labor editor celebrated his birthday at a luncheon tendered by friends. When he returned to his office, he answered a phone call, and was amazed to hear the almost forgotten nasal twang of the boy who delivered singing telegrams. "Happy birthday to you!" the voice sang out.

The song concluded, the startled editor inquired, "Has the ban on singing telegrams been lifted?"

"No, this is Black Market stuff," whispered the singer, and hung up.

• • •

CREAM OF WIT . . . Nathaniel Howe: The way of this world is to praise dead saints and persecute living ones. . . . Anon: The worst thing about a fanatical reformer is that he makes the world think all reformers are fanatics. . . . Anon: A criminal is a person with predatory instincts who has not sufficient capital to form a corporation. . . . Booker T. Washington: No race can prosper till it learns that there is as much dignity in tilling a field as in writing a poem. . . .

VICTORY VIGNETTE. . . . Two factory workers were sipping bottles of pop, and gabbing. . . . "I wonder," remarked one, "why Truman spoke with Herbert Hoover about feeding the starving Europeans?" . . . "Hoover—Hoover?" feigned the other, "that name sounds familiar. Isn't he the guy who was dispossessed from the Presidency because he didn't know how to feed starving Americans?"

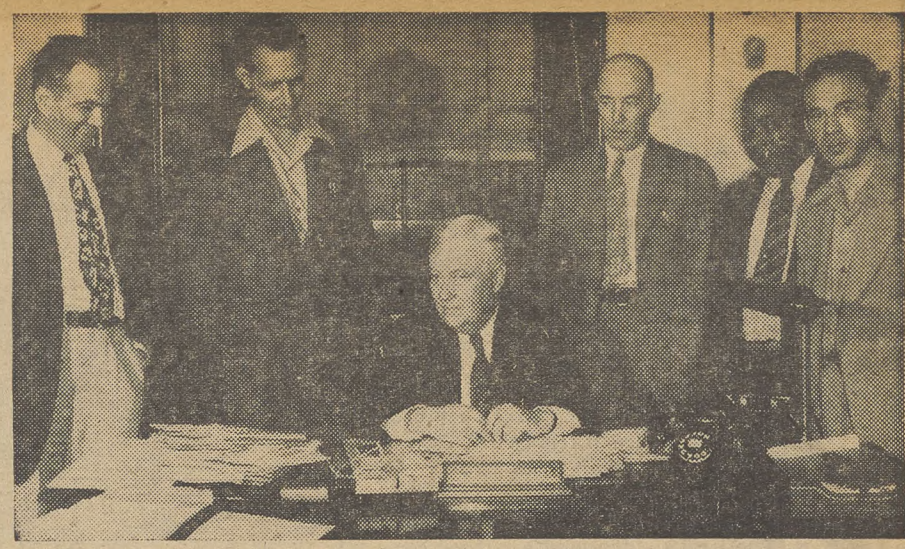
The ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY TROUBLE SHOOTER

Art by Kurt Meskin
Story by Cole Greene

Released for the CIO NEWS by ... FEATURE SERVICE, Inc.

The Story of Labor

1 The Maryland State CIO Committee on Employment and Unemployment Compensation made the rounds of elected representatives and government officials to present their program to meet the human aspects of retirement.



2 The first Congressman they went to see was Lansdale Sasscer. They urged him to petition President Truman for a revision of the national wage policy; that he endorse unemployment compensation legislation of $25 for 26 weeks.

Maryland CIO Takes Job Plan to Congress

FACED with the problem of a cutback in the weekly hours, resulting in a 25 to 35% decrease in take home pay, the Maryland State CIO Committee on Employment and Unemployment Compensation pointed out the problem to Maryland officials last week, and gave step by step proposals for meeting the situation.

Starting out at 8:45 a. m. from Baltimore, the delegation arrived in Washington to confer with their Congressmen.

At the offices of Lansdale Sasscer and H. Street Baldwin, they presented the following program:

- That Maryland Congressmen petition President Harry S. Truman to recommend a revision in the national wage policy which would provide for the restoration by executive order of the original authority of the National War Labor Board to approve or direct such wage adjustments as may be necessary and which will not substantially affect the cost of living.
- That they endorse Truman's proposal calling for emergency unemployment compensation legislation of $25 for 26 weeks.
- That they sponsor the Murray-Patman Full Employment Bill, HR 2202, and S 380.
- That they sign the Permanent Fair Employment Practice discharge petition.
- That they support the 65-cent minimum hourly wage.
- That they urge Admiral Land to halt the bonus cuts for seamen.

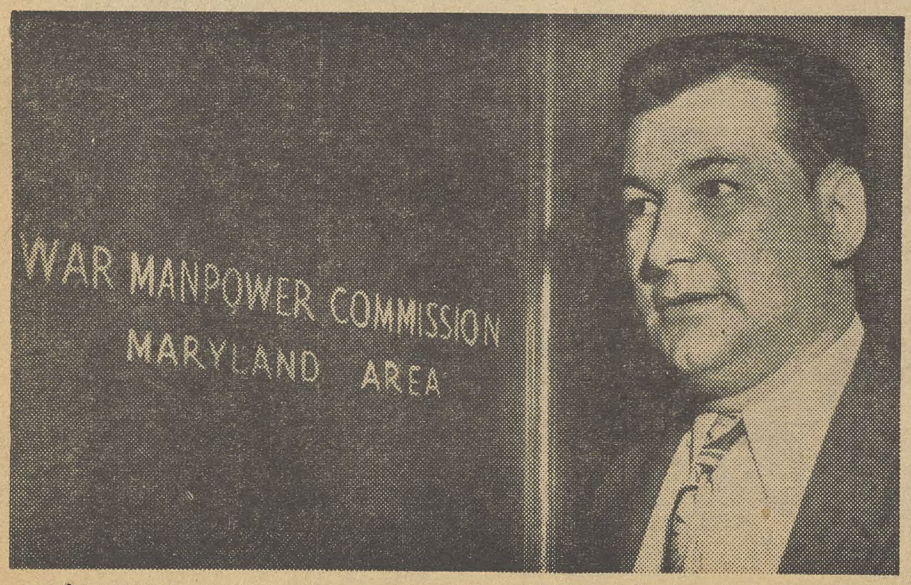
By noon the delegation was back in the city of Baltimore conferring with War Manpower directors, Unemployment Compensation officers, and with the Governor of the State of Maryland.

The members of the State CIO Committee on Employment and Unemployment Compensation making the trip were: Phil Kulinski, chief shop steward, of the United Auto Workers Local 239, at Eastern Aircraft; Charles Valentine, president of United Steelworkers Local 2609, Bethlehem Steel, Sparrows Point; Milton Barnes, vice president United Steelworkers Local 2610; Ernest Magenti, of UAW's Local 738, Glenn L. Martin; Leonard Kline, president of Local 109 UE, at Bendix Freize; Ray Seese, president of the IUMSWA, Local 24, Key Highway Shipyard, and Sidney R. Katz, secretary-treasurer of the State CIO.

Other unionists joining the group were: Charles Mesko of Local 43, Shipyard Workers, at Bethlehem-Fairfield; Harold L. Wilson of UE Local 130, Westinghouse; Richard Carter of the Shipyard Union, and Franklin Keesey.

3 Representative H. Streett Baldwin kept the delegation waiting an hour and a half. Then baldly told them that they were doing wrong about FEPC, by trying to make it permanent. Milton Barnes, at right, asked for FEPC support.

4 At Unemployment Compensation offices back in Baltimore, the committee pressed for clarity and speed in determining the justice of unemployed workers applying for benefits. Richard Carter and Ray Seese enter the office.



5 Brother Charles Mesko, of Local 43, of the Industrial Union of Shipbuilding Workers, shows the way into the War Manpower Commission offices, where they presented demands for jobs their regular occupation, at comparable wages.

6 To Governor Herbert R. O'Conor, they proposed the creation of a Maryland State Committee on Reconversion with CIO participation, which would concern itself with helping to assure full employment in the State of Maryland.

The CIO NEWS

National Edition

Weekly Publication
Of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 33 82 August 13, 1945

JAPAN was hit by two atomic bombs last week. One was the product of scientists. The other was a knockout blow from our ally, the USSR. Both hits were scheduled to hasten V-J Day.

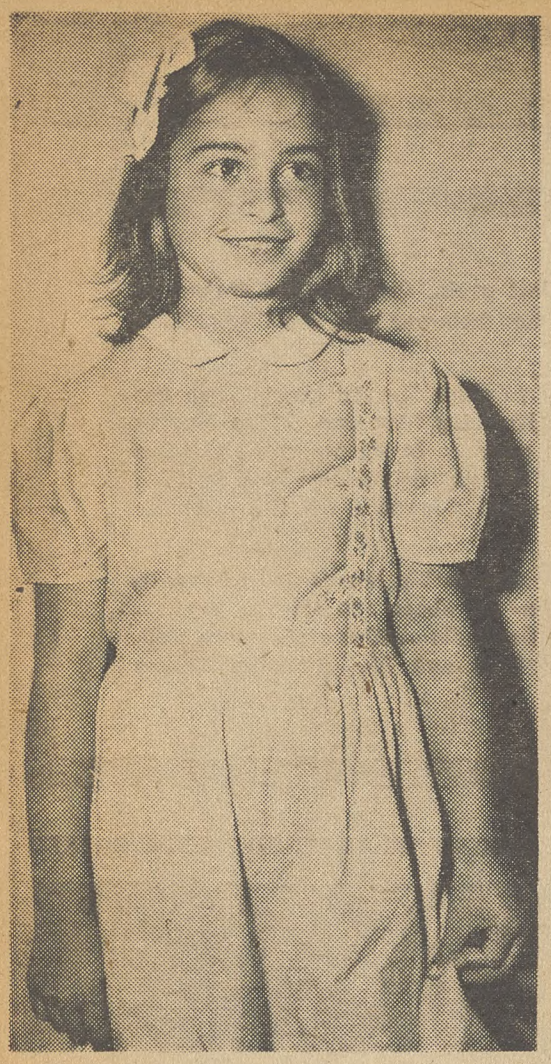
The CIO, in the meantime, continued to show the ten guests from the Soviet trade unions our country. In Atlantic City CIO Pres. Philip Murray hailed their visit as "of unquestionable importance in strengthening the ties between the United States and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, assuring peaceful relations, understanding and cooperation between the two countries for the future peace of mankind."

The Russians visited auto plants and cafes, packinghouses and shipyards, workingmen's homes, steel mills, and clubs, fur shops and clothing centers. Their sightseeing was climaxed with an enthusiastic ovation at Carnegie Hall, where Chairman Sidney Hillman of CIO-PAC and Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt made them welcome.

CIO'S PRESIDENT MURRAY SHOWS RUSSIA'S TRADE UNION CHAIRMAN VASSILI KUZNETSOV THE SIGHTS ALONG ATLANTIC CITY'S BOARDWALK

SEND THEM BACK TO WASHINGTON!

(See Page 4)



Phyllis Phillips' mother led the delegation. "How can we educate our children on 34½ cents an hour?" her mother asked the War Labor Board.

Thirteen women and four children were among the delegation to plead for their right as a family to continue to exist. "You can't support children on 34½c an hour. You're driving our husbands out of the industry. They won't be able to stay there and watch their families starve at this salary," the women said.

Women Plead For Seamen's Right To A Family Life

By HELEN KAY

THIRTEEN seamen's wives and four children upset the smooth decorum of office procedure at the War Labor Board in Washington this week when they presented the raw material of what a bonus cut means to them.

There were husky voices and tears in presenting their plea for a 55c minimum hourly wage for merchant seamen. They spoke in the choked voices of suffering and deprivation. And the public members of the board were embarrassed in the face of the people's suffering. The Board members' intellectual machinery and their cool, abstract figures of a 55c versus a 34½c hourly wage came face to face with the daily reality of a housewife's worries—of hunger, and cold, and sickness and crying children. They didn't like it.

The delegation was led by Mrs. Phyllis Phillips, seaman's wife, and included women from the ports of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, and from four of the maritime unions, including the CIO's Natl. Maritime Union, the American Communications Assn., the Marine Cooks & Stewards Union, and the Independent Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders & Wipers Union.

Formerly only 12 per cent of all seamen were family men. During recent years a new type of man has entered the service, and a much larger percentage of seamen carry the responsibilities of parenthood.

Mrs. Lillian Holmberg, mother of two children, practically sobbed out her story. "My husband was on the Murmansk run. All through the war, I received only $28.75 for the support of myself and the two children. We had a little house. The mortgage people came down on me. There was nothing to protect me from them, like soldiers' and Navy men's wives are protected. I had to pay the mortgage people or get evicted.

"My son, at 14, graduated from school, at the head of his class. I had no clothes for his graduation. I had to pawn my wedding ring to get him a little suit. And he was the most brilliant student in school. He won the American Legion scholarship.

"My flat was freezing. I had only three tons of coal for the winter. My children would cry with the cold in the morning. And that was pay with the bonus. Now what do you expect me to do with the bonus taken away?"

Peggy Weiss, whose husband is a member of the ACA, spoke out against the efforts of the shipping companies to make ship subsistance a part of the salary of seamen.

"I can't live in a single furnished room," she said. "After all, when my husband comes home, I must have a place for him. The ship doesn't furnish me with laundry, linen, meals, room rent, that must go on even while he is on board ship. This effort of the company would mean a double cost of maintenance for us." Peggy Weiss explained how all their money was used to upgrade her husband, from a seaman to a ship's radio operator.

Muriel Santilli, wife of able-bodied seaman Vincent Santilli, pointed out that "seamen have always been substandard."

"During the war, with the war risk, the companies gave them a bonus, comparable to the wage increases that workers won on shoreside jobs. This was done instead of decent wage increases, so that it could be yanked away at any time. Now they've yanked it away.

"We lived on that standard. We could just get by on it. Now we're told we must go back to the pre-war standard. It's not possible. It cuts our income in half. It's a bread and butter question, and not fair. No worker is supposed to be cut back to 1942 levels; that's a ruling of the WLB, and that's what they're trying to do to us."

The War Labor Board member interjected a remark: "Mrs. Santilli, you talk like a lawyer."

"No," she said, "like a housewife."

The four maritime unions are conducting a nationwide drive to gain for seamen the same minimum that shoreside workers have already won. Seamen average 34½c an hour today. They took a 50% cut in wages when their war-time bonus was taken. They are demanding 55c an hour and overtime after 40 hours.

In addition to depriving seamen of the war-risk bonus, the companies are today attempting to have subsistence included as part of the seamen's earnings.

Joseph Curran, president of the NMU, labelled this a "clever device to doublecross the seamen by forcing upon them a double wage cut."

Mrs. Marie Lopez has seven children. She brought two of them with her, Donald 6, and Robert 9. Her husband ships from the port of Philadelphia. He is a deckman, now on the Pacific run. "How can I go to work to supplement our income, when I have so many children to take care of? I can't leave the children. Why the authorities would be down on me for neglect in a moment. And now they take our money away, and do nothing about seeing that these children get properly fed and clothed." Similar stories of sacrifice to "keep 'em sailing" were told to the War Labor Board by other wives and children of seamen.

House Heads Back Congress Return If War Ends Quickly

IMMEDIATE return to Washington of Congress was recommended this week by Democratic and Republican leaders in the House of Representatives, in view of expected peace, and provided that Congressional Committees have work ready for the Congressmen.

Comments came from Reps. John W. McCormack, Democrat, and Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Republican, in answer to wires and telephone calls from The CIO NEWS.

The CIO NEWS wires said:

"In view of probable early end of Japanese war due to entrance of Soviet Union, use of atomic bombs, would you favor calling Congress back to work immediately to deal with reconversion program, postwar job plans?"

Wires also were sent to Senate leaders who were not available for comment.

McCormack's reply said:

"In event of Jap capitulation, which I think will happen, Committees in House having emergency and reconversion legislation pending before them in my opinion will have to be called back for immediate hearings and Congress called back at an early date.

"As you know, Committee action is necessary before Congress itself can act, but both events will have to take place in the very near future."

Martin, in a telephone conversation from Massachusetts, said he would want to talk to the Administration about the matter, and that he "hadn't heard anything."

"Whether we were to be called back or not," he said, "would depend on whether or not the committees have work ready for us. If they have the work ready, and if the war is to be over in a month or two, we should come back immediately."

Martin pointed out that sometimes it takes committees "three or four weeks" to get work ready for Congress.

CIO Delegates Urge Quick Reconversion

DELEGATES of eight CIO unions left Washington for their home communities this week after telling government officials dramatic stories of layoffs of thousands of workers. The delegates were convinced that more definite steps must be taken by Federal agencies and Congress to prevent widespread misery.

The delegates represented workers in industries bearing the brunt of reconversion—Auto Workers; Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; Shipbuilding Workers, Steelworkers, Rubber Workers and Federal Workers.

Before calling on government agencies they met with the CIO Reconversion Committee and 70 government officials. After the meetings and the visits, the union officials urged establishment of government policy which would:

1. Provide for government-operation of government-owned plants if a thorough survey showed that private industry is unwilling or unable to operate them.

2. Call for a change in Natl. War Labor Board policy, which has included broad hints in official speeches on how to cut wages and still remain within WLB regulations. Delegates pointed out that such wage cuts, usually obtained by job reclassifications, are in addition to heavy pay losses due to the elimination of overtime and wartime bonuses.

3. Provide for a change in the policy of state unemployment compensation boards and local offices of the U. S. Employment Service, which are said to be forcing workers into low paid jobs that do not utilize their skills, by referring them to such jobs and refusing to certify them for unemployment benefits if the jobs are refused.

Labor's Aid for Atom Bomb Wins War Dept. Praise

THE important part played by the CIO and organized labor in general in the production of the atomic bomb which "vaporized" 60 per cent of the Japanese city of Hiroshima was stressed this week by Secretary of War Stimson and Under Secretary Patterson.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray was especially lauded for his aid in the recruitment of workers for the Oak Ridge, Tenn., and the Richland, Wash., plants where the bombs are produced. Patterson wired Murray:

"Now that the Japanese have felt the deadly force of our new atomic bomb, I want to thank you for assistance you have given in carrying forward this project.

"The manufacture of these bombs under the conditions of utmost secrecy was possible only through the cooperative effort of science, industry, labor and the Army."

Not only did the CIO leadership aid in labor recruitment, but much of the equipment was supplied by CIO workers in Allis-Chalmers, Chrysler, General Electric, U. S. Rubber and Westinghouse plants.

ATTENTION—CONGRESS!

PRESSURE mounting to the breaking point against Japan—threatened with U. S. atomic bombs and the crushing blows of the Red Army—may end the war as this is written.

The U. S. Congress has gone home on vacation. It plans to reconvene October 8.

On pressing reconversion issues like unemployment compensation, needed wage boosts, the Murray-Patman full employment bill, minimum wage amendments and a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee, Congress has failed to act.

This week, CIO sent a letter to every member of Congress, signed by Legislative Director Nathan E. Cowan, warning that many CIO members "already are feeling the pinch of the reconversion period." Cowan asked Congress to act speedily in formulating a program necessary to prevent an "atomic bombing" of our economy which would bury in the vast crater of a depression the hopes of millions of Americans.

Major excerpts of Cowan's letter to Congress follow:

"As it becomes increasingly apparent that the war against Japan is going to absorb only a portion of this country's productive resources, members of organized labor feel deeply concerned with plans for the achievement of full production and full employment. I have been requested by the Executive Board of the CIO to acquaint you with some of the steps which we feel should be taken to reach the goal of full employment and to ask your support for our program.

"Already the members of our organization are feeling the pinch of the reconversion period. Many of them are unemployed because of cutbacks in war contracts. Others have had their incomes sharply reduced as they have been forced to take jobs at lower wages or have lost their overtime pay with reduction in working hours. Millions of American workers are still struggling to make ends meet on sub-standard wages.

"Some unemployment during the reconversion period is inevitable, but we believe there are three important steps which must be taken to prevent the necessary transitional unemployment from becoming mass depression unemployment. They are (1) a 20% increase in basic wage rates, (2) raising the statutory minimum wage from 40c an hour to 65c, and (3) adequate emergency unemployment compensation.

"We do not think that these measures alone will prevent another depression. The CIO has endorsed the Murray-Patman Full Employment bill as the framework for a positive program for achieving full employment which should include a national housing program, public and private, such as the one embodied in the bill introduced by Senator Wagner, development and utilization of our national resources through regional and valley authorities, not only on the Missouri but on the other great river valleys of the country, development and improvement of the highways, airports, and railroads of the nation, and the construction of hospital facilities to raise the level of the people's health.

"To put our economy on a sounder, less fluctuating basis, the principle of the guaranteed annual wage should be endorsed by the government, while at the same time our unions attempt to negotiate contracts carrying annual wage provisions.

"For the security of those citizens whose incomes cannot be assured by full employment and adequate, annual wages—the aged, the disabled, the dependent children, and the sick—a better national social security system, such as set forth in the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill, is necessary.

"A higher standard of living cannot be reached without better educational opportunities for all, and the CIO has long been on record as endorsing federal aid to education. We look to this Congress for enactment of legislation providing such an aid, in order that succeeding generations of Americans will not be handicapped by lack of educational opportunities.

"The struggle for full employment will require a people fully as united as were Americans during the wartime struggle against Fascism. To this end, the CIO supports the creation of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission which will prevent reactionary employers from pitting Negro workers against white workers and will prevent denial of employment to individuals because of their race, creed, color, or national origin.

"To this end we oppose any legislation designed to drive a wedge between the veterans and the workers. To this end, we support the Equal Pay Bill, rather than the falsely named "Equal Rights" amendment, to guarantee women workers the same economic status as men workers.

"And to this end we oppose the Ball-Burton-Hatch Bill which would paralyze the labor movement of the nation in its efforts to gain the better wages and working conditions which are part and parcel of any full employment program. A detailed analysis of this bill, showing the harm it would do, will be sent to you shortly.

"We are glad to read in the press that a group of Senators has outlined a 12 point program for the consideration of Congress next Fall. We were glad also to see in the Congressional Record the closing remarks of Senator Barkley. Many of the points in the CIO's full employment program are included in these Senate lists.

"We very much hope that during the summer recess you will learn from the people in your own State or Congressional district the reconversion problems which confront them, that you will confer with the members of organized labor as well as other groups interested in establishing full employment in this country, and that we may be able to count on your support for the various legislative measures which embody the CIO's program.

"We would appreciate hearing from you as to your willingness to support this program."

Send Them Back to Washington!

THE Soviet declaration of war against Japan plus the astounding news of U. S. atomic bombing both forecast a possible early end of hostilities.

The problems of peace—reconversion, jobs, unemployment compensation to tide over the jobless, and a host of others—may come tumbling into our laps almost overnight.

Meanwhile, Congress has left Washington, with the avowed intention of returning in leisurely fashion no sooner than October 8. This is the concern of every American—particularly of every member of the CIO.

Your Congressman is probably home. He's dusted off his doorstep for expected visitors. Pay him a call. Take his voting record along (it was published in the August 6 issue of the CIO NEWS). Talk to him about what he did—or didn't—do. Ask him what he plans to do about the Congressional petition to break the Little Steel formula, about a 65-cent minimum wage, about the Wagner-Murray-Dingell social security improvements, about the Murray-Patman full employment bill, about the Kilgore-Forand bill for $25 a week unemployment compensation for 26 weeks, about opposing the anti-labor Ball-Burton-Hatch bill.

And just as important—with war's end probably imminent—be sure that you tell him that his place is back in Washington, cooking with gas on some of the critical problems that will pack the punch of an enemy's atomic bomb on our economy unless Congress acts on them at once.

Blast Heard Round the World

The mighty man-made atomic earthquake that this week spread utter devastation in Japan's city of Hiroshima has implications far more terrible — and also hopeful — than the quick extermination of Japanese war makers and an early and successful conclusion of the conflict.

Release of atomic energy, in bombs now possessing the explosive force of 40 million pounds of TNT, may send others besides the Japanese to join their ancestors unless the peoples of the world take firm steps to banish war forever.

It is utterly beyond imagination to conceive of the destructive force now at man's command, when one thinks of a bomb that has the power to deliver a punch equivalent to that normally delivered by 2,000 B-29's. Think what 1,000 B-29's, each dropping an atomic bomb, could do to the city of New York!

Now, more than ever, it is vitally necessary for the peoples of the world to demand that their leaders support without equivocation every step toward world cooperation and world peace that the United Nations ought to take.

The CIO's position on this is absolutely clear. Not only has it wholeheartedly welcomed the extension of United Nations cooperation but it has done its share to further international friendship and understanding in its own field of labor.

The CIO looks forward confidently both to a world which will recognize the necessity for peace if mankind is to survive on this planet, and to the potentialities for progress in the elimination of human drudgery due to the development and application of the terrific forces at our disposal for the benefit of all human beings.

N

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

Len De Caux this week writes from Hawaii, on his way to visit Pacific war fronts with other labor editors.

IT'S just a few hours' hop on a C-54 plane from San Francisco to the Hawaiian Islands, main hopping-off point to the war, and a couple more similar hops could take you to Tokyo.

Army releases call Hawaii a funnel through which a constant stream of men and materials flows westward to Guam, Okinawa, and the Philippines. Through it also passes a thinner trickle eastward —wounded Americans returning from the battle zones to the U. S. A.

Sunshine, palms, balmy breezes, breakers, Waikiki beach surfboard riders and many other far-famed attractions still weave a spell on the newcomer who doesn't have to stay.

But I have yet to speak to an American soldier coming, going or staying who wouldn't gladly trade them all for a sight of his hometown. I talked to wounded men just arrived by hospital plane—a farm boy from Kentucky with a side wound; a Negro from Tennessee, his body in a plaster cast; a Virginian from Roanoke, one leg cut off at the knee; a Reading, Pa., textile worker; a college boy from Maine; a factory worker from Manitowoc, Wisc.; a Chester, Md., crabber and oysterman; a pocketbook worker from Brooklyn.

All were cheerful and welcomed a chat. They were willing but not eager to talk of battle experiences, but their eyes really lit up and smiles came readily as soon as they got a chance to talk of their home towns and states, particularly with a visitor knowing these parts.

They were brave and cheerful because they were stout-hearted youngsters, too proud to show suffering, but the chief cause of their good cheer and smiles that shone through discomfort was the knowledge that now at last they were really on the way home. Lieut. Gen. Robert Richardson, commanding general of the Middle Pacific Army Forces, spoke of the overwhelming longing for home of all men in the Pacific any length of time in terms of "length of war psychology" and "war weariness."

"We must share the burden of men who have been out here three or four years," he said. He emphasized what it means to be separated from family and home so long on lonely Pacific atolls or even in the comparative comfort of civilization of Hawaii.

To return any substantial number to the U. S. A. creates serious personnel problems. Of course replacements must be seasoned and there is griping about rotation furloughs and actual operation of the point system for discharge.

But with all the griping, war weariness and homesickness, fighting spirit is high, as the Japs can confirm, and so is the determination to stick it out and finish the job.

Here in Hawaii, the close-knit interdependence of war workers and fighting forces is obvious—seamen carrying men and supplies, longshoremen loading and unloading ships, mechanics repairing equipment, all work alongside Army and Navy personnel.

The CIO is highly praised by high Army officers as a power in the Hawaiian Islands. NMU seamen are constantly in and out of port, all civilian stevedores are organized in the Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, and the ILWU has won 43 NLRB elections by an average 97 per cent vote involving more than 20,000 sugar, pineapple and railroad workers. In the last elections, CIO-PAC was successful in electing 80 per cent of its slate to the territorial legislature.

Asked his opinion on labor's war performance, Richardson said, "As far as I know, the Army never has been short of supplies because of labor's activities. We have been a constant beneficiary of hard-working, war-minded Americans working on assembly lines, on docks, in mines, and manning merchant ships. Supplies and equipment go to troops in the field because labor and the Army play on the same team. I am satisfied that the total efforts of labor can be called one of the bright spots of the war."

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, S. H. Dalrymple, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, Emil Rieve, Reid Robinson, Frank Rosenblum, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux..... Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 August 13, 1945 No. 33

CIO-PAC-supported Richard T. Frankensteen, vice-president of the CIO United Auto Workers Union, who this week ran first in the Detroit mayoralty nomination race.

CIO's Frankensteen Wins Detroit Mayoralty Primary

RESIDENTS of Detroit, fourth largest city in the nation, turned out in double the expected numbers this week to name Richard T. Frankensteen, vice-president of the CIO United Auto Workers Union, as their first choice for mayor in a primary election. The final vote will be held this November.

Three other CIO-supported candidates ran first, ninth and 11th in the common council nomination race, with 18 nominated and nine to be elected.

The victory was hailed by CIO-PAC Chairman Sidney Hillman, who pointed to other successes in Minneapolis, Newark, Birmingham and Los Angeles, where CIO-supported candidates were victorious in primary and run-off contests.

Frankensteen drew 82,936 votes to incumbent Mayor Edward J. Jefferies' 68,754. County Auditor James D. Friel ran third with 35,720.

The three other CIO-backed council candidates were: Lt. George Edwards, former UAW official now in service, who ran first among the 18 nominated; the Rev. Charles Hill, popular Negro clergyman; and Tracy Doll, secretary of the Wayne County PAC. Hill and Doll placed ninth and 11th.

PAC Warms Up for 1946

VICTORY of the British Labor Party and of UAW-CIO's Richard Frankensteen, who was nominated for mayor of Detroit, will provide additional stimuli for a meeting of CIO Political Action workers to be held in New York City Aug. 13-14.

Representatives of CIO international unions assigned to political action work will meet with CIO-PAC officials to discuss means of coordinating PAC activities with their unions, according to Chairman Sidney Hillman.

With 1945 mayoralty campaigns and the 1946 Congressional elections as action "musts", the meeting will discuss the general PAC program, organization in cities and states, the forthcoming $1 voluntary contribution drive and educational material.

Meanwhile, from the field came additional reports of PAC activity.

In N. J., the Newark CIO Council and the Essex and W. Hudson PAC's conducted a three-way drive against the black market and for full employment and improved unemployment compensation benefits.

A meeting of national CIO and PAC officials in Atlanta was held this week.

In Louisiana, a state PAC committee has been established, with attention directed at January municipal elections and an intensive registration drive.

In Cincinnati, CIO Newspaper Guild member Rollin H. Everett, editor of the Sun, official CIO Council paper, will be a candidate for city council.

Vandenberg Meet Draws Qualified Ok

CIO President Murray this week voiced approval, in broad terms, of Senator Arthur Vandenberg's suggestion for a labor-business conference on industrial peace, and suggested that the meeting be called by Secretary of Labor Lewis Schwellenbach and Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace.

Murray warned that it is "extremely important for the success of such a conference that its perspective be clear." He said, in a letter to Schwellenbach outlining the CIO proposal:

"There would appear to be a suggestion in Senator Vandenberg's proposal that the conference be confined to a consideration of legislation to deal with so-called disputes between labor and management. This type of approach necessarily leads to concrete measures such as the obnoxious Ball-Burton-Hatch bill recently introduced in the Senate.

"The elimination of unnecessary industrial disputes must rest on a much sounder basis. This is the fulfillment of our national objective of an expanding economy with full production and full employment."

Among pressing issues that Murray recommended for the attention of such a conference were:

An adequate wage policy, a 65-cents-an-hour minimum wage, the Murray-Patman Full Employment bill, a permanent FEPC, consideration of an annual wage for workers, and legislation to aid small business.

Levinson Dies

Edward Levinson, publicity director of the CIO United Auto Workers Union, died Wednesday, August 8, in a Detroit hospital. The 43-year-old editor of the United Auto Workers had been ill for two weeks.

Levinson, born in Brooklyn, had been labor editor of the N.Y. Post, and had worked on newspapers in Denver, Oakland and San Francisco.

The Ball and Chain Bill

What would happen to labor if the Ball-Burton-Hatch Act were made law is told by CIO General Counsel Pressman and his Assistant in the following article, seventh of a series.

By LEE PRESSMAN AND FRANK DONNER

IN connection with cases subject to arbitration, the proposed law provides that in the event of a refusal to arbitrate the Board can decide that a special fact-finding commission is necessary. There is no provision for a hearing or any protection for the union when this finding is made. The Board can make it on its own motion and on the basis of backdoor surmise.

When the board determines that a commission is necessary it can ask the President to appoint one. The commission is to report the facts in 30 days from the date it is created and the board may allow an additional 30 days on the request of the commission.

What this section does in effect is to create a period of 60 days during which a union is absolutely frozen in its attempts to resist unilateral employer action.

The union is under a duty for 30 days after the expiration of the report of the fact-finding commission not to picket, strike or engage in any such action to end the controversy. So there is a 90-day period possible during which a union must twiddle its thumbs in the face of even the most outrageous conduct by an employer.

Section 10 of the proposed law provides for voluntary arbitration. This section is as complicated as a Rube Goldberg invention and about as useful. It simply provides machinery for voluntary arbitration. But it does so in a way that is involved, expensive and technical.

This legislative nightmare is also contained in the Railway Labor Act, and in the 10 years of the functioning of the Railway Labor Act it has been invoked exactly 37 times.

Section 11 of the proposed bill is an iron fist under a very thin sheath of velvet. Innocently headed "Maintenance of Essential Supplies and Services," it authorizes the board under the procedure for creating a special fact-finding commission to make a public announcement as to whether it is in the public interest to require the parties "to accept temporarily a compulsory settlement of their labor relations controversy."

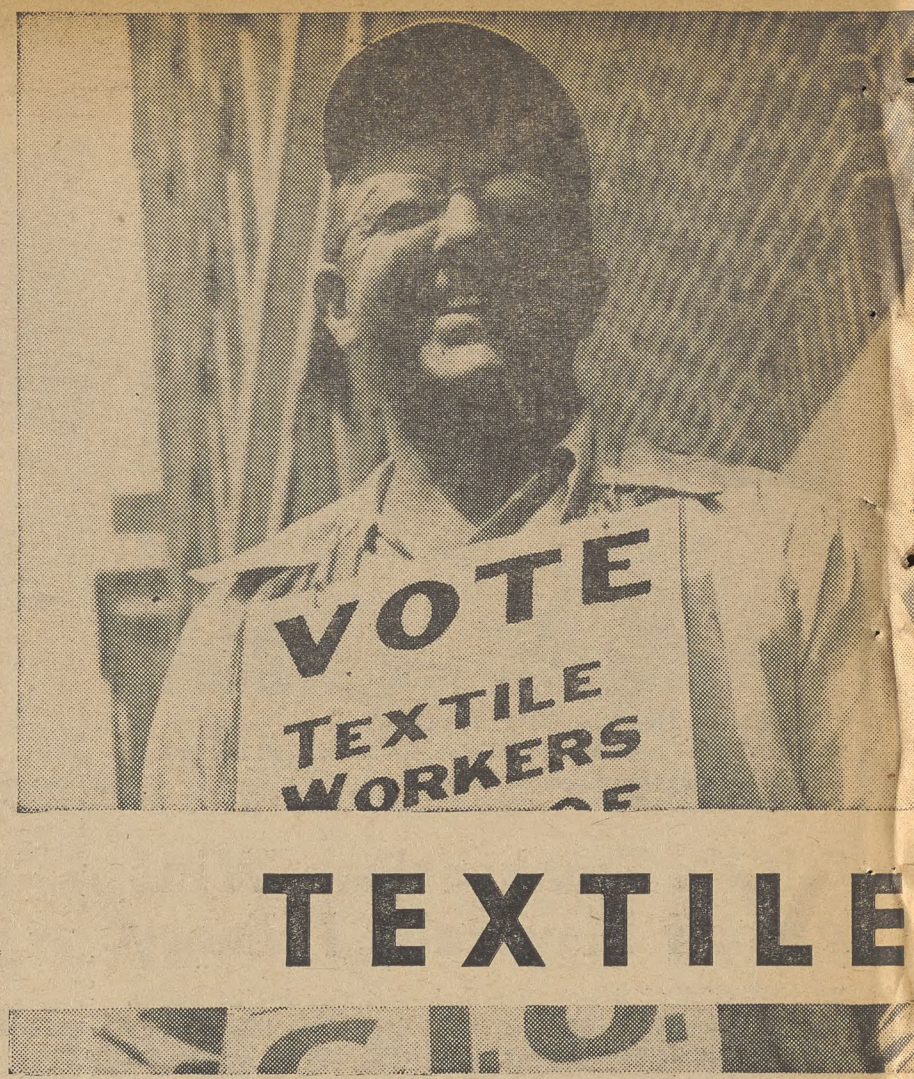
Under the statute the board may make such a finding without a hearing and whenever it chooses. The standards which are supposed to guide the board in determining whether it should require the parties to accept "temporarily a compulsory settlement of their labor controversies" are so loose as to give it extremely wide latitude.

If the parties fail to agree, then the special fact-finding commission becomes a board of compulsory arbitration. The compulsory arbitration procedure is of such a character as to make the qualification "temporarily" a joke.

The arbitration hearings and procedure are so involved as necessarily to be enormously time-consuming with elaborate provisions for hearings and court review.

VISIT PACIFIC FRONTS: Len De Caux, CIO publicity director, second from left, and seven other labor paper editors, are visiting the Pacific War Theater as guests of the Army and the Navy. This picture, taken at the start of the trip, shows, left to right: Lt. Col. Timothy A. McInerny; De Caux; Alfred G. Larke, Federated Press; Under Secretary of War Patterson, not going; Lt. Joseph Miller, USNR; George Richardson, AFL; Tom Wright, editor, UE News; Samuel R. Harvey, Railroad Trainman; Les Finnegan, Labor Press Associates; Lewis Herrmann, editor, N. J. Labor Herald; Capt. Louis P. Ade. William T. Holloman, Seattle Aero Mechanic, was not in this picture.

1. On July 27, in New Bedfard, Mass., the CIO Textile Workers Union defeated the AFL Textile Workers by more than two to one in an NLRB election involving 10,000 workers in the nine mills of the New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers Assn. It was the loyalty of voters like Mrs. Eva Secia, on a maternity leave from the mill, who made the vote possible. Fifty cars were manned by volunteers to bring out the voters. They did a bang-up job, as the score shows.



2. The CIO Textile Workers Union is now bargaining agent for nearly 15,000 New B workers in 14 mills. NLRB elections will be held in three other mills this mont AFL, which once dominated the city, is the bargaining agent at only one mill. W Green came to speak. But the workers only heard the CIO. Arthur St. Albans is pre of Local 616 at the Allen Co., not in this election, but he did his part to help CI

5. Shop steward Virginio Marshall of the Nashawena Mills handed out leaflets at the plant gate to afternoon shift workers going into the mill who would vote later in the afternoon. The last man on the right, looking on disconsolately, is an AFL organizer who became discouraged because all the workers were for CIO. The AFL polled only 2,581 votes against the CIO's 5,773. Only eighty-eight voted for no union, indicating the widespread interest in the election.

6. Textile workers crowded into the balcony of the election the CIO opened up negotiations for a new a minimum wage of 65c an hour, two weeks' vacation respectively, and other improvements in the current ag

VICTORY

edford
h. The
illiam
sident
) win.

3. Lillie Phillips and Beatrice Rose recorded a victory jingle which was broadcast several times a day over the local New Bedford radio station. By the time the campaign was well under way, everyone was humming the tune, "Let's Go, CIO. Why does everybody say, the CIO is here to stay? Real vacations, higher pay, Free insurance, that's the CIO way. So leave the AFL box bare, And mark your X in the mddle square," which is what happened.

4. Even the children came out, filled with the enthusiasm of getting the vote counted. The CIO record brought out the vote. The CIO won the first vacations with pay for textile workers in New Bedford. The CIO won a seven and a half per cent increase in 1942. They won five cents an hour in 1945, which brought $1,000,000 in back pay in one week, and about $2,000,000 more each year.

ity Hall to watch the ballot count. Immediately after the contract, calling for a general wage increase of 10c an hour, ith pay, second and third shift premiums of 5c and 8c, eement, with textile companies, which expired on August 1.

7. Tony England, director of the New Bedford TWUA, is being congratulated by a textile worker on the victory. The City Hall rang with shouts of "CIO;" people hugged each other, shook hands; enthusiasm was high. England declared the victory was possible because "the CIO has led every major gain that has been made by the textile workers of New Bedford." With CIO more gains for textile workers will follow, as well as gains for other workers who join CIO unions.

Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

The banner victory of the week is the Textile Workers Union, CIO, victory in nine member mills of the New Bedford Cotton Mfg. Assn., New Bedford, Mass. That man, William Green, again as in the General Motors election, Ford election and many others appeared on the scene, branded the CIO as a subversive movement and hit us with everything in the book.

He was given a big play by the newspapers. He had with him John J. Murphy, who along with Wee Willie predicted a great AFL victory in the Ford campaign but the result ought to have been enough—seemingly it wasn't. The workers in the mills gave the best answer to Willie's ranting and raving and his appeal to bigotry. TWUA-CIO received 5,773 votes; United Textile Workers, AFL 2,581, No Union 88.

J. William Belanger, Mass. State Director, TWUA-CIO, and Antonio England, New Bedford director, with their staffs are to be congratulated. To William Green's ranting and raving about raidings, let everyone bear in mind the CIO has had a contract here for some time. If we can get Mr. Green to speak at more meetings where elections are being held, we can be assured of more victories.

Not satisfied with this result, the TWUA-CIO, reports CIO Reg. Dir. C. H. Gillman, came through with a victory at the Highland Crompton Mills, Griffin, Ga. Faced with opposition of the company, Chamber of Commerce and an anti-labor paper "The Militant Truth," similar to publications of the "Christian American" group, the CIO tallied 531 votes, with 107 against. TWUA Rep. Frank Barker was in charge.

Wm. B. Taylor, Dir. Oil Workers Org. Campaign, comes in with a triple; Gulf Refining Co., Houston Pipe Line Division Telegraph Operators voted 100% for CIO; Gulf Oil Corp. Telephone Operators, Kilgore, Texas, voted 100% for CIO; Tidewater State-Wide Production and Drilling, California, 275 for CIO, 256 against. Congratulations, Bill!

George Brown, Dir. Org. IWA-CIO, reports: Greensville Manufacturing, Emporia, Va., CIO 73, Against 20. IWA Rep. R. Wray Alt was in charge and received the support of CIO Reg. Dir. E. B. Pugh.

UAW Reg. Dir. Paul E. Miley sends in two good victories: Columbus Bolt Works, Columbus, Ohio. 900 participated in the election with 55% voting for CIO. The opposition was a company union. Intl. Reps. James Desmond and Waldo Sneary were in charge. At Vulcan Iron and Mold Co. Latrobe, Pa., of 300 employes voting, 98% voted for CIO, with 2% for no Union. Assistant Dir. Charles Rigby and Intl. Rep. Stanley Kwiat were in charge.

Walter H. Harris, CIO Reg. Dir. Chicago, reports a smashing victory for the CIO Fur & Leather Workers Union at the plants of the Luggage Manufacturers Assn. and Independent Luggage Co., 32 shops voting with 735 for CIO, as against 198 for AFL, Neither 6. The AFL had had bargaining rights in there for 8 years. Abe Feinglass, Midwest Director, IF&LWUA, was in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. I. L. DeShetler, reports a victory for CIO Packinghouse Workers at Producers Creamery Co., Springfield, Mo., CIO 130, No Union 39. Director Baker was in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. Jos. D. Cannon, Ky., reports: Churchill Distillery, Boston, Ky., CIO 21, No 0.

CIO Reg. Dir. Walter H. Harris, Chicago, reports: Paper Container Mfg. Co., Chicago, PWOC-CIO 133, Against 50.

Morris Muster, Intl. Pres. United Furniture Workers, CIO, reports following victories: Morris Novelty Furniture Co., Martinsville, Va., CIO 108, No Union 51; Hooker-Bassett Furn. Co., CIO 145, No Union 24.

Frank Bender, Reg. Dir. Maryland, reports: Nelson Co., Sparrows Point, Md., CIO 40, No Union 38. CIO Reps. Robert Brylke and Edmund Ryan conducted the campaign.

The State of Georgia, by referendum, adopts a new constitution providing for elimination of poll tax requirements for voting! Victory by ORGANIZING!

Ask Election at Weirton Steel; Company Fires War Veteran

Confident of victory, the CIO Steelworkers this week petitioned the Natl. Labor Relations Board for an election at the Weirton Steel plant, Weirton, W. Va., the bitterest and only major hold-out against the union.

The management organized three company unions in an effort to head off the Steelworkers. Two of them were ordered dissolved by Federal court order. The NLRB has instituted action to cite the company for contempt because of the formation of the third stooge union, the Weirton Independent Union.

The Steelworkers are so confident of victory that they are willing to have the third "independent" union appear on the ballot.

The CIO Steelworkers this week charged that the Weirton Steel Co., Weirton, W. Va., fired a World War II verteran with more than 12 years' seniority after bluntly telling him, "The GI Bill of Rights don't mean a damn thing around here."

The veteran, Kenneth Weir—no relation to Ernest T. Weir, chairman of the Weirton Steel Board, was fired while trying to settle a grievance in his capacity as steward for WIU, which the Natl. Labor Relotions Board has ruled is a company union but which Weirton Steel recognizes as bargaining agent.

The veteran was seeking to bring store room rates in the Weirton plant up to those paid in steel plants organized by USA, the union asserts.

ACW Demands Dollar A Day Raise, Pensions

On behalf of 150,000 clothing workers throughout the country, the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers at a conference this week in New York City, with the Clothing Manufacturers' Assn., demanded a $1 a day wage increase, a retirement fund and six paid holidays.

Pensions, if the union's request is granted, would begin at the retirement age of 65. The employers would set up a fund into which they would pay three percent of their weekly payrolls for such a purpose.

More than 100 clothing manufacturers and union representatives attended the conference when Pres. Sidney Hillman of ACW presented the union demands.

Both sides agreed to designate subcommittees which will continue the discussions for a new collective bargaining agreement.

See Bargaining Chaos in Food Industry

Chaos in bargaining relations between food processing employers and the industry's 3 million employes was predicted this week by the CIO Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers Union unless Congress acts to nullify a law withdrawing War Labor Board jurisdiction over these workers.

Nub of the trouble is the "Lea Rider" to the recently passed War Agencies Appropriation bill, which forbids the WLB to spend any money on cases involving these workers.

FTA Pres. Donald Henderson this week urged all CIO affiliates to support S 1348 and its companion measure in the House, which would amend the Social Security Act and would automatically repeal the Lea Rider.

Hastie for Judge Urged by Murray

CIO President Murray recommended the appointment of Judge William H. Hastie, dean of law at Howard University, to fill one of the vacancies on the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, in a letter to President Truman this week.

Urging Hastie's appointment, Murray wrote, "Judge Hastie is a Negro and one of the outstanding leaders of his people in the United States. His learning, experience and broad sympathies combine amply to equip him for a judgeship."

FTA Requests Poll In Northern Calif.

The CIO Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers this week filed a petition with the Natl. Labor Relations Board for an industry-wide hearing covering the Northern California cannery workers.

How Congress votes this fall depends a lot on YOU. Your Senators and Congressman are home for the summer. Have you seen them yet to tell them about CIO's reconveresion program and to ask them to support it?

New Utility Union Chartered By CIO

FORMATION of a new affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the Utility Workers Union of America, was announced this week by CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

The new union, which was granted a charter by the CIO, is a combination of the former CIO Utility Workers Organizing Committee, the Brotherhood of Consolidated Edison Employes of New York City and other former affiliates of the independent Utility Workers Union throughout the Nation.

The new union, which has over 60,000 members, is headed by Joseph A. Fisher, New York City, President; William J. Pachler, New York City, Secretary-Treasurer, and Harold J. Straub, New York City, and William Munger, Ohio, Vice Presidents.

The officers are temporary, pending a national convention, Murray said.

Granting of the charter to the Utility Workers Union of America followed an election two weeks ago, in which Consolidated employes voted by 8,555 to 2,843 to affiliate with the CIO. The CIO also has scored several recent election victories in the St. Louis area.

The Consolidated Edison employes formerly were affiliated with the AFL, but revolted against their leadership and elected an independent brotherhood as their collective bargaining agency in a Natl. Labor Relations Board election in 1940.

GREETED BY MURRAY

In welcoming the new group of workers to the CIO, Murray said:

"Formation of the new CIO affiliate is evidence that thousands of employes in the utility industry have recognized the gains that CIO has brought to millions of workers, and the contribution that CIO has made to victory over the Nazis and will continue to make in the war against Japan."

On the Air With CIO

A "vigilant and active Federal Communications Commission" is the best guarantee of a free radio, UAW-CIO Pres. R. J. Thomas this week wired the Natl. Assn. of Broadcasters who are meeting in Washington to formulate a new code for members of the association.

Thomas urged that the association base their code on a policy of fair operation of radio in the public interest such as is contained in the statement of policy agreed to by Station WHKC and the UAW-CIO, and recently approved by the FCC. Under that agreement, the station management agreed to cease political censorship of scripts, and to disregard the present NAB code on which the censorship had been based.

* * *

The CIO-America United program (1:15 p. m., EWT), schedule for the next two weeks:

August 19—Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach and CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey discussing Full Employment.

August 26—Albert Goss, National Grange master, Allan S. Haywood, CIO director of organization and vice-president, and Rep. James P. Geelan, discussing Wages and Purchasing Power.

* * *

The development and growth of Soviet trade unions and their working mechanism will be discussed in an interview with Vassili Kuznetzov, chairman of the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, by Ed Hart, Washington radio newsman, on station WINX Tuesday, Aug. 14, at 8:30 p. m.

The methods by which Soviet social security and health insurance are handled by unions will be stressed in the interview as well as Soviet mediation and arbitration which have eliminated the necessity of strikes.

White Collar Workers Vote 5-1 for UE

The CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers this week won by 5-1 a NLRB election involving 1,000 white collar workers in five plants of the Sperry Gyroscope Co. in Brooklyn and Nassau Counties, N. Y.

Pro-UE sentiment mounted after the workers learned that a War Labor Board decision gave a 14 cents average hourly increase and 15 million dollars in retroactive pay to Sperry production workers.

UAW Wins Despite Layoff Maneuvers

Announcement of the layoff of three-fifths of the shop workers at the A. & G. Aircraft Co., Akron, Ohio, three days before an NLRB election failed to keep CIO Auto Workers this week from tallying 175 votes for the union to 84 against. The company is a subsidiary of Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

Ask Seamen's Raise

The New York city council this week unanimously adopted a resolution asking the Natl. War Labor Board to approve a petition for an increase in the merchant seaman's basic wage rate. The resolution was introduced by Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., on behalf of the CIO Natl. Maritime Union.

Aids Nigerian Editor

The CIO took the fight for a free press to Nigeria this week. Pres. R. J. Thomas of the CIO United Auto Workers, in a cable to the British government, protested the threatened banishment of Editor Nnamdu Azikewi and the suppression of his publications, which have advocated the organization of Nigerian workers in trade unions.

Impeach Bilbo--NMU

Charging Sen. T. G. Bilbo of Mississippi, with carrying on "one of the most vile and vicious attacks on all racial minorities in the U. S. in the history of the country," the CIO Natl. Maritime Union this week wrote Sen. Robert F. Wagner urging him to start impeachment proceedings against Bilbo.

Education Notes

The national 8th War Loan committee of 16 mm. film distributors this week elected Sec.-Treas. Addes of the CIO Auto Workers to its executive committee. This action came in recognition of the outstanding record of the UAW Film Dept. in the 7th War Loan Drive.

The 7th War Bond films were shown to more than 700,000 persons by UAW locals. Over 500 local unions have regular film programs not only for their own membership but also for community organizations.

* * *

The CIO Dept. of Research and Education this week issued a new and revised edition of the pamphlet, "First Aid in Lay-Offs," for guidance of workers faced with increasing unemployment.

The pamphlet tells how jobless workers may get unemployment benefits. One section tells what the workers can do through their unions to halt further unemployment, and another outlines the CIO program for reconversion and peace.

In addition to a national issue of the pamphlet, the department has published Iowa, Nebraska and New York editions advising the workers of their unemployment benefit rights under their respective state laws. Arrangement for publishing state editions should be made with the CIO Dept. of Research and Education, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

* * *

The CIO Natl. Maritime Union and the United Seamen's Service are sponsoring until August 25 an exhibition of 60 water colors and drawings by 36 active merchant seamen at the Gallery, 63 East 57th St., New York.

A jury of prominent painters and artists selected the pictures from a group of 600 submitted by 175 members of the NMU. Twenty-one of the artists represented received their first instructions at art classes conducted at the NMU recreation hall, New York City, by a United Seamen's Service teacher.

* * *

"Invest in yourself" is a slogan directed at youth in the National Back-to-School drive sponsored by the U. S. Children's Bureau and the U. S. Office of Education.

High school enrollment dropped 600,000 in the 1943-44 school year below the all-time high of seven and a quarter million in 1940-41.

The 1944 Back-to-School drive was responsible for only a negligible drop at the beginning of the 1944-45 year, but enrollment by the end of the year, partially because of the attraction of jobs in war industries, dropped a million below wartime peak.

Springfield Plan Teaches Children What U. S. Means

By ELEANOR FOWLER
Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Auxiliaries

HAVE you ever heard of the Springfield Plan for education in democracy? Started in the Springfield, Mass., public schools about six years ago, it is a plan to teach first the children and then the community as a whole that all races, all nationalities, all religions are part of America.

The youngest children study their own school, the part each person from the janitor to the principal, plays in making it run. Then they have a fireman, a milkman, a postman, a policeman visit the class and explain how they try to help the people of the city and what the children can do to help them.

Beginning in the third grade, the children start to study the differences between nationalities.

The children tell stories of how their families came to America and to Springfield. They teach the other children their songs.

The plan reaches out beyond the school, too. The students carry home their understanding of true democracy. In addition, the Springfield Adult Education Council has been established which sponsors classes and discussions.

The schools follow through also in finding employment for their graduates. An employer who asks for a worker in terms of creed or color is told that no such records are kept or distinctions made. Instead he is urged to hire on a straight merit basis.

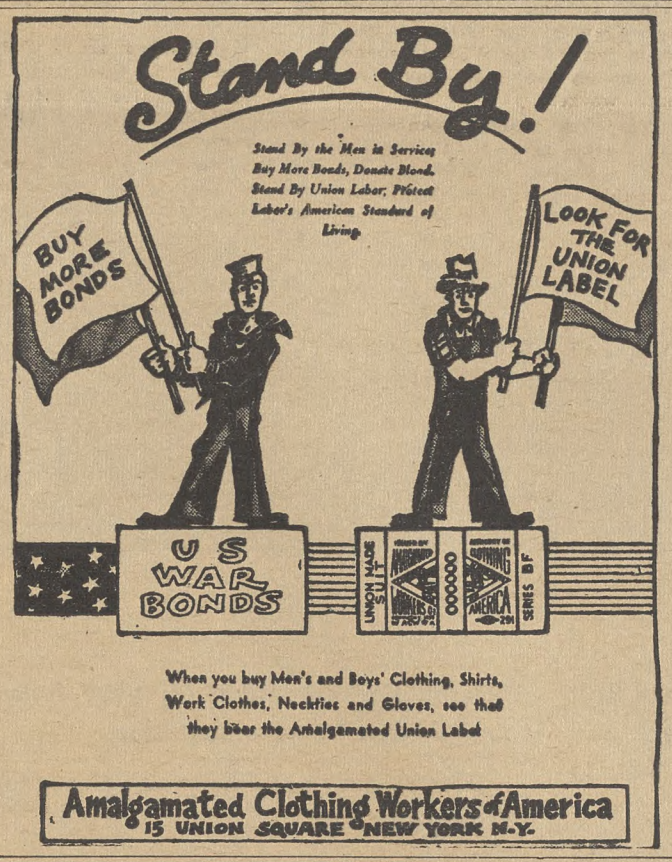
The basic ideas of the Springfield plan should be carried out in every community. Then all American children would grow up with a real understanding of democracy, and their parents also would learn that all races and nationalities are equally American and must work together to build our nation. (For more information about the Springfield plan, write to the League for Fair Play, 11 W. 42nd St., New York 18, N. Y.)

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.



When you buy Men's and Boys' Clothing, Shirts, Work Clothes, Neckties and Gloves, see that they bear the Amalgamated Union Label

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
15 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK N.Y.

SEE YOUR

SINCLAIR DEALER

for service that makes your car last longer

STAINLESS STEEL HELPS THE OIL INDUSTRY

Now, when oil refineries are operating day and night to supply the raw materials of war, there is little time to shut down equipment for repair or replacement. Because of its outstanding resistance to heat and corrosion, stainless steel is helping the oil industry to meet the tremendous demand of today.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Buy War Bonds

L. J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS

Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED
BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED
BUTTONS AND TABS

FOR
UNION DUES MEMBERSHIP EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS ADVERTISING LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No Charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES

New York Representative:
Herbert R. Lerman New York, N. Y.
37 E. 14th St., Algonquin 4-3356

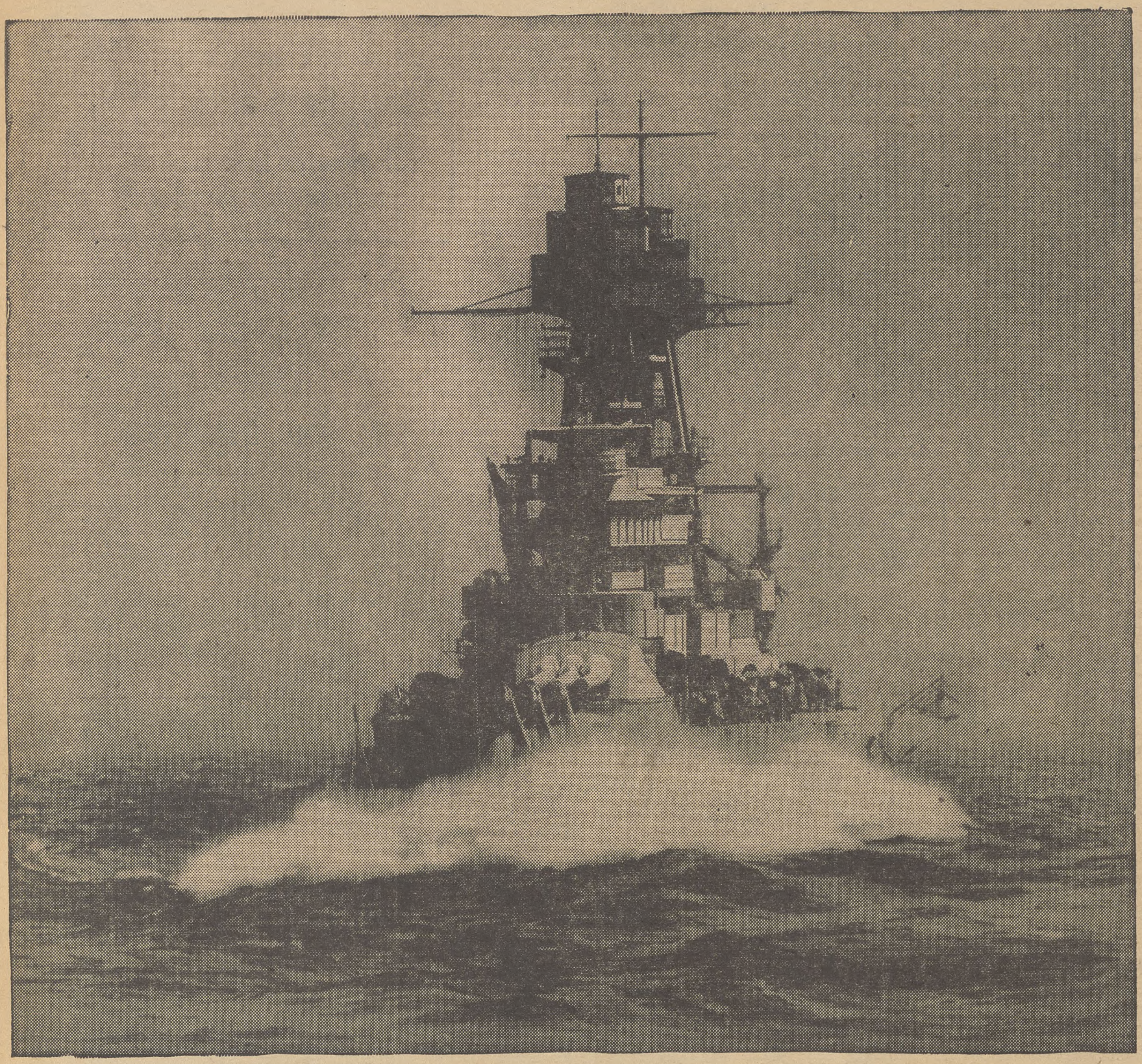
Detroit Representative:
Herbert E. Lennig Detroit, Mich.
6432 Cass Ave., TRinity 1-4600

L. J. IMBER CO. 1725-41 W. North Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

44 Years of Know-how

in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee. 20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES



SHE'S STILL YOUR BABY! And she's *some* baby! ...ninety million dollars worth of mass and might and majesty . . . and a mighty handy thing for Uncle Sam to have around.

She's yours—all *yours*. Your War Bonds helped buy and pay for her. So don't let her down now.

Don't sell her out by selling out a single bond you've bought. For she still needs your dollars. Needs them for food. And fuel. And ammunition.

Remember—*she'll* keep on fighting for you! You keep on saving—for her!

KEEP FAITH WITH OUR FIGHTERS
★ BUY WAR BONDS FOR KEEPS ★

ADVERTISERS ENGRAVING SERVICE

CORNELIUS PRINTING COMPANY

Cracking the Quip

By ARTHUR WHITE

Congressman Vito Marcantonio, chief battering ram in the drive to rub out the poll-tax, often reaches the boiling point when verbally assaulting the opposition on the House floor . . . Recently, when "Marc" was at white-heat, his colleague, Adam Clayton Powell, tried to calm him, saying: "Take it easy, Marc, or you'll catch on fire." Marcantonio exploded: "I've got to be on fire, to melt these icebergs around me!"

* * *

Memo to poll-tax Congressmen: Stephen Douglas, bitter foe of Abraham Lincoln, once indulged in a tirade against "n----r worshippers," on the floor of the U. S. Senate. After the debate, he walked home from the Capitol with William H. Seward, Lincoln cabinet member. Seward, knowing of Douglas' expectation of the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, observed dryly, "Douglas, no man will ever be President of the United States who spells Negro with two g's."

* * *

CRACKING THE QUIP . . . No wonder Hitler has been reported a suicide . . . He thought he was the best poker player in history, but his highest "pair," Goebbels and Goering, lost to Allied Aces; his Duce went wild, and proved a real Joker; and his full house of Knaves was snowed under by the Big Four of a kind.

* * *

VICTORY VIGNETTE. . . A business man suffering from insomnia paid a visit to his physician . . . "What ails you," kidded the M. D., "too much money in the bank?" . . . The patient grinned. "I'll admit I've made plenty on war contracts, doc, but the thing that's troubling me goes deeper than that. My only boy is fighting the Japs in Okinawa, and I lay awake nights thinking of him." . . . "It's a very common complaint these days," sighed the medic, "and about the only thing I can recommend for your insomnia, is what I told another father the other day—try counting War Bonds."

* * *

LABOR LAURELS . . . To Stage For Action, a volunteer group of artists of the Stage, Screen and Radio, for their sterling performance on Phil Murray Day, celebrated at Bethlehem, Pa. . . . To Richard Lauterbach for his new book, "These Are the Russians," which gives the best picture to come out of the war, of our allies, the Russians.

* * *

CREAM OF WIT . . . Austin O'Malley: The modern king is very much like one's appendix—useless when quiet but subject to removal when it kicks up . . . Anon: Consider the cucumber. It never does its best fighting till it's down . . . Doug Jerrold: The ugliest trades have their moments of pleasure. If I were a grave-digger or even a hangman, I could work for some people with a great deal of enjoyment.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY · TROUBLE SHOOTER

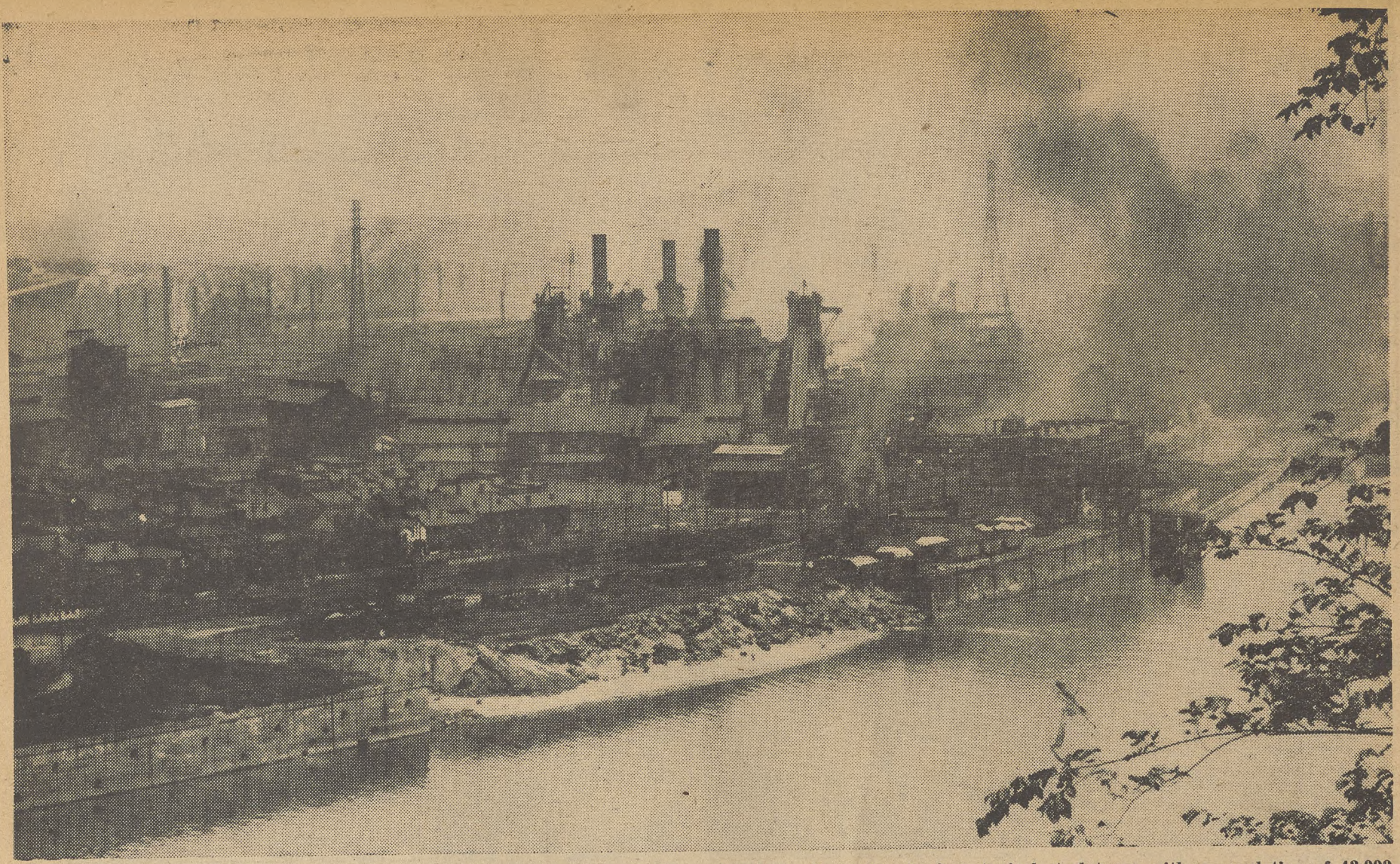
Art by Mort Meskin
Story by Cole Greene

COPYRIGHT NATL CIO NEWS 1945

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

Produced for the CIO News by Orbit Feature Service, Inc.

THE Story of Labor



Braddock, Pennsylvania, is a typical steel town, with a population of 43,000.

'IN THE RED' $11.09 A WEEK

A TYPICAL steel worker in a typical steel town goes "in the red" $11.09 a week. The typical worker is one of 126 employes of steel mills in the Braddock, Pa., area (pop. 43,000) where steel means jobs and shut downs mean unemployment and hunger. He is a representative sample.

The typical worker, who makes only $45.92 a week after taxes, was presented this week by the CIO United Steelworkers in a comprehensive 60-page study of his economic life as of January, 1945.

"The Braddock steel worker," said the study, "is 45 years old, with 17 years of continuous service, and has a family consisting of a wife and one dependent.

"The Braddock family's total income was $56.60 a week after taxes, 11 per cent being contributed in wages by other members of the family and 8 per cent coming from other income, mainly from boarders or roomers—most of the latter being relatives.

"Weekly family expenditures were $57.01, and on his own earnings the average Braddock steelworker went into the red by $11.09 a week. Even with extra family income, however, his total family income only equalled expenditures and he was unable to accumulate any net savings," said the study, which was prepared by USA-CIO Research Director Harold J. Ruttenberg.

How about the future? How will a sharp drop in war time earnings affect Mr. Average Braddock?

Disastrously, said the study, for with the elimination of the 48-hour week, which is a virtual certainty during the reconversion period, weekly income will drop at least 25 per cent—from $50.85 before tax deductions to $38.38.

Worse yet, since there has been at least a 30 per cent increase in retail prices since 1941, Mr. Average Braddock's real earnings in terms of January, 1941 dollars will be only $29.52, or $3.33 less than he was actually earning in January, 1941. A ten per cent reduction in real wages!

Will savings tide Mr. Average Braddock over the reconversion period? No, say the Steelworkers, for the average family has only $313 put away for a rainy day. The study points out:

"Unless price control is more effectively maintained and basic wage rates are substantially increased to offset the decline in earnings, the Braddock steel worker may have to use his total savings for rainy day money, and will not be able to spend much, if any, of it in such a way as to help turn the wheels of industry.

"His savings will have to go for living essentials and not consumer durable goods—like washing machines, electric ice boxes, automobiles—where the absence of sufficient effective purchasing power can be fatal to achieveing full employment."

What does the union propose to do about it? One way of helping to solve the problem is to institute a guaranteed annual wage, like that signed last week between the USA-CIO and the Wildman Mfg. Co., at Norristown, Pa. It guarantees a minimum of 1,200 hours of work a year for employes who have completed five years of continuous service.

Wretched houses that hundreds of Braddock workers have to live in (above) and where their children have to play, in the streets (below).

The CIO NEWS

National Edition

Weekly Publication
Of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 34 — August 20, 1945

CIO Officers:

Urge Pay Boosts Now

Hit 'Compensation' Wage Cutting

Pledge Contract Observance

(See Pages 2, 3 & 4)

SEE 10 MILLION OUT OF WORK BY 1946!

ONE million people were reported jobless 24 hours after victory over Japan. One Government source estimated this week ten million might be out of work by Christmas, confronting the nation with a crisis calling for bold, imaginative planning to avert economic disaster.

The storm signals for the economic hurricane have long been raised. Even before the victory announcement, the CIO leadership was reporting cutbacks and layoffs in shipbuilding, electrical supplies, aircraft and other industries—and was telling what action should be taken.

Reconversion Mobilizer Snyder this week in his report to President Truman stated that there were 1,100,000 unemployed before he announced huge slashes in war contracts.

"This total of unemployment," he added, "is expected to rise to five million within three months; perhaps to eight million before next spring. . ."

Another Government source was not so optimistic and predicted 10 million out of work by next Christmas.

Snyder conceded that the Army was slashing purchases of aircraft and weapons by 94 to 100 percent, that the Navy had cancelled shipbuilding contracts totaling one and a half billion dollars.

BUYING DROPS

He added that all buying of construction, railway, telephone and telegraph equipment would cease immediately, with gasoline purchases dropping 44 percent, textile items 75 percent, and Army cancellations ending 99 percent of its steel and 98 percent of its copper and aluminum consumption.

The army of unemployed war workers will be augmented by an army of returned veterans. Snyder said that demobilization from the armed services will return at least seven million men to civilian life within a year.

Immediately following victory, news of tremendous lay-offs and enforced vacations began coming in from all parts of the country.

In Chicago alone war contracts totaling two billion dollars were cancelled and three plants employing 55,000 were due for immediate shutdown.

Cutbacks threw 130,000 persons out of employment at Cleveland, while the CIO, the War Manpower Commission and management agreed that 300,000 were off the payrolls at Detroit, heart of the arsenal for democracy.

The CIO NEWS this week in cooperation with Federated Press sent wires throughout the country to get as accurate a picture as possible of the extent of unemployment, locality by locality. Here it is:

300,000 OFF IN DETROIT

DETROIT—300,000 unemployed, Pres. R. J. Thomas of the CIO Auto Workers, Director Romney of the Automotive Council and War Manpower Director Cushman agree. Ford laid off 15,000 and is asking as many employes as possible to take vacations. The Murray and Packard Corps., have greatly reduced operations within the past two months with many layoffs resulting.

ST. LOUIS—Army on day after Japanese surrender cancelled quarter billion dollars in orders in 77 plants in Missouri, Arkansas and Illinois, with jobless in St. Louis alone expected to be 60,000 within a few days.

The Air Technical Service Command cancelled 120 contracts which will also throw thousands out of work. Among the plants affected in St. Louis were Chevrolet Shell, Chevrolet Motors, Lincoln Engineering, Western Cartridge, Wagner Electric and Monsanto Cartridge.

The CIO Council charged that the much-publicized labor management committee has been turned into a "do nothing management committee," with only 20 percent of a 63 million public works bond issue providing 1,600 jobs allocated. The Council's proposal of a $300 million bond issue to take care of a broad slum clearance and public works program to provide 40,000 jobs has been ignored.

LOS ANGELES—Aviation plants expected to be heavily hit by Army plane contract cancellations. Community has made no plans to care of the unemployed.

NEW ORLEANS—Shipyards will be hard hit by ship contract cancellations. One plant employing 20,000 is scheduled to shut down completely within 30 days.

PHILADELPHIA—This city recovered from celebration of victory over Japan to face lay-off jitters with 19,000 at the Navy shipyard compelled to take "automatic leaves" and an estimated 10,000 being forced to take accrued vacations. The Navy yard ordinarily employs 60,000 workers.

The Navy cutback made 3,500 jobless at Cramp's shipyard, and the New York Shipbuilding yards had already slashed thousands from the payroll.

BOSTON—A War Manpower Commission estimate placed the number of unemployed war workers at between 150,000 and 200,000. Fifty thousand were already out of work at shipyards at Hingham, Fore River and South Boston, Mass.; Providence, R. I., Bath and Portland, Maine. What jobs were available were in service industries, textile mills and other consumer goods plants at sharp reductions in pay.

CHICAGO—Faced with cancellation of 800 million dollars worth of contracts and the expected lay-off of 300,000 war workers this week, the CIO will hold a rally in the Coliseum Monday evening, August 20.

Hardest hit would be members of the CIO Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, and stewards from 65 UE plants held a meeting to conduct a survey and plan remedial action.

Also among the heavy sufferers in the army contract cancellations were the CIO Auto Workers with 50,000 expected to be thrown out of work at Dodge, Bendix, Buick, Douglas Aircraft and Pressed Steel Car. Partial shutdowns and complete closing at Ford Motor and Studebaker had thrown 16,000 on the street. Most workers laid off have been forced to take jobs at much lower pay.

ENTIRE LOCAL OUT

SAN FRANCISCO—CIO expected to turn to political action to take care of displaced workers. Keystone Copper mine at Angels' Camp closed down completely, throwing entire Mine, Mill and Smelters local out of work. Workers in steel industry, seamen and longshoremen had not been affected by lay-offs early this week. Ship scalers laid off by Navy cutbacks obtained other jobs.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Twenty-four thousand were expected momentarily to be out of work at the Bell Aircraft Plant at Marietta, outside of this city. Three thousand lost their jobs since V-E Day, and for several days the plant, making B-29s, was operating on a 40-hour week. Shifts had been working 60 hours and more.

Full Text of CIO Stand On Reconversion Policy

The following resolutions were passed unanimously at a meeting of the CIO Natl. Executive Officers and Vice-Presidents at Washington, D. C., Aug. 16

Wages And Legislation

The day of final Victory has come. Our nation must now turn its full attention and devote its energies—so intensively geared for war—to peace.

The necessary and immediate cutback of war orders leaves a terrifying vacuum in its wake. It is conceded that millions of workers will be immediately laid off; hours of work for those remaining employed will be drastically curtailed with resulting loss in weekly earnings; work in civilian production may frequently net lower earnings than the same employes have previously received in war work.

Many employers, determined to continue their vendetta against trade unions, will endeavor to provoke labor into strike action and thereby place at labor's doorstep the responsibility for the difficulties which may arise in the near future.

All this bodes ill for our reconversion and postwar economy unless with a singleness of purpose immediate and concrete steps are taken by labor, management and the government.

The foundation, upon which the American people desire to build their future, was laid by President Roosevelt in his historic Economic Bill of Rights. This reflects the aspiration of our people. Nothing less will suffice. It means jobs for all with steadily increasing wages, decent homes, health and education facilities for all, full opportunity to all businessmen to compete in a free market and a decent return to farmers.

Action is imperative to attain these conditions. Expressions of pious hopes proved disastrously insufficient in 1929.

1) Full production and full employment for reconversion and postwar rest primarily upon the purchasing power of the American people. This is now threatened through loss of weekly earnings, return to civilian production with lower rates of pay and unemployment. The President should by Executive Order direct an immediate revision of our national wage policy to provide for a substantial increase in basic wage rates for American workers. All wage cuts of any description or through whatever guise must be combatted and prevented. The minimum wage should be immediately raised to 65 cents per hour.

2) Effective price control must be continued to prevent inflation. Now, more than ever, it is essential that profiteering be curbed. Control of prices must not be weakened. Demagogic appeals by profiteers for elimination of controls should be exposed and their true design revealed as but attempts to gouge the American public. The extortionate profits which corporations have amassed during the war reflect the increasing labor efficiency and productivity resulting in decreased costs and demonstrate the absence of any justification for increases in the cost of living.

3) Congress should be quickly convened in order to enact legislation covering the following:

(a) Provision for additional federal payments to enable unemployment compensation payments to be increased to $25 per week for 26 weeks. Unemployment compensation should also be made available to federal employes, maritime workers, and others who are not now protected under existing law.

(b) The Pepper amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act to provide for a minimum wage of 65 cents an hour with permission for industry committees to establish by specific industries a minimum wage of 75 cents per hour.

(c) Creating a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee that will abolish in industry all discriminatory practices based on race, creed, color or nationality.

(d) The Wagner-Murray-Dingell Social Security amendments to improve old-age pensions, federalize unemployment compensation, and establish a basis for health insurance.

(e) The Murray-Patman full employment bill which recognizes the obligation of the government to assure full employment and full production.

(f) Amendments of the G. I. Bill of Rights to provide for increased mustering out pay, increased advances for education and business opportunities, and greater protection and facilities for the disabled veterans.

(g) Drastic revision of tax legislation to provide for relief to low income groups by way of increased exemptions for married couples and increased credits for dependents, elimination of taxes on low incomes, extension of the benefits of the carry-back to individuals similar to those now enjoyed by corporations, and special relief for small business to encourage the maximum initiative for the resumption of peace-time production.

4) The objective of full production and full employment can only be achieved through the unified efforts of labor, management and government. Industrial strife should be avoided and certainly not provoked.

But the problem of industrial disputes cannot be solved merely through the creation of machinery to handle such disputes. With the enactment and implementation of a program, designed to meet the needs of the people and assuring an expanding economy with full production and full employment, we can achieve industrial accord.

The CIO therefore offers these recommendations: The program herein described should be made the basis of immediate action by Congress and the President of the United States. On this basis, a labor-management conference can make a substantial contribution by dealing with problems of mutual concern and formulating additional suggested appropriate action to be taken either by labor and management or by government.

Finally, in order that during the immediate reconversion period there may be available to labor and management the necessary machinery to dispose of disputes unresolved through collective bargaining, the National War Labor Board should be temporarily continued.

Collective Bargaining

CIO Pres. Philip Murray has been authorized to communicate this resolution to all affiliated bodies advising them that the resolution will be the statement of national policy as expressed by the CIO Vice Presidents at their meeting.

OBSERVANCE OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS

WHEREAS, (1) The foremost objective of labor unions is to establish collective bargaining relations between labor and employers and that understandings arrived at with regard to wages, hours and conditions of employment be embodied in written, signed agreements for a definite term.

(2) Consistent with labor's desire for industrial peace, collective bargaining agreements customarily provide that for the life thereof there shall be no strikes or stoppages of work and that all grievances arising thereunder shall be adjusted under the grievance machinery.

(3 These collective bargaining agreements which thus assure industrial peace for their duration should furnish a very healthy and stabilizing influnece during our reconversion and postwar periods; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the unshakable policy of the CIO and its affiliated organizations to adhere to their contractual obligations in letter and in spirit.

The CIO also calls upon employers who have such agreements with labor unions to equally adhere to their contractual obligations and not endeavor in any way to provoke their employes by violating their agreements and thereby hope to encourage strikes and stoppages.

An equal determination on the part of labor and management to comply with collective bargaining agreements should establish a firm basis for swift and peaceful reconversion to full civilian production and employment.

Unemployment Compensation

With the open predictions of government agencies that as a result of drastic cancellations of war contracts there will be several millions of workers unemployed within the next few weeks, it becomes extremely important to guard against any practices within the several States which are designed to deprive unemployed workers of their rightful claims to unemployment compensation.

There is one such outstanding practice of a most vicious nature.

Under unemployment compensation statutes, an unemployed worker must first register for employment before qualifying for unemployment compensation. He is disqualified from receiving such compensation when he refuses to accept another job which is construed to be suitable employment.

In many States the U. S. Employment Service, to which has been delegated the authority of referring registered workers to available jobs, has insisted that these unemployed workers accept jobs at drastically lower wages than they have been receiving heretofore. This is done even though the new job is one that does not utilize the skills of the unemployed worker.

In many cases skilled workers who have been receiving $1 or more an hour in their past work, are being referred to unskilled jobs paying 50c an hour. Upon their refusal to accept this vicious wage cut, the workers are denied any unemployment compensation. Frequently the unemployment compensation benefits to which these workers would be entitled are in excess of what they would earn at this substantial wage.

We condemn this practice as an abominable system of wage cutting and a protection of the very substandard wages which threaten the expanding economy that all Americans seek for our postwar period. Reports from the Office of War Mobilization and other government officials have repeatedly proclaimed a determination to maintain a high level of mass purchasing power and to strive for steadily increasing wages to accomplish that objective.

Yet the first concrete problem which arises is solved through wage cuts and support for substandard wages.

We therefore call upon the United States Employment Service, now under the jurisdiction of the War Manpower Commission, to refuse to refer men to jobs at lower wages than they have previously enjoyed or to jobs which will not utilize the employes' skills in full.

We also call upon all State CIO Industrial Union Councils to bring this matter forceably to the attention of the Unemployment Compensation Divisions in their respective States and demand the discontinuance of this practice where it is now in vogue and to take all steps necessary to protect the unemployed workers in their claims for unemployment compensation.

Unemployment Benefits—How To Get Them

If you're temporarily out of work, here are some handy hints on your unemployment compensation rights and how to get benefits. The suggestions are from the Natl. Edition of First Aid in Layoffs, Publication No. 123 of the CIO Education & Research Dept. The information applies generally in most states. To be sure of your rights, check your state law carefully too!

Here are things to look out for in all or most states:

Register at once. Go to the nearest public employment office as soon as you lose your job. Register for work and file a claim right away even if you are in doubt whether you are eligible for benefits. If you delay, you may lose benefits.

Part-time benefits. If on an old or a new job you are given only part-time work, file a claim for partial unemployment benefits.

You are entitled to benefits if you have recently worked long enough in covered employment and are now out of a job and able and willing to work. "Covered employment" includes most work in factories or other industries.

You are not entitled to benefits if you do not file a claim and register each week as being able and willing to work.

You may lose some or all of your benefits if you quit your job voluntarily for personal reasons or for reasons not connected with the job, or if you are discharged for cause. The state laws on these matters differ widely and some are very bad. That is one reason why a national system is needed.

You may lose some or all of your benefits if you turn down a job. If you are offered a job you feel you cannot accept, the way you answer may needlessly lose your benefit checks. In order to make clear that you are willing to work, don't refuse to be interviewed for the job, but go and find out the facts. Know your rights, and if you find the job is unsuitable, be sure to explain your refusal in terms that will insofar as possible protect your benefit rights. The distance from the job, health, previous work history, and perhaps family circumstances may be taken into account by state agencies in making rulings on whether refusal of a job means loss of benefits.

The Federal Social Security Act declares that you can turn down a job and still get benefits: (A) if the position offered is vacant due directly to a strike, lock-out, or other labor dispute; (B) if the wages, hours, or other conditions of the work offered are substantially less favorable to the individual than those prevailing for similar work in the locality; (C) if as a condition of being employed the individual would be required to join a company union or to resign or refrain from joining any bona fide labor organization.

If you are refused benefits, you have the right to appeal but you must act within a few days (usually 5 to 10 days) after the agency's statement of your benefit rights is delivered or mailed to you. Go to the public employment office and ask to have your case reviewed as the law provides. You may appeal not only refusal of benefits but other rulings on your benefit rights.

The amount of the benefit check you receive is determined by your past earnings, but cannot be more than a certain maximum which in very few states is more than $20 a week. Many states have even lower maximums.

The number of weeks for which benefits are paid also depends on the state law. The maximum duration in only a few states is more than 20 weeks, and may be less.

If you are a veteran, you get special benefits: $20 a week for up to 52 weeks. Veterans should read the CIO War Relief Handbook, "CIO Veterans' Guide."

If you move to another state, you may file a claim for benefits from the state in which you worked by applying at the public employment office nearest your new home.

CIO Says:

Up Wages, Guarantee Jobs to Clinch Victory

By FRED d'AVILA

THE CIO this week put forward a program calling for wage increases and legislation to ease the shock of conversion to a peacetime economy, as millions of workers faced immediate loss of jobs.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, at a press conference following a meeting of CIO Executive Officers and Vice-Presidents at Washington, D. C., said that 80 percent of CIO contracts contain clauses allowing for reopening of wage discussions if national wage policy changes.

With President Truman announcing that Natl. War Labor Board wage restrictions have been eased, Murray said that CIO unions with such clauses in their contracts would probably ask for pay boosts.

President Truman authorized the WLB "to release proposed voluntary wage increases from the necessity of approval upon condition that they will not be used in whole or in part as the basis for seeking an increase in price ceilings."

He said that wage increases requiring price increases must be continued to be passed on by the WLB and approved by the Director of Economic Stabilization.

Truman, in a new Executive Order, gave the WLB authority to "approve or direct increases which are necessary to aid in the effective transition to a peacetime economy," including "maladjustments and inequities" in wage rates.

The new policy is expected to release hundreds of "Form 10" cases which have sought voluntary wage increases but have been held up because they violated the Little Steel Formula holding increases to a rigid 15 percent over January, 1941, rates.

Truman asked employers and labor to continue voluntary compliance with WLB directives, pending eventual abolition of the WLB and assumption of its conciliation and arbitration functions by the Dept. of Labor. Temporary continuance of the WLB was approved by the CIO officers.

In a statement urging immediate legislative action, the CIO officers warned of the "terrifying vacuum" left by war cutbacks.

"It is conceded," they said, "that millions of workers will be immediately laid off; hours of work for those remaining employed will be drastically curtailed with resulting loss in weekly earnings; work in civilian production may frequently net lower earnings than the same employes have previously received in war work."

Warning that delay would be disastrous, the CIO officers called for:

1. An Executive Order by the President directing an immediate revision of national wage policy to provide for substantial increase in basic wage rates. "All wage cuts of any description or through whatever guise must be combatted and prevented. The minimum wage should be immediately raised to 65 cents an hour."

2. Effective price control to prevent inflation and curb profiteering.

3. Quick return of Congress to pass legislation providing for: Unemployment compensation up to $25 a week for 26 weeks, and extension of coverage to workers not now protected; the Pepper amendment to the Wage-Hour law upping the minimum to 65 cents; a permanent FEPC; the Wagner-Murray-Dingell social security amendments; the Murray-Patman Full Employment bill; increased benefits under the GI Bill of Rights; drastic revision of tax legislation to ease the burden on low income earners and to give relief to small business.

"With the enactment and implementation of a program designed to meet the needs of the people and assuring an expanding economy with full production and full employment, we can achieve industrial accord," the CIO officers stated.

Referring then to the conference to be called by President Truman for discussion of industrial peace, the CIO officers declared:

"On this basis, a labor-management conference can make a substantial contribution by dealing with problems of mutual concern and formulating additional suggested appropriate action to be taken either by labor and management or by government."

Meanwhile, the CIO was preparing testimony for hearings on the Full Employment Bill, called by Senator Wagner for August 21.

Senator George, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, announced that hearings will begin August 29 on the CIO's and President Truman's recommendation for up to $25 a week unemployment compensation for 26 weeks and extension of coverage to workers not now protected.

Pledge Contract Observance

"IT is the unshakeable policy of the CIO and its affiliated organizations to adhere to their contractual obligations in letter and in spirit," according to a resolution unanimously adopted this week by the CIO Executive Officers and Vice-Presidents.

Meeting in Washington at the call of President Murray, the CIO heads declared in the statement, which outlined national CIO policy:

"The CIO calls upon employers who have agreements with labor unions to equally adhere to their contractual obligations and not endeavor in any way to provoke their employes by violating their agreements and thereby hope to encourage strikes and stoppages."

The CIO pointed out that collective bargaining agreements customarily provide that for the life thereof there shall be no strikes or stoppages of work and that all grievances shall be adjusted under grievance machinery.

"These collective bargaining agreements, which thus assure industrial peace for their duration, should furnish a very healthy and stabilizing influence during our reconversion and postwar periods," the CIO said.

In a press conference at which the statement was issued, President Murray said:

"I know of no better way to avert strikes during the reconversion period than by the institution of collective bargaining in American industry with the proper machinery incorporated for the settlement of disputes."

Hit 'Compenstion' Pay Cuts

A demand that the U. S. Employment Service cease acting as a wage cutting agency was made this week by the CIO Executive Officers and Vice-Presidents, meeting in Washington at the call of Pres. Philip Murray.

The CIO charged that in many states the USES is referring unemployed workers to jobs at drastically lower pay that do not utilize their skills, and that refusal to accept these jobs results in denial of unemployment compensation.

"In many cases," said the CIO, "skilled workers who have been receiving $1 or more an hour in their past work, are being referred to unskilled jobs paying 50 cents an hour. Upon their refusal to accept this vicious wage cut, the workers are denied any unemployment compensation.

"Frequently the unemployment compensation benefits to which these workers would be entitled are in excess of what they would earn at this substandard wage."

The CIO officers condemned this practice as "an abominable system of wage cutting and a protection of the very substandard wages which threaten the expanding economy that all Americans seek for our postwar period."

All state CIO Councils were requested to bring the matter forcibly to the attention of their unemployment compensation divisions and to demand discontinuance of the wage cutting practice.

Victory and the Tasks Ahead

By PHILIP MURRAY

The six million members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations—like all other Americans—welcome with joyous relief the announcement of victory over the Japanese war makers.

The millions of mothers, fathers, wives and sweethearts of CIO men serving in the armed forces take great pride in the tremendous accomplishments of all our fighting men. They are proud, too, of the contributions made by workers at home who turned out the weapons that our fighters and their Allies needed to crush both the Nazis and the Japanese.

Now, when the horrible destruction of war is vividly etched in the minds of the peoples of the world, is the time to make certain that we build a sound peace.

The development and use of the atomic bomb make war's destructiveness almost unimaginable. If we are to keep our homes, our cities, our very civilization, we must insist on international control of this force for the benefit—and not the extermination—of mankind.

The solid war unity that has been steadily building among the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China must be carefully nurtured and extended even further in the years ahead.

And within our borders, we must continue to build our own democracy—as a contribution to the general welfare and full employment of all Americans, and as a guarantee that our government will cooperate with all other peace-loving nations to build a world free from war, free from want, and free from insecurity.

No Time for Piddling Around

Estimates that 10 million workers may be unemployed by Christmas and that millions of demobilized servicemen will be back home seeking jobs make serious reading for all but the callous few who can overlook the fact that a lot of people in this country may suffer from irregular eating.

The American people did not fight this war for the privilege of standing in bread lines. They have the right to expect that American business—and if necessary, American government—will guarantee jobs to all those willing and able to work.

Speaking for six million Americans and their families, the CIO has put forward a program which will help to guarantee jobs so that the "terrifying vacuum" left by cutbacks will be rapidly filled.

The program calls for an immediate rise in wages, a ban against wage cuts, a 65 cents an hour minimum wage, effective price control, unemployment compensation up to $25 a week for 26 weeks, a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee to assure equal job rights for minorities, the Murray-Patman full employment bill, improvements of the Social Security law and the GI Bill of Rights, and easing of the tax burden on low income groups and on small business.

The CIO has asked President Truman and Congress to act on this program.

The CIO has asked management to bargain in good faith and to shun action which in any way would provoke employes by the violation of collective bargaining contracts.

The CIO has put forward these proposals in good faith, and has said for itself that "it is the unshakeable policy of the CIO and its affiliated organizations to adhere to their contractual obligations in letter and spirit."

CIO President Murray has pointed out that CIO collective bargaining agreements, most of which provide for industrial peace during their existence, furnish a healthy and stabilizing influence during the reconversion period.

CIO has done its part. It is the job of business, the Adminitsration and Congress to do likewise. There's no time for piddling!

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

Len De Caux this week writes from Hawaii on his way to visit Pacific war fronts with other labor editors.

HAWAII, crossroads of the Pacific, has long been halfway house between home and the battlefronts, for hundreds of thousands of westward-moving Americans.

With the tide about to turn eastward, Hawaii is now their halfway house between soldiering and civilian life, and the minds of the GI's here are poised halfway between the two.

★ ★ ★

Someone once remarked that "if all the movies stars were laid end to end on Waikiki beach, I wouldn't be surprised." And indeed, Hawaii suggests a Hollywood dream of heaven on earth.

Warm sunny days the year around, cooled by gentle breezes, shady trees and brief showers through sunshine. Brilliantly star-studded nights. Green cloud-crowned mountains and breath-catching scenery. Ocean all around in every shade of blue. A paradise for bathers, lovers and the lazy.

A handsome, kindly people, easy-going and laughter-loving, made up of every race. Delicious tropical fruits. Virgin nature with all the comforts of civilization at hand. The kind of place where a lucky few may escape from the pressures and strains of workaday life.

★ ★ ★

But the GIs here are not impressed by their glimpses of this escapists' paradise. Their heaven on earth is Hometown, USA.

Hawaii to them suggests army life, forced absence from home, and khaki, khaki everywhere with not a dame to date—or hardly any.

They'll tell you what's wrong with Hawaii without being asked. The climate is monotonous, they crave winter as well as summer. Waikiki Beach is a flop, there's so little sand and the stones bruise your feet. And so on.

★ ★ ★

Young, vigorous and practical, these Americans indulge in few lazy dreams. Their postwar planning is for home and family, civilian freedoms, and an active life of interesting work. Mechanical interests predominate in these sons of a machine age and mechanized war.

There are few self-kidders of the Horatio Alger school. Army surveys show the great majority expect to have to work for wages, though about half would prefer other jobs than those they left.

They want a chance to get ahead, certainly, but their immediate and chief concern is for steady jobs at decent wages and under decent conditions.

★ ★ ★

Actually, the CIO is the chief agency working for everything that most GIs want most, but most of them don't know it.

One wounded man, before the war a non-union textile machinery worker, told me, "Hell, we'll all be in the union after this war." But others are not so sure.

There are many thousands without previous industrial or union experience whose minds are a clean slate so far as unionism is concerned, or a slate smudged with anti-labor propaganda.

There are many previous unionists, too, long out of touch with their unions and blaming them for lack of interest, who are doubtful and uneasy on labor questions.

But here in Hawaii's many huge military establishments, there are also hundreds of CIO servicemen who cherish and promote the CIO program with all the zeal of volunteer organizers.

★ ★ ★

These CIO GI's and civilian unionists here report that most servicemen with anti-labor prejudices are more lacking in information than anything else. They soon recognize how poisoned are such sources of their prejudices as the Hearst press, and are greatly encouraged to get the real dope on the CIO from people who know.

The big new Labor Canteen, at this halfway house for countless returning servicemen, can do so much for so many along these lines at such a critical time in their thinking that CIO'ers here can't understand why more support is not forthcoming from unions on the U.S. mainland. (Address P.O. Box 356, Honolulu).

The CIO faces one of its greatest challenges to win the support of millions of returning GI's. Its whole program is made to order for them. It is the agency doing most to avert what they dread most, unemployment, low wages and another war. It is also the agency doing most to create the conditions and oppotrunities they most desire. But most of them are "from Missouri" and have to be shown.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux.....Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 August 20, 1945 No. 34

FRANKENSTEEN FOR MAYOR!

The Inside Story On Detroit Victory

By IRVING RICHTER

UAW-CIO Washington Legislative Representative

"IF THEY can do it in England, we can do it here."

I heard that remark from a Ford worker in Detroit after England's great Labor Party victory. "I hear that comment everywhere in Ford now," the worker added, "even from guys who never cared about politics."

It wasn't just Detroit workers who saw their municipal elections differently after the British victory. Professional people, small businessmen and clerks responded in the same way. All groups rallied behind Vice-Pres. Richard T. Frankensteen, of the CIO United Auto Workers, and his slate. And the British victory was undoubtedly a big factor in doubling the estimated umber of votes. Until election Day, August 7, estimates ranged from 75,000 to 120,000. The actual vote was over 200,000.

LISTENING TO THE PEOPLE'S VERDICT which gave him 82,936 votes and first place in the Detroit primary election for mayor are UAW-CIIO Vice-Pres. Richard T. Frankensteen and his wife. Incumbent Mayor Jeffries got only 68,754.

But the British elections helped merely to sharpen issues which were already sharp in Detroit.

Frankensteen, who ran first in the mayoralty primary, months before he entered the race publicly exposed the auto industry leaders as plotting to destroy organized labor. He made public a speech of the chief economist of the Chrysler Corp., John W. Scoville, which was the key to thinking of the top command of Detroit's auto manufacturers. Scoville said:

"If you believe in economic freedom and competition, then you will be opposed to collective bargaining. . . . As industrial turmoil increases, more and more people will see the evils generated by collective bargaining, and we should look forward to the time when all federal labor laws will be repealed."

During the campaign Frankensteen stressed the fact that the auto manufacturers had refused to sign the Labor-Management Charter because they preferred "turmoil" and strikes. Yet at all times Frankensteen made it clear that he was not running as a labor candidate. While proudly admitting his labor background and his labor support, he promised that he would be a mayor for all of Detroit.

Community Issues

He stressed local community issues such as housing, taxes, parks, trash removal and transportation. But he tied these issues in with the basic issue of jobs. The chief campaign slogan of Frankensteen and the labor-supported candidates for the Common Council was:

"What's good for Detroit is good for labor; what's good for labor is good for Detroit."

As in Great Britain, the labor-supported slate in Detroit faced a campaign of red-baiting and threats of "labor dictatorship." They faced two additional issues which fill loom even larger in the final election — Jew-baiting and Negro-baiting.

Those who count on "industrial turmoil" to destroy the union shop and turn the clock back in Detroit are stirring up strife among union members of different racial, religious and national origins.

During the campaign they told home owners that the labor candidate would undermine their property by public housing programs and particularly public housing for Negroes.

They whispered among the large Polish-American population that Frankensteen was anti-Catholic. In the stronghold of the Ku Klux Klan, they whispered that Frankensteen was a Jew, and also that he was a Catholic.

Whispers Nailed

In one of his first speeches Frankensteen nailed the whispering campaign about his religion. On June 22, over Station WXYZ, he said:

"This campaign has hardly gotten under way, yet an insidious, underground conspiracy of whispering is already launched. Religious hatreds are being stirred up . . . and this, mind you, at a time when thousands of our boys are fighting and dying in defense of tolerance.

"Mussolini is dead. Hitler is dead or in hiding. These two chief exponents of religious hatreds—they and all their bloody-handed minions—have paid the price of their intolerance.

"Is it not a calamity and a disgrace that, while our boys die to banish such evils abroad, we find them sprouting like poisonous weeds here at home?"

In his subsequent addresses he developed a 13-point program for the City of Detroit. While Mayor Jeffries had publicly announced that there was no unemployment program, the first sentence in Frankensteen's program was: "Maintain and create jobs for all."

He cited Senator Wagner's statement that Federal action on jobs "is ineffective unless integrated with the plans of state and local governments."

His campaign literature included letters to Frankensteen from the late President Roosevelt and from Senator James E. Murray showing that Frankensteen had been active in the fight for full employment long before he made it a campaign issue.

Job security, industrial peace, and a constructive community program! These were the people's chief problems. And Frankensteen and the three labor-supported candidates for Councilmen—George Edwards, Tracy Doll and Charles Hill — gave straightforward answers.

The League of Women Voters asked all the candidates to answer a series of basic community questions. Jeffries and his group ducked the issues.

Even while trying to duck, Jeffries exposed himself as looking to the past for solution of Detroit's pressing problems. Thus, the League of Women Voters quoted him as being "not necessarily" in favor of public housing for low income families, and as saying "maybe private industry will do the job itself."

When asked whether municipal employes had the right to organize, he said he believed in that right. But when asked if they had the right to affiliate with labor unions, he said: "To some extent in some departments."

Labor's candidates personified the unity which they stressed in their campaign. They include a serviceman, a union man, a Negro.

George Edwards, on leave from the Council, is in active service as a Navy lieutenant. He won top place on the list of 18 nominated to the Council, despite his inability to campaign.

Cleric in Ninth Place

The Rev. Charles A. Hill, a Negro, who won ninth place, has a 20-year record as a minister in Detroit and has been active in many community services.

Tracy Doll, eleventh place winner, has long been a leader in the and is a member of Hudson Local 154, UAW-CIO.

The Detroit primary is run on a non-partisan basis. The 18 Common Council nominees who receive the highest votes fight it out in November for the nine places in the Council. Jeffries and Frankensteen, as the two highest of the mayoralty candidates, enter the November race.

There was no political or party machine behind labor's candidate. Jeffries had the Republican machine working for him in the neighborhoods. The Democratic party as such showed little activity, even though prominent individual Democrats have supported the labor group.

Reasons for Victory

The large outpouring of votes was due to several factors:

1. The incredibly active personal campaign made by Frankensteen, who averaged at least ten speeches a day, seven days a week

2. The work of the Wayne County CIO-PAC.

3. The Wayne County CIO Industrial Union Council.

4. The Detroit Women for Frankensteen, an independent committee.

5. The Michigan Citizens' Committee, also independent, which endorsed the three labor candidates and three other Councilmen.

6. A businessmen's committee.

7. Various Negro committees.

8. The activity of local unions.

THE JOB AHEAD

Detroit is one of the strongholds, if not the chief center of activity, for the American fascist movement. The leading financial support for the "Nationalists" is in Detroit. Their chief candidate for the American fuehrer, Gerald L. K. Smith, has his headquarters there. Father Coughlin's Royal Oak business is booming again. The successor to the Ku Klux Klan, the United Sons of America, is busy organizing another race riot in Detroit. They are working in the plants and are even trying to sign up CIO shop stewards by playing on racial and religious prejudices.

The "Mothers" groups, who have been so active on behalf of a negotiated peace with the Nazis and the Japanese, have their headquarters in Detroit.

There is no question that these anti-labor groups will now more actively promote religious and racial bitterness in their campaign to destroy organized labor and institute fascism. Their hate sheets have already mentioned Detroit's mayoralty race as a testing ground.

These groups are receiving generous funds from the top automobile manufacturers, who fought Roosevelt and now fight Frankensteen, and who recently launched the propaganda campaign against full employment as threatening our "freedom."

Labor's candidates in Detroit are continuing to make full employment their Number One issue. As the war draws to a close, the people of Detroit again see the spectre of unemployment. And not only the workers!

Frankensteen pointed out that "the Forgotten Men of 1945—the small businessmen" — are faced with the same fear of economic insecurity. "Providing jobs at decent wages . . . is not the problem of any one group alone—it is the greatest challenge to community effort Detroit has ever faced. Properly and naturally, the Mayor of Detroit should be the spark plug of such effort."

The vast majority of Detroit's residents would benefit from Frankensteen's program. They would suffer under the program of Jeffries and his supporters.

Much at Stake

The stakes are big. The 1946 elections in Michigan will include not only the 17 Congressional Districts, but a contest for Arthur Vandenberg's seat in the Senate.

Michigan already has the largest collection of Congressmen who follow an out and out fascist program—Hoffman, Bradley, Woodruff, Shafer, Dondero. It has just elected one of the few fighting liberals in Congress, Frank Hook, of Iron Mountain.

After the 1946 election, it will send to Washington either more Hoffmans or more Hooks. It will have either a Governor who will carry on the great liberal tradition of Frank Murphy or a Governor modeled after the present conservative, Harry Kelly.

Finally, labor's success in the Detroit primaries, if it is repeated in the final elections, will serve as a great stimulus to progressive political action all over the United States.

The Ford worker was right. If they can do it in England, we can do it here. The Detroit primary victory showed the way.

1 President Philip Murray officially accepted the invitation extended by Chairman Vassili Kuznetsov to send an official delegation to visit the Soviet Union "at the earliest possible date." Commenting on the Soviet invitation, Mr. Murray said: "Extremely interesting information has been exchanged and a firm basis has been laid for strengthening and cementing the relations between organized labor of the United States and of the Soviet Union. This friendship between the working people of these two important nations would be the greatest assurance for a durable and lasting peace which is the aspiration of the common people throughout the world." Above, left to right, are: Nikolai Gaissenok, of the Russian shipbuilders union; Claudia Orlovo from a sewing factory committee; Vassili Kuznetsov, chairman of the Russian trade unions; Alex Stepanov of their wages division; Ivan Chevtaev, of the woodworkers union, and Philip Murray.

2 The Russian trade unionists visited Philip Murray in Atlantic City where the Steelworkers' executive board was in session. Mr. Murray took the visitors on a tour of the Atlantic City boardwalk, showed them the sights of America's seaside resort.

3 In New York Chairman Sidney Hillman of CIO's PAC declared that "the visit of our Soviet friends to this country is a symbol of the new working partnership which we have established with our brother trade unionists of other lands."

4 In Detroit Auto Workers President R. J. Thomas welcomed Vassili Kuznetsov and the Soviet delegates. The Russian chairman had worked at Ford's in 1932. John R. Gibson, newly appointed assistant secretary of the Labor Dept., shakes his hand.

5 The Russian trade union guests toured the Ford plant. Here they watch the Ford cars coming off the last assembly line. It was like coming home again to the chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, for he had worked at Ford's as well as in Pittsburgh. He was sent here by his government to study American methods. He also attended classes at Carnegie Tech. "I saw that the workers at Ford's had no protection at all. They had no union in those days. And now I see that they are 100% organized. It is a wonderful thing the CIO has done. The American people should be proud of this splendid organization," said Vassili Kuznetsov. "I am deeply impressed with the progressive character of the CIO and am proud to have been a guest in your great country."

6 The Russian trade u
It was their turn to
hours and working condi
asked about the product.

They

AN HISTORIC visi
end on Tuesday, A

For three weeks ten
had been seeing Am
shops and factories, a
our USO's and theatre
with American workin
ers in labor and gov
end of their visit, they
Embassy to those who

It was a reception, s
7:30 on the evening o
its midst the announ
White House that the
was over, the Japanese
ulated. Horns in the
bells rang. While in th
bassy of the Union of S
lics, labor leaders of
States toasted each o
to come, and the new
for working together

All of Washington
the streets in celebr
a.m. a plane took off
airdrome. It was hea
Siberia, then Moscow
tired men and won
Fatigued with a varie
enriched thereby.

They were impresse
friendship with their
living proof of its si

They heard it fro
and file workers in
leaders at official
La Guardia of New Y
of Mrs. Franklin Del
entertained them in
tary of Labor Schw
tary of Commerce W
Harry S. Truman.

nion visitors saw shipyards, steel mills, clothing factories and fur shops. ask questions. In a fur shop in New York City, they asked about wages, tions. They asked about union dues and the annual wage. And, yes, they In this case, it's a mink coat. They wanted to know its cost. Too much.

7 Climax of the Carnegie Hall meeting in New York City was the entrance of Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt. She expressed hope "that we will send people much more often to each other's countries. We all have difficulties and prejudices to overcome. We must begin to act like citizens of what we hope will be a new world. The people must build security and peace. No governments can do it for us."

Took Impressions With Them

By HELEN KAY

came to a climactic gust 14.

Soviet trade unionists erica—our unions, our r homes and clubs, s, getting acquainted gmen and their lead- rnment. And at the gave a party at their had been their hosts.

ch duled from 5:30 to their departure. In ment came from the ng vigil of the Allies had at long last capit- streets blared forth, ballroom of the Em- ocialist Soviet Repub- ussia and the United r, toasted the peace plans of world labor insure that peace.

and the Nation took to ion. That night at 3 from the Washington led for Canada, Alaska, There were ten very n aboard that ship. y of impressions, and

with the desire for country. They had the cerity.

all sides. From rank the shops. From labor anquets. From Mayor ork City. From the lips ano Roosevelt, who also er home. From Secre- lenbach, from Secre- llace, from President

The basis of all their thinking was friendship. The peace of the world depended on it. Mrs. Roosevelt expressed it well: "We are a great producing nation, and we need to have the people all over the world steadily rising in their standard of living, because the more they want, the greater help we can get in achieving our desires. The Russians have done extraordinary things in the last 25 years. We must extend to them the hand of friendship; accept our responsibilities, and act with integrity and generosity as the people of a great nation."

Their guide through the key industrial cities selected for their visits was a former U. S. Congressman, and Major in the U. S. Army, at present State Senator from Pennsylvania, Elmer Holland. In each city the unions showed them plants. And there were always questions, questions, questions—and answers to be remembered.

They were overawed by the richness of our country. "You have so much, so much of everything. So many lights, so many cars, so many small houses," Iraida Shostak, the little English teacher from Omsk, Siberia, said.

"I have lived in your country, and I feel at home among your people," Vassili Kuznetsov explained. "You have the capacity to give your people so much. We are inspired by your example to build our industry to greater productivity."

As they left they were assured by CIO's president, Philip Murray, that an official delegation would come soon to their country—to visit with their people, to look at their industry, and that the visit begun in fraternal friendship between the trade unions of Russia and the CIO would be a symbol of the friendship of the people of "our two great nations."

Picture Credits: Acme, Al Puhn, Marston Pierce.

8 In Chicago the Russians visited the Swift Packinghouse Plant. They made a tour of the Beef Kill, Pork Kill, Cut, Trim, Smoke House, Drying Rooms and Cafeteria. They showed great interest in the large scale method of slaughtering. In fact in all our production. "An example to follow," they said.

Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

Pete Mosele, USA dist. director, New York City, reports: Atha Works, Crucible Steel Co., Harrison, N. J., CIO 57, no union 5; Guards, CIO 55, no union 3.

USA Dis. Director W. H. Crawford reports: Kahill Forge & Foundry Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., CIO 75, against 36. Lee J. Sorsby, Jr., is to be credited with this victory.

CIO Reg. Dir. Ben Henry reports: Johnson Machine Shop, Charlton, Iowa, USA-CIO 23, against 9.

Walter H. Harris, CIO reg. dir., Chicago, announces: Laclede Steel Co., Alton, Ill., USA-CIO 640, association 271, Ditrict 50, 13. W. T. Rawleigh Co., Freeport, Ill., ILWU-CIO 200, IAM 43, neither 2.

CIO Reg. Dir. E. B. Pugh, Virginia, reports: Iron Gate Tannery & Glue Works, Iron Gate, Va., CIO Fur & Leather Workers 45, no union 18. This plant was organized by CIO Rep. T. D. duCuennois.

A. B. Martin, CIO sub-reg. dir., Altoona, reports: Altoona Rayon & Weaving Co., CIO 90, no union 14. This campaign was under direction of Rep. Ramson Reeder, assisted by Rep. Maurice DeLancey and CIO office.

CIO Reg. Dir. Geo. Craig of Philadelphia announces: G & A Aircraft, Willow Grove, Pa., UAW-CIO 174, against 84; Wilder Brothers, Emaus, Pa., CIO Textile Workers 103, against 52.

CIO Reg. Dir. C. H. Gillman, Atlanta, Ga., advises: A. D. Juliard Co., Dallas, Ga., CIO Textile Workers 126, against 91. Natl. Rep. TWUA Garland Brook was in charge.

Wm. B. Taylor, dir. Oil Workers organizing campaign, sends in the following election victories: General Chemical Co., Richmond, Calif., CIO 14, against 1; Group One Oil Corp., Santa Rita, Texas, CIO 9, against 7. Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Port Neches, Texas, office and clerical employes voted 82% for CIO. Pure Oil clerical division, Smith Bluff, Texas, voted 92% for CIO.

The Un. Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Employees, CIO, announce: Kroger Grocery & Baking Co., all employes with the exception of one voted for the CIO. Mrs. Frances Schulter, URWDSEA Intl. rep. in Atlanta, attributed the major share of the credit for the success of the campaign to Pres. T. M. Walston, V. Pres. C. H. Webb and other members of the A&P local, URWDSEA.

Jos. D. Cannon, CIO reg. dir., Louisville, Ky., reports: Hoosier Panel, New Albany, Ky., UAW-CIO 122, no union 56.

Ray Kroeger, asst. dir. org. IWA-CIO, announces: Arkansas Oak Flooring Co., Alexandria, La., CIO 82, no union 14.

CIO Reg. Dir. James Ritchie of St. Louis announces: St. Louis Water Co., CIO 64, AFL 31. Utility Workers Rep. Edward T. Shedlock was in charge.

A meeting was held on August 9 in Atlanta, Georgia, of CIO regional directors and international representatives in the Southern States. The writer presided. Resolutions were adopted declaring for fullest cooperation in effectuating organizing programs and PAC. Thomas Burns, assistant to the chairman, PAC-CIO, also addressed the meeting as well as CIO Regional Director Paul R. Christopher.

Brother Christopher has been assigned as national PAC director in the South as well as CIO national representative.

We are looking forward to greater activities throughout the Southern area.

PEACE HAS COME—THANK GOD! Members of Congress are sojourning on vacation and the questions of human concern remain unsettled; full employment, unemployment insurance and many other benefits to meet the post-war conditions and benefit the nation still remain to be acted upon.

President Murray called a meeting of the CIO vice presidents for Thursday, August 16, for the purpose of dealing with the conditions that V-J Day has brought. To protect the workers of America and America itself we must continue on organizing the unorganized and activizing them so that the Congress will be made of men and women that place human rights first.

Agency Workers Ask To Stay With U.S.

Answers to a questionnaire submitted by the CIO United Federal Workers to War Production Board employes indicate that the great majority of Federal employes in war agencies want to continue working in Washington for the government now that the war is over. The questionnaire was answered a short time before V-J Day.

The WPB employes, many of them not members of the union, also endorsed the UFWA's reconversion plan which would give present government workers and veterans absolute preference over outsiders for Federal jobs, as well as plans for unemployment compensation for Federal workers and protection of Negroes and other minority groups against discrimination in hiring for Federal jobs, and a request that Congress pass the Murray-Patman full employment bill.

Firm's Plea Rejected

The Natl. Labor Relations Board this week rejected the request of Marshall, Meadows, Inc., Auburn, N. Y., that it need not recognize the CIO Shoe Workers, who won an NLRB election at the plant last January. The union filed charges that the company refused to bargain.

Pennsy Rules Out 'Iced' GI Cars

The Pennsylvania R. R., which poses as the friend of servicemen and veterans, has issued orders that troop trains shall not be air-conditioned except where the windows cannot be opened, Natl. Director A. B. Martin of the CIO Railroad Workers charged this week.

While the shop craft workers on the Pennsylvania R. R. are deciding this month in a Natl. Labor Relations Board election whether they want the Railroad Workers to represent them, the Pennsylvania R. R. and its company union have been posing as the guardian of the rights of servicemen and veterans.

The Railroad Workers quoted a Pennsylvania R. R. order which stated that pump and motor blower fuses should be removed from the air-conditioning apparatus of cars, except where the window guides have been changed so that it is impossible to open the windows.

The CIO union also stated that the railroad is trying to force shop craft employe-veterans to go to company union meetings before getting their jobs back.

UE Set to Organize Rest of Sylvia Plants

Fresh from a victory in a Natl. Labor Relations Board election at the ninth plant of the Sylvia Electric Products Co., the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers at a meeting in Buffalo, N. Y., this week set up a board to complete organization of 10,000 additional workers in 11 other plants of the concern.

Employes at the ninth plant, at Mill Hall, Pa., voted for UE 839 to 471.

Organizing, PAC Pushed in South

CIO regional directors, intl. representatives of CIO unions and officials of industrial union councils, at a conference at Atlanta, Ga., this week mapped a program for increased organizational work and for greater political activity.

Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice-president and director of organization, who presided, and Thomas Burns, assistant to PAC Chairman Hillman, announced the appointment of Paul Christopher, CIO regional director for Tennessee, as southern PAC representative and as national representative of the CIO in the South. Christopher will coordinate organizing and PAC work in nine states—Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi.

ENDORSE CIO PROGRAM

The conference endorsed the CIO program, including revision of the Little Steel formula, an annual wage, raising of minimum wages from 40 to 65 cents, and unemployment compensation up to $25 for 26 weeks, etc.

The confeernce mapped a four-point program:

1. To redouble CIO organizational work "through the coordinated and cooperative effort of all CIO directors and all representatives of national unions."

2. **To organize immediately effective PAC programs to elect Congressmen "more conscious of the needs of the people than the present Congress as a whole has apparently been" and to urge President Truman to reconvene Congress immediately to act on reconversion legislation.**

3. To demand that Congress and the Natl. War Labor Board end discrimination against southern workers. A resolution pointed out that while freight differentials discriminating against southern industry have been removed and while southern Congressmen get the same pay as those from the North, the WLB aided southern industrialists to maintain "low wage rates for southern workers doing the same kind of work as workers in the north."

4. To cooperate with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare "in its efforts to unite all progressive people for the purpose of achieving a prosperous, healthy, educated and democratic South." The CIO executive board endorsed the Southern Conference last November.

Pres. Clark Foreman and Margaret Fischer of the Southern Conference were among the speakers.

CIO Analyzes Ball, Chain Bill

The Ball-Burton-Hatch bill "is undoubtedly the most bald-faced and arrogant attack against labor ever launched in the history of this country," CIO General Counsel Lee Pressman and his assistant, Frank Donner, declare in a 43-page analysis of the proposed measure sent this week to regional directors, International unions and State and local IUCs. The analysis has a foreword by CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

Now

Let us all turn our eyes, our hands and our hearts to our next immediate task of preserving the peace and working for the prosperity of all

HILL DIESEL ENGINE CO.

LANSING. MICHIGAN

The Ball and Chain Bill

What would happen to labor if the Ball-Burton-Hatch Act were made law is told by CIO General Counsel Pressman and his Assistant in the following article, last of a series.

By LEE PRESSMAN AND FRANK DONNER

UNLIKE the report of the fact-finding commission, the statute does not even provide for a limitation of 60 to 90 days during which the union is frozen, but simply states that the time limit upon the making of an award shall be specified in the order creating the arbitration board.

It is provided that the board can fix a date in the future when the award is to become effective.

No period is fixed during which the award is to be operative except that the statute provides that it is to be no longer than two years from the effective date of the award.

In the event that the award is set aside in the courts, then either side may start all over again, bring the case to the board and go through the same tortured cycle once more.

Thus it is possible under this statute for a union to surrender for a period of years its right to strike or engage in any form of collective activity. A union may be tied hand and foot not merely for 90 days but for a number of years.

It is a violation of this statute to strike, picket or boycott an employer at any time in which he asks for a conference or at any time a controversy is running through the mazes of the mediation, conciliation and arbitration apparatus set up by the act.

Again it is made a violation of the act for **anyone** "whether or not a party to a labor relations controversy to interfere or to incite or to support any interference with a performance by any person of duties imposed upon him by Section 3 or in concert to attempt to prevent the effectuation" of the purposes of the act.

This means that if an individual contributed to a strike fund, if he walked on a picket line, even if he were not a member of the union, if he organized a consumers committee to resist a wage cut, he and every member of the consumers committee might be in violation of the law.

This section reintroduces into the law ideas of conspiracy which were condemned as undemocratic 80 years ago. This section is a stick of dynamite which would blast the unity of labor with other progressive groups in the community, which would denounce as illegal any attempt to organize community sentiment for support against arbitrary and unfair employer conduct.

To understand Nazi labor law one does not have to read German. Simply read Section 12(a)(2) of the Ball-Burton-Hatch act.

A final section of the proposed bill underlines the vindictiveness of the sponsors of this measure. This section authorizes the board in its discretion either to refuse to recognize or refuse to certify any union which fails to perform the duties imposed on it by the statute.

Under this section the board could make a permanent outlaw, a pariah, of any labor organization, even though it is the freely chosen representative of the employes.

Under this section if a union sought an election the employer could easily stymie the entire proceeding by the simple device of charging it with a violation of the statute so that instead of being required to bargain with a certified bargaining agent he could obtain a judgment from the board outlawing it forever as an illegal organization.

Women Are Still Unaware Of Value of Ballots

By FAYE STEPHENSON
President, CIO Auxiliaries

AUGUST 26 is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Nineteenth Amendment to our United States Constitution which gave women the vote. The passage of the Amendment by Congress and its ratification by 36 of our states—the last one being Tennessee—was the result of a campaign begun at the first Women's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848.

Although the fight to obtain women's suffrage was a militant one led by a small minority of courageous women, the movement never involved the majority of women—working class women. So that even after the Nineteenth Amendment was ratified, political life in this country was not appreciably influenced by the women's vote.

Women are so isolated in their own homes they don't have much chance to talk to other people and achieve an understanding of political issues. They listen to the radio and absorb the poison which Fulton Lewis, Jr., and Lowell Thomas and others give off. If they read newspapers, they stand a very slight chance of getting a true picture.

That's one reason auxiliaries are so important to the labor movement. They get these isolated women together to discuss what is going on in the world and to bring them labor's viewpoint on public affairs. They also offer these women an opportunity to do something to build a better world.

WOMEN IN CONGRESS

In the 1944 elections, women began to wake up. Under the prodding of the CIO's Political Action Committee, they came out to the polls in larger numbers than ever before, and showed their will to continue the progressive Roosevelt Administration. And yet in a country where women are at present 60% of the voters, and where we have a Congress of 435 Congressmen and 96 Senators, there are exactly NINE women sent to Washington to represent all of the people.

This discrimination against women in public life is merely a reflection of the discrimination practiced against women in all phases of American life—including our own unions. The war has helped to bring a different attitude about. Women proved in industry after industry that they could hold men's jobs. They have proved in the WACS and WAVES and SPARS that they make excellent members of the armed forces.

The women of the resistance movements have shown that they could fight as well as the men, too. They have won full political rights as an immediate result.

The 25th anniversary of our right to vote is a good time for American women to make a pledge—a pledge to every man and woman who has died and risked death to preserve our democracy—a pledge that would read something like this:

"I solemnly vow that I will study the issues that are before our country; that I will take an active part in urging the passage of laws which will contribute toward peace, jobs and security for our people; that I will register now and vote in 1946 for men who will fight in Congress for the things you have fought for on the battlefield."

Asks U.S. Control Of Atomic Bomb

Vice-Pres. Richard T. Frankensteen of the CIO United Auto Workers this week called for federal control of the atomic bomb and the processes that developed atomic energy.

"Here is something that is too big, too awesome for us to leave to chance or to monopoly," Frankenstein said. "Our government has a responsibility to use the process to advance industry and social progress.

"If the scientists are correct, the automobile industry, the coal and oil industries, our electrical industries are due for revolutionary changes. This process can create turmoil in our basic industries, or it can advance the standard of living of all of us."

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Buy War Bonds

L. J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED
BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS
UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED
BUTTONS AND TABS
FOR
UNION DUES MEMBERSHIP EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS ADVERTISING LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No Charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES
New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman New York, N. Y. 37 E. 14th St., Algonquin 4-3356
Detroit Representative: Herbert E. Lennig Detroit, Mich. 6432 Cass Ave., TRinity 1-4600
L. J. IMBER CO. 1725-41 W. North Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

44 Years of Know-how

in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.
20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

U.S. Job Aid A 'Must,' Is PAC Warning

THE CIO Political Action Committee opened a coast-to-coast campaign this week for Federal legislation to protect workers during the reconversion crisis.

Alarmed by the cancellation of billions of dollars in war contracts and predictions that eight to ten million war workers will be unemployed within the next few weeks, the committee voted at a conference of international union officials in N. Y. City to bring pressure on Congress for prompt passage of labor's reconversion program.

"In winning the last rounds of the war in the Pacific we must not lose the first rounds of the peace in Detroit, Pittsburgh, and San Francisco," said PAC Chairman Sidney Hillman, who presided at the conference.

"To our men and women in the armed forces, as well as to our great armies of men and women on the homefront who demonstrated their zeal in the production of tools of victory, we wish to make clear that we shall consider ourselves victorious only when we win the war and when we are assured of victory over poverty and the fear of depression."

Hillman warned that unless Congress acts promptly huge sections of the American people will suffer and America's powerful productive capacity will be frittered away. Most urgent job before Congress, he said, is expansion and liberalization of unemployment benefits.

Other urgent legislation mentioned by Hillman included the Murray-Patman full employment bill, the 65c hourly minimum wage, the Wagner-Murray-Dingell social security bill, a national housing program, additional veterans legislation and other measures designed to contribute toward a full production and full employment program.

Main points in the CIO reconversion program being urged upon the administration and Congress, Hillman said, include:

Higher basic wages.

No reduction in take-home pay to compensate for cutbacks and shorter workweeks.

Hold the price line. OPA must be retained to keep a ceiling on prices. Quality grading must be added to price control.

Retain and improve the U. S. Employment Service to help transfer workers to the right jobs.

Increase and improve unemployment compensation which should be raised to allow $25 weekly for a minimum of 26 weeks.

Planning and improvement of state and federal work projects.

A program of full production and full employment through the teamwork of government, management and labor.

On the Air With CIO

Rep. James P. Geelan of Conn., Allan S. Haywood, CIO director of organization and vice-president, and Albert Goss, National Grange master, will discuss Wages and Purchasing Power on the CIO America United Program at 1:15 p.m., EWT Aug. 26.

* * *

All sorts of high sounding intentions are set forth in the recently adopted new standards of practice of the Natl. Asso. of Broadcasters.

The new standards recommend that political broadcasts and those dealing with public questions "be confined to straightforward statements appealing to intelligence and reason."

Another states that "news should be presented with fairness and accuracy" and goes on to say that "the fundamental purpose of news dissemination in a democracy is to enable people to know what is happening and to understand the meaning of events so that they may form their own conclusions."

The code also recommends shorter commercials for daytime programs.

CIO Asks Place On Latin Council

Representation of U. S. and Latin American Labor Organizations on the Inter-American Economic and Social Council was urged today in a telegram sent by CIO Pres. Philip Murray to Nelson Rockefeller, Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Inter-American Affairs.

Murray pointed out that a CIO representative gave valuable assistance to the Inter-American Conference at Mexico City which authorized the establishment of the council and "in effect was largely responsible for the incorporation of the more important provisions of the labor program" of the conference.

"The assistance of organized labor is essential to the perfecting of economic cooperation on a world wide scale," Murray said. "It is not less essential in the establishment of Inter-American economic cooperation. Labor can perform its full share of the task only if it participates in the work of the council."

CIO Urges Full Employment Meets On Labor Day

CIO Pres. Philip Murray in a telegram to House sponsors of the Murray-Patman Full Employment Bill, this week urged them to call conferences in their Congressional Districts of representatives of local government, businessmen, employers, labor organizations and interested citizens to inform themselves as to what V-J Day means in terms of employment in their district.

At the same time President Murray asked Mayor La Guardia to urge each member of the Mayors Conference to proclaim Labor Day as Full Employment Day and hold discussions of the problem in public meetings on that day.

Bilbo Libels Servicemen; MMU Asks Impeachment

REITERATING its demand that Senator Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi be removed from the Senate, the CIO Natl. Maritime Union this week made public a letter he wrote to an American soldier which the union asserted was "the final word" warranting his speedy ouster.

The letter, written on July 23, was sent to Private Stanley S. Levine, who is with the Medical Detachment at the Brooke Convalescent Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Addressing him as "Dear Levine," the Mississippi Senator assailed the serviceman as a "Bowery inmate," "common kike," and "just a sorry, puny, insignificant uncultured, unrefined, dirty, pusillanimous, limicolous, communistic braying jackass."

Ferdinand C. Smith, secretary of the NMU, declared that "the Senate can no longer permit Senator Bilbo to disgrace it by such violent rantings. Bilbo's attack upon a man in the uniform of the U. S. is the final word which urgently demands his prompt impeachment."

Private Levine, a merchant seaman and member of NMU before entering the service, turned the letter over to the union.

The full text of Bilbo's letter follows:

"Your letter of July 19 has just been received and I confess to you that I took time to read the asinine contents of your letter. From your scribblings I get a strong suspicion that you are a 'Bowery inmate,' from the slum sections of New York City and that you are what is commonly called a very common 'kike.' Therefore, you do not deserve nor do you merit Senatorial attention.

"But you make such an ugly threat until I think I will just try your hand and call you what I think you are—just a sorry, puny, insignificant, uncultured, unrefined, dirty, pusillanimous, limicolous, communistic braying jackass. If this does not fit you or does not paint your true picture, then let me know and I will finish the job because I promise you I can do better word painting.

"I am sure if you want to give publicity to this letter the public generally will recognize your photograph.

"But really, I am sorry for you and I suggest that you submit to treatment of just even a second class psychiatrist."

How hard is it going to rain in 195—?

Nobody knows when a real rainy day will come along . . .

When the house starts to fall apart. And the mortgage seems tougher and tougher to meet . . .

And the kids get to be more and more expensive.

It's at times like those that *extra cash* comes in mighty handy.

You have a chance, now, to invest in something that will really help you on that rainy day . . . U.S. War Bonds.

Buy Series E War Bonds now, and hold onto them. In ten years, they'll net you 33⅓% more than you put into them.

America needs your dollars *now*.

You may need them more later on!

WAR BONDS... to have and to hold

NOVO ENGINE COMPANY

LANSING, MICHIGAN

This is an official U. S. Treasury advertisement—prepared under auspices of Treasury Department and War Advertising Council

Cracking the Quip

By ARTHUR WHITE

Now that the trials of War Criminals have begun in earnest, wails and lamentations will doubtlessly be heard from those who wish to save the "defenseless" Nazis and their appeasers, from the "ruthless victors" of the war. To such "humanitarians" we might reply in the words of the old Yugoslav peasant woman. Standing in her doorway, she noticed a Nazi soldier hurry down the street and knock down a little girl in his way. He stopped, picked up the child, wiped some mud from her face, and sent her on her way with a friendly tap. Catching the old woman's eye, he blushed crimson. She, with a nod of approval said: "Quite a nice thing you did for that child." He blushed even deeper, "For that kind deed," she went on, "I wish you the coolest spot in Hell!"

* * *

A bunch of kids were playing the modern version of "cops and robbers." Some pretended that they were part of the U. S. military attending the captured enemy. Two boys stood guard with toy rifles. Nearby, several "prisoners" were seated at an improvised table made of an orange crate, and were being fed a mess of jelly beans by their "captors." But a passerby noticed that one little feller sat with arms folded, a sullen look on his face.

"What's the matter with Jimmy," asked the adult, "doesn't he want to play?"

"No, he won't eat the jelly beans," explained one of the older kids. "He insists on ice cream."

"But why?" was the query. "Isn't he one of your prisoners, too?"

"Yeah," said the youngster, "but Jimmy is a Nazi general, and he wants to be coddled!"

* * *

CREAM OF WIT—Wm. A. White: Liberty is the one thing you can's have unless you give it to others. . . . Anon: It isn't enough to safeguard posterity; we must also provide a posterity to safeguard. . . . Old German proverb (which the Nazis apparently never paid any attention to): A great war leaves the country with three armies —an army of cripples, an army of mourners and an army of thieves.

* * *

One of the monarchist refugees who helped establish a "government-in-exile" on Park Avenue, made a face-saving appearance at a New York war bond rally, and was introduced to a leading labor official.

"How unpleasant it must be for you Americans," commented the monarchist snobbishly, "to be governed by people whom one would never thing of asking to dinner."

"No more unpleasant," was the laborite's retort, "than being governed by people who wouldn't ask you to dinner."

Copyright by ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, Inc.

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY TROUBLE SHOOTER

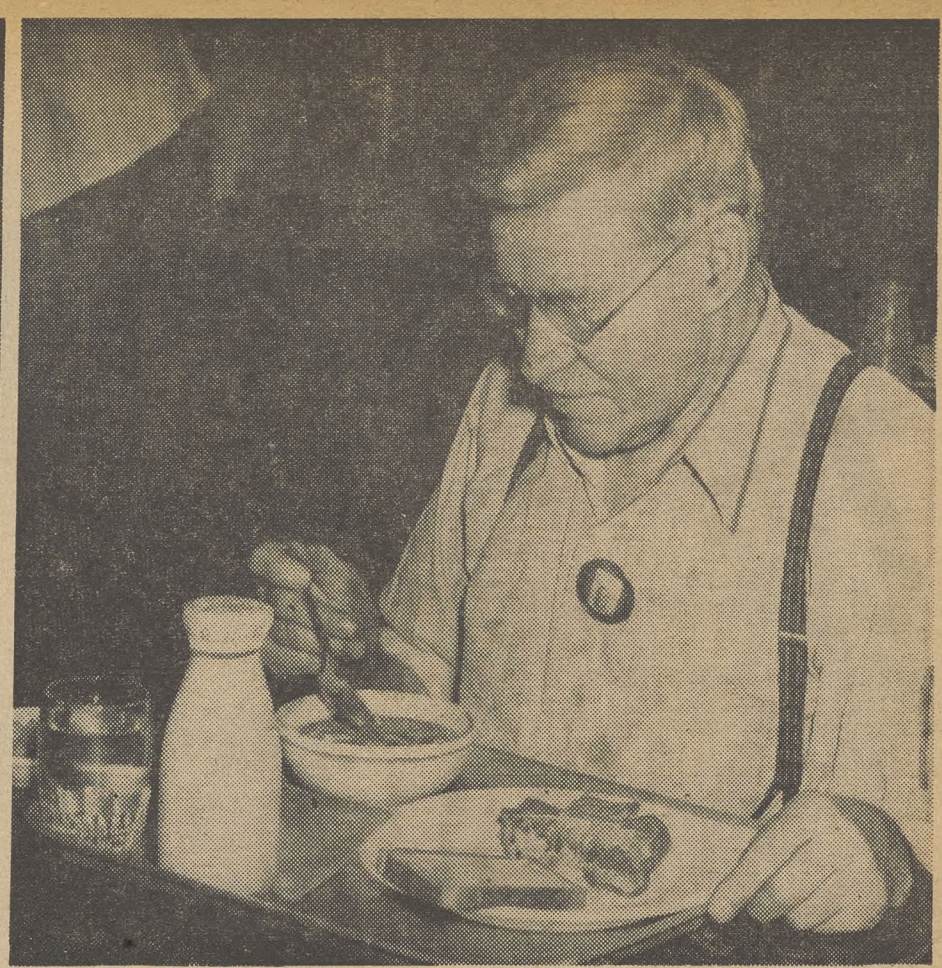
Art by Bert Keskin
Story by Cole Greene

COPYRIGHT PAYL. CO'NEWS 1945

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

Produced for the CIO News by Orbit Feature Service, Inc.

THE Story of Labor



1 Today 9,000,000 workers in every type of industry—shipyards, steel mills, aircraft factories, textile mills, tobacco plants, to name a few—are getting food on the job. Here Harry Greenfield, president of the CIO United Steelworkers, Local 1697 of the Diamond Chain Co. in Indianapolis, Ind., is eating in the plant cafeteria.

IN-PLANT FEEDING

2 Henry Griswold, the oldest employe at this plant, has been with the company for 52 years. Only since the war has in-plant feeding grown. Before the war, about 2,000,000 workers in manufacturing had meals served them. The War Food Administration's Industrial Feeding Division has encouraged the growth of factory lunchrooms and cafeterias. The government was concerned with seeing that menus were balanced to pack a punch.

3 One thousand persons take a "square meal" during lunchtime in this new Boeing cafeteria. They come in groups of 100 and step into line at 10-minute intervals. Each employe has 30 minutes in which to eat. The average meal costs only 30 cents.

4 The cook is preparing meat for stewing, a most popular item in plant cafeterias. In-plant feeding at its best assures the worker at least one balanced meal a day at reasonable cost. A recent survey by the War Food Administration showed that 100 of 101 companies, queried about post-war feeding, plan to continue the program into peacetime.

5 Going are the days of the old food wagon which makes the rounds of the textile mill serving cold drinks and sandwiches. Today textile mills are following the lead of other industries in installing cafeterias for their workers with at least 15 minutes for eating time.

The CIO NEWS

National Edition

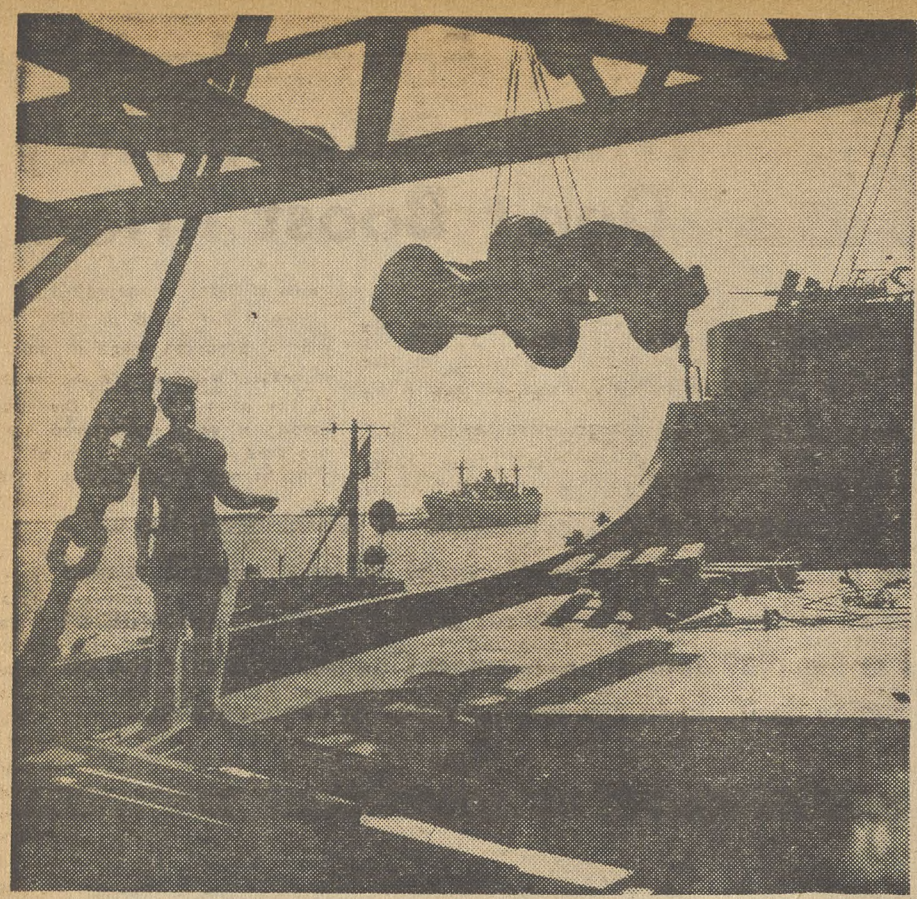
Weekly Publication
Of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 35 82 August 27, 1945

A PRAIRIE fire unemployment crisis this week swept across the U. S. from New York to California. Men and women thrown out of war work swarmed into U. S. Employment offices seeking jobs or unemployment compensation. In New York City long lines formed (below). Meanwhile, in Washington, the CIO urged passage of the Full Employment Bill (see pages 3, 4 and 5) as an aid in averting a jobless crisis that might become as bad as the 1929 depression — unless Congres acts at once on legislation designed to cushion the shock of reconversion.

MILLIONS SEEK JOBS



The CIO Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union is the strongest trade union organization in the Hawaiian Islands.

HAWAII—CIO!

By LEN DE CAUX

THE RISE of the CIO in the Hawaiian Islands is one of the most dramatic and significant success stories in recent labor history.

Political action combined with aggressive union organizing and emphasis on CIO's no-discrimination policy have brought higher wages and better conditions to tens of thousands of workers along with liberal social legislation and more democracy for all the multi-racial inhabitants of one of the most company-dominated territories in the world.

When the war started, there were only 2,000 CIO members on the Islands. But today, the CIO Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union alone has close to 17,000 dues-paying members, and its regional director, Jack W. Hall, estimates membership will shortly increase to about 25,000.

For the first time in history, the CIO has broken through the vicious anti-unionism of the Big Five companies that dominate the economic life of the Islands and has brought strong union organization to tens of thousands of sugar, pineapple and railroad workers.

Its success in this respect has just been signalized by a standard contract won by the ILWU, bringing sugar workers immedate wage increases of $5,000,000 a year with another $2 or $3 million in store once wage rates are standardized and reclassified under the agreement. It is estimated the average final increase per worker will be $300.

The way to union organization and better conditions was paved in last year's election campaign, when Big Five control of the Territorial Legislature was challenged by Labor's Political Action Committee, in which AFL unions cooperated with the CIO.

As a result of this campaign, 16 out of 21 PAC-endorsed candidates were elected to the House of Representatives, including two ILWU leaders, and six out of eight PAC-endorsed Senators were elected.

The extent of labor influence is indicated by the fact that the total membership of the House is 30, and of the Senate 15.

Labor speedily drew dividends from its political successes. A Little Wagner Act was passed, which unlike other similar state acts covers agricultural workers, the biggest single group on the Islands.

The minimum wage under the Territorial law, which had once been as low as 20 cents an hour, was upped to 40 cents and extended to children from 12 years up. Workmen's compensation was liberalized, the child labor law was strengthened, and unemployment compensation was increased from a maximum of $20 to $25 a week for 20 weeks.

Following the election also, the ILWU took advantage of the more democratic atmosphere on the Islands by launching a big organizing drive. This resulted in the union winning 97 per cent of the vote in 43 NLRB elections among some 18,000 industrial workers in the sugar, pineapple and railroad industries.

Seeing this handwriting on the wall, the companies have agreed to recognize the union without elections among some 10,000 agricultural workers, provided a crosscheck of union membership indicates a union majority.

A MAJOR FACTOR in CIO success in Hawaii is CIO's national leadership in combatting all forms of racial discrimination. It has placed the CIO out of reach of any effective competition from the AFL, which has only some eight or nine thousand members on the Islands.

Hawaii is the greatest melting pot of races and nationalities in the United States. Out of a total population of some 460,000, there are only 155,000 whites, most of them in business, professions, white-collar work and a few of the highly skilled trades.

The rest of the population includes 160,000 Japanese Americans, with an outstanding record of loyalty to the United States, 40,000 Hawaiians, 40,000 Filipinos, 26,000 Koreans, 27,000 Chinese, together with Portuguese and members of nearly every other race and nationality under the sun.

"There is more racial tolerance in the Hawaiian Islands than in any place I've seen," Lt.-Gen. Robt. Richardson, top army man in the Middle Pacific, told the writer.

However, "there has been the most intense economic discrimination, which the CIO has done much to break down," according to Hall, who is president of the CIO Council as well as regional director of the ILWU.

THE RISE OF the CIO in Hawaii since the war is comparable, on a smaller scale, to the early dramatic victories of the CIO on the U. S. mainland.

Company rule was, if anything, more complete and far-reaching here. Five companies—American Factors, Alexander & Baldwin, Castle & Cook, Theo. H. Davies and C. Brewer Co.—for decades dominated every phase of Hawaiian life.

These Big Five not only own the sugar and pineapple plantations, the chief industries of the Islands, but also control utilities, railroads, urban transportation, longshoring, hotels, department stores, insurance, banking and shipping to and from Hawaii.

Unions were, of course, anathema to the Big Five, and every attempt at union organization was met with violence, discharges, arrests, bribery of leaders, and every form of pressure from pliant tools in politics, police and business.

There were desperate and bloody strikes in the years immediately preceding the war, and as many as 50 people were shot up in one of them.

The first CIO union to gain a foothold in Hawaii was the CIO Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, which had to conduct extensive strikes before it won its first agreements in 1941, covering stevedores. The ILWU is now the dominant and much the largest union on the Islands and has conducted all the recent big organizing drives.

Other unions represented here include the Natl. Maritime Union, the Marine Cooks & Stewards, a rapidly growing local of the State, County & Municipal Workers, the American Communications Assn., and the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists & Technicians.

ALONG WITH its political and organizing successes, the CIO has not only won the devotion of the workers, unorganized as well as organized, but has also achieved an extraordinary degree of general community esteem.

Top-ranking Army officers like Generals Richardson and Morrison, and Colonels concerned with labor relations, all spoke in the highest terms of the CIO and its leaders. They credited the CIO with an unsullied record of keeping supplies moving for the troops and preventing strikes, with unfailing cooperation with the armed forces, and with stimulating the win-the-war spirit of the workesr.

WAGE RATES are roughly comparable to those in the U. S. mainland, but living costs are much higher. In fact, government employes are given a 25 per cent differential over the mainland on this account. Food costs are estimated by Hall to be 30 per cent higher than in San Francisco, and with a housing shortage rents are sky-high.

Complicating the many other difficulties overcome by the CIO in its successful organizing and political drives are the considerable distances by water that separate the five main Hawaiian Islands (it's 1,000 miles from one end of the Islands to the other). Hall has to travel by airplane to keep his contacts with union members in the various islands.

One-Way Ticket For CIO Goodwill

THE FIRST labor canteen in a "theater of operations" opened in Honolulu on August 19. Since Hawaii is the main transient center for U. S. armed forces in the Pacific, besides having huge permanent Army and Navy installations, the new canteen is expected to serve a larger number of servicemen and women than any other labor canteen in the world.

Hawaii's labor canteen was started on the initiative of local CIO and AFL unions, in response to a vigorous and growing demand for such a center from unionists in the armed forces passing through or stationed in Hawaii. These unionists had an almost universal complaint—that labor does not make enough effort to maintain contact with and supply information to servicemen to counteract the large amount of anti-labor propaganda.

But the local labor sponsors of the canteen point out that this is much more than a local project, since Hawaii is the main "funnel" for returning servicemen. They are therefore urging international unions and the national CIO and AFL to help finance the Labor Canteen on a scale far beyond the means of the comparatively small local labor movement.

The importance of the canteen as a gathering place for transient and resident service men and women, merchant seamen, veterans and mainland and local war workers is recognized by top-ranking military and civic officials who have given it active support.

Its sponsors and supporters include Lt. Gen. Robt. C. Richardson, Commanding General of the U. S. Middle Pacific Army Forces; Governor Ingram Stainback, Mayor Petrie of Honolulu, the Chamber of Commerce, Veterans of Foreign Wars, as well as local CIO and AFL leaders.

The program of the Labor Canteen will include discussion groups on current political, economic and social problems, lectures, movies, dances and excursions.

The large headquarters donated for the canteen, which is to be open daily and is available for at least six months after the war, is to include an information booth, reading room and library, writing room, music room, game room and photographic dark room.

Besides asking financial support from unions throughout the United States, the Canteen is asking for quantities of union papers, pamphlets and other educational material.

Contributions and literature should be addressed to the Labor Canteen, 830 Richards St., P. O. Box 356, Honolulu, T. H.

IT'S JOBS, NOT EXCUSES THE PEOPLE WANT

By C. W. FOWLER

SPEAKING slowly and emphatically to a crowded Senate committee session, Philip Murray this week brought a message from millions of American workers and veterans with one basic point—jobs.

"For all these people and their families the hourly burning question is whether they can expect soon to be gainfully re-employed—or for how long they do get a job," he said. "This doubt darkens their view of the whole world. They and their country need some immediate, concrete evidence that their elected representatives understand the needs of today as they understand them."

Murray was testifying for S 380, the jobs-for-all bill now before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. The audience of Senators, reporters and listeners-in filled the big room. Ordinarily, a few faithful folk attend Senate hearings. This time, the standing room only sign was out.

Murray told the Senators—and the newspapers—some of the questions that are beginning to worry the American people. For example, he said, the American people are beginning to ask:

"Why are the good things a part of war? Why can't we have them in peacetime as well? Our people have seen infant and child care, housing, maternity care of wives of servicemen, more ample supplies of good food, physical fitness activities, steady jobs at better wages, more complete utilization of the labor and skill of all Americans."

These questions, Murray said, get all the sharper when the workers look around and see the enormous industrial plant they built in four years lying idle while they are laid off. It makes them wonder, he went on, why this $15 billion plant—built at the taxpayers' expense — can't be bought or leased by private industry and operated for full production.

"The American labor movement has upheld private competitive enterprise," he said. "The members of the unions know this and support the idea. Our rank and file are expecting the industrialists to buy the plants and run them. They at least expect they will lease them.

"If the plants are not started up soon to make jobs and turn out goods, the average citizen is going to ask: well, why doesn't the government hire engineers and managers to operate these factories the way it was done during the war?"

Throughout Murray's testimony, there were no interruptions even from the Republican side of the committee table. Men like Sen. Austin (R. Vt.) who has been heckling other pro-job witnesses at will had nothing to ask Murray. Sen. Taft (R. O.), who has come out second best in previous encounters with Murray was absent. Sen. Tobey (R. N. H.) made a contribution when he matched a quotation from Scripture in Murray's testimony with two others to the same point. Even the reference to government operation of plants found the Senators speechless.

"The people's questions and agitations have to be answered to their satisfaction quite soon," Murray said. "Right now the passage of this full employment bill and the other legislation I have mentioned would be acceptable. The people would recognize that Congress was trying to help us all pass over this bridge to tomorrow."

The bill, Murray explained, does not create or set up jobs by itself. Its function is to provide the government and the country with a means of measuring the total need for jobs and the steps to take to see they are provided.

Even this simple proposition, he pointed out, has its opponents. "There are people in the nation who are afraid of this program of full employment and production," he said.

"Even in Congress, there are those who have village minds in a cosmopolitan society and manage to hold a penny so close to their eyes that they hide the whole blazing sun. The fact of these timid souls makes more imperative the energy and devotion of the rest of us in advancing this constructive and progressive program."

CIO to Testify At Jobless Pay Hearings

Following up his testimony for the jobs for all bill (S 380) of Aug. 22, President Murray is expected to appear at hearings on the emergency unemployment compensation bill in the Senate Finance committee this coming week.

Murray will argue for the bill, which provides up to $25 a week for 26 weeks, as an immediate "must" to help head off a critical drop in purchasing power and the economic crisis that is bound to result.

The bill will also have hearings in the House, at which CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey is scheduled to testify.

The CIO NEWS will carry full reports of both appearances for the bill.

Over-Formula Pay Hikes OK—If They Don't Boost Prices

AN executive order by Pres. Harry S. Truman this week made it possible for the Natl. War Labor Board to grant wage increases without regard to the Little Steel Formula or other controls providing the employer sought no price increases.

The executive order further provided that the WLB could approve "without regard to limitations contained in any other orders or directives, such increases as may be necessary to correct maladjustments or inequities which would interfere with the effective transition to a peacetime economy, provided, however, that in dispute cases this additional authority shall not be used to direct increases to be effective as of a date prior to the date of this order."

By inclusion of the final clause, the WLB is stopped from granting retroactive increases in dispute cases involving substandards of living or inequities.

Should the WLB or OPA feel that a proposed wage or salary increase "will require a change in the price ceiling of the commodity or services involved, such proposed increase, if approved . . . shall become effective only if also approved by the director of economic stabilization."

The Presidential directive said that the agencies concerned should "move as rapidly as possible without endangering the stability of the economy toward the removal of price, wage, production and other controls and toward the restoration of collective bargaining and the free market."

All of the steps, the order said, shall be made "under the guidance and direction of the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion."

Thus, Reconversion Director John W. Snyder and Economic Stabilizer William H. Davis are handed virtual control over the nation's economy during the transition period.

Urges Labor Dept. Changes

Pres. R. J. Thomas of the CIO United Auto Workers Union this week suggested the establishment by the U. S. Dept. of Labor of three new bureaus—Bureau of Labor Production, Bureau of Workers' Education and Bureau of Cooperatives and Consumer Interests.

In a letter to Sec. of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Thomas said of the bureaus:

Labor Production: "If full employment of peacetime goods is to be of the same degree of importance as war goods and munitions, there should be some agency in the federal government staffed by labor men whose job it will be to give of labor's knowledge of experience in maintaining full production. We need a Bureau of Labor Production, to which labor can come with plans, that will bring these plans to the attention of other government agencies, and Congress, and will be able to deal with specific situations."

Workers' Education: "One of the most valuable services performed by the Dept. of Agriculture for the nation's farmers is the education work conducted in connection with the Extension Service. Nowhere in the Federal Government is there any agency that attempts to do a comparable job with the nation's wage earners."

Cooperatives and Consumer Interests: "The Dept. of Agriculture each year spends tremendous sums helping to organize farmers' cooperatives, and service them in various ways. Industrial workers need aid and service in organizing both consumer and producer cooperatives. And the postwar problems of price and quality are of tremendous concern to industrial workers."

Report from Cleveland

'NOT HIT HARD' YET 65,000 LOSE JOBS

By GARLAND ASHCRAFT

CLEVELAND, a city of small plants and diversified industry, has not felt the impact of VJ-Day cancellations as have other industrial centers, BUT—

Within a week of VJ-Day the War Manpower Commission estimated that 51,750 workers had lost their jobs and the CIO put the figure at 65,000.

This out of an estimated 532,000 war contract workers as of VJ Day.

The Cleveland CIO Council estimates that within the next 60 days 80,000 to 100,000 workers will be displaced.

In terms of unemployment, the gradual return of approximately 130,000 demobilized veterans must be taken into account.

As a manufacturing center, Cleveland is essentially the maker of nuts and bolts and parts and pieces—a small industry town. It is a city of subcontractors.

Ten days after the shooting war ceased, cancelation hadn't affected the sub-contracts appreciably. The few big-time contractors were hit heavily and the Government Defense Plant Corporation establishments shut shop immediately.

The Industrial Division of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce is authority for the statement that not more than 19% of Cleveland industry will have a serious reconversion problem, as against a WPB estimate of 39% for industry as a whole in the nation.

Yet, the situation in Cleveland, one of the most "average" of the nation's larger cities, is perhaps fairly typical of the industry reconversion problem of the country, as a whole. Certainly it is not in a class with Detroit, where cancelations hit the big-time contractors in the auto industry like an atomic bomb, nor like Akron where the tire industry will move right along without serious dislocation.

Facts are hard to report in Cleveland. This is because industrial leadership has adopted a policy of playing down the seriousness of the unemployment situation just as it did in the Hoover depression when the Federal Government had to step in and find out how many were really unemployed.

Efforts of the CIO to face the situation realistically have been countered in the newspapers and by industrial organizations with the charge that the CIO is being sensationally pessimistic.

Neither the local office of the WMC nor any other Government agency will give a reporter an "on the record" estimate of current or future employment figures. As they say, they do not want to stick their necks out.

To illustrate this, the Cleveland C. of C. which conducts a year-round employment survey of 100 representative industries which is accepted as usually objective and accurate, gave "off the record" to a CIO representative an estimate of maximum unemployment during the reconversion period.

The Cleveland Union Leader asked the Chamber if it would be quoted as to that figure. The answer was that the Chamber would not, although the Leader was permitted to use the figure on its own responsibility. The paper estimated that 160,000 war workers would be "displaced" within six weeks.

One indication that the situation is not as rosy as the industrialists want it painted is that the U. S. Employment Service here is planning to hire 100 additional workers to handle the reconversion work load.

While there may be a tendency of labor leaders and labor newspapers to exaggerate reconversion unemployment, there is certainly a concerted effort of business and industry here to underestimate it.

It is the same hold-head-in-the-sand attitude which had us deep in the depression of the 30s before it was realized that there were millions of unemployed who wanted jobs.

PASS IT NOW!

Halt the Economic Pearl Harbor!

Reports are flying around Washington that Congress may put off coming back to work for another few weeks, on the ground that pending bills won't come up for action until some time in October.

Nothing could be more heartlessly and more cynically removed from the truth. The need for immediate and positive action by Congress on at least eight main issues has never been greater.

President Murray outlined them in his testimony this week on the full employment bill. Here they are:

1. The full employment bill, which sets up a "national budget" and provides machinery for jobs for all.

2. Emergency unemployment compensation of up to $25 a week for 26 weeks.

3. A 65c-an-hour minimum wage, through amendment to the present Wage-Hour Act.

4. An end to the two years' dawdling on the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill to improve social security and give us a real national health program.

5. A permanent FEPC to stop the spread of discrimination, and final repeal of the polltax by Senate action.

6. A new approach to the tax structure, based on taking the load off the low incomes and putting some of it on the upper brackets.

7. Quick preparation of a big program of public works and regional developments such as the Missouri Valley plan to make jobs and create wealth for all the people. Plans and blueprints for projects already worked out must be released now.

8. Amendment of veterans laws to give the returning GI a break and to help keep him out of the clutches of the loan shark and the real estate swindlers.

This is the outline of an immediate action program for Congress. Unless quick and positive action is forthcoming, the nation can expect a severe period of depression and economic crisis.

So far, little evidence of positive planning is seen in Washington, either in Congress or in the Administration. In his testimony on the jobs-for-all bill, Murray spoke stingingly of "some very important people" who have been asleep at "this second, economic Pearl Harbor" which hit the country with the mass layoffs before and after VJ Day.

Who are these people who've been asleep—or who've been deliberately turning the other way while millions of working men and women are out in the streets without jobs and without money?

They're the Congressmen and Senators, Republican and Democrat alike, who think there's no need to be alarmed, no need for Congress to do anything in a "rush."

They're the men of industry like Ira Mosher of the NAM who blandly issue statements saying that unemployment won't amount to much, and even if it does, a little taste of it won't hurt.

They're the newspaper editorial writers and the reporters who smugly repeat the GOP-NAM line of "reassurance," broadcasting optimistic reports which they know to be untrue with the aim of distracting the people's pressure on Congress and the Administration.

Finally, they're the forces—like those in the Automotive Council of Michigan—who want a depression and mass misery so they can have a try at smashing the labor movement and reducing the workers to the point where they were before the CIO was organized.

The means of waking these "very important" people to the needs of the country lie right at our hands.

The means of waking Congress lie in political action on Congress, to get it back to work, to get it to act quickly and positively on the minimum program outlined by Philip Murray.

Have you done your part of this job?

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

The following excerpts from President Murray's testimony on S 380, the jobs-for-all bill, take the place this week of Len De Caux's reguar column.

FOR ALL those (jobless) and their families the hourly burning question is whether they can expect soon to be gainfully re-employed—or for how long if they do get a job. This doubt darkens their view of the world ahead. They and the whole country need some immediate, concrete evidence that their elected representatives understand the needs of today as they understand them.

We want this Senate Bill 380 passed, but it is only a part of the legislation we know is necessary. There are some other bills pending before this Congress, which are long overdue.

The Kilgore-Forand Unemployment Compensation bill should be picked up at once and moved on to passage.

We must have the Pepper amendment to the Wage-Hour Act, so there will be an increased number of workers provided a minimum wage, and to increase that minimum wage from 40 to 65 cents an hour.

There has been two years of dawdling over the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill to improve old-age retirement pensions, establish health insurance and provide other Social Security advances. Hearings should begin at once.

We expect Congress to pass the permanent Fair Employment Practices Act to abolish discrimination from our midst. We have just finished a war to stamp out racial discrimation in Hitler Germany; shall we stand by and have it remain in our own country?

There must be further improvement in existing laws that provide help for demobilized veterans, especially for those permanently disabled in the service of democracy.

A whole new concept of tax legislation must be worked out, to provide relief for low income groups and to pull the idle wealth of the nation into healthy economic circulation.

We insist that the anti-Poll Tax measure is a non-partisan responsibility of both Senate and House, so that we may extend the franchise to every American.

The need is great to modernize America postwar. There must be prompt action on the great program of roads, schools, hospitals, housing. The money already authorized for highways should be available at once. The Missouri Valley Authority is imperative, because of the new wealth it will bring to our nation.

The control of atomic power must forever rest in the hands of the whole American people. No group of private monopolists can be allowed to seize and wield control over these forces of life and death.

All these things and this Full Employment Bill add up to continued prosperity, which is the basis and foundation of true peace—peace among Americans as well as among nations.

Failure to do these necessary things now will bring stronger questions from the people. I will tell you what one of those questions will be; they are already coming to my desk. Everybody knows about the 15 billions dollars worth of U.S.-owned plants and machinery. But workmen don't think of them as figures in an accountant's ledger; they think of them as hours of labor applied . . . units of goods turned out.

The American labor movement has upheld private competitive enterprise. The members of the unions know this and support the idea. Our rank and file are expecting the industrialists to buy the plants and run them. They at least expect they will lease them. If the plants are not soon started up to make jobs and turn out goods, the average citizen is going to ask: well, why doesn't the government hire engineers and managers to operate these factories the way it was done during the war?

Resolutions are being passed in Local Unions; individuals are inquiring: Why not? It's going to be impossible to answer that one with talk of "confidence" and similar chatter. Working people know you don't pay the landlord and groceryman with words—it takes cash. And if private enterprise fails to give workers jobs at good wages, turning out things we all need, the people will recognize the failure of private capitalism and vigorously call for government operation.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux..... Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 August 27, 1945 No. 35

Jobless Prairie Fire Sweeps U.S.

THE PRAIRIE fire unemployment crisis this week swept across the entire nation, striking with particular fury the East and West Coasts.

Unemployment also continued to mount in the heart of the country—in such cities as Detroit, St. Louis and Chicago—as was forecast in the July 20 issue of The CIO NEWS.

Two new developments underscored the gravity of the situation:

1. The U. S. Maritime Commission this week halted work on almost half a billion dollars worth of contracts, mostly for ships. This was in addition to one and a half billion dollar Navy ship contract cancelations already announced.

2. The War Manpower Commission announced that eight sections including the Detroit-Flint and the Los Angeles areas, would be "distressed" by October 15, meaning that 20 to 25 per cent of the workers would be jobless. The WMC said 89 other divisions would be labor surplus areas. Later WMC added 77 industrial areas where from five to 12 per cent of the workers would be hunting employment.

In addition to the Detroit-Flint and Los Angeles zones, the WMC listed as forthcoming "distressed areas": Portland, Me.; Buffalo-Niagara Falls, N. Y., areas; Wichita, Kan.; Portland, Ore.; Talladega, Ala., and Panama City, Fla.

Meanwhile in Chicago, war veterans joined thousand of CIO members as they chanted "We Want Work" in a demonstration in Chicago's Coliseum and Loop.

More than a week after the victory announcement, the Associated Press was saying that only "more than a million" were unemployed and was stressing the availability of low-paying jobs, even though the days after Japan's defeat some of the most conservative papers reported more than a million jobless. Additional news of discharges city by city were received this week as follows:

LOS ANGELES—75,000 jobless war workers; layoffs within a week or two expected to exceed 200,000, displacing more than 350 to 360 thousand war workers. Unless reconversion plans turn out better than is likely, the percentage drop in employment will be greater than in any other war production area.

State manpower authorities believe than not only Los Angeles but also San Diego will be harder hit than any other California area.

Mass firings occurred in aircraft, aircrafts parts, ship construction and related industries. Among the firings were: Douglas, 13,000; 12,000 at the vast new Long Beach factory: North American Inglewood plant, 3500 with the remaining 10,000 working only 40 hours instead of 48, their pay cut almost one-fourth; Consolidated's vultee at Downey, 550 of the 2800 workers laid off, with the balance working only 40 hours.

NEW YORK CITY—About 153,000 workers laid off in New York and Long Island, with most war plants completely shut down, and almost a third of a million to be idle by Sept. 15, according to the New York CIO Council.

One hundred thousand workers were fired in aircraft and airplane parts plants alone and the plants affected included Grumman, in Beth Page and Port Washington, L. I.; Republic in Farmingdale, and the Ranger plant.

Another 35,000 workers were idle in plants producing ammunition, radar and other electrical equipment for the Army and Navy. Fifteen thousand were out of work in uniform making shops, but most of these workers are expected to be on the job again within two months making civilian garments.

With between 40,000 and 50,000 expected to be looking for jobs momentarily in two Long Island counties, the Sperry Local of the CIO Electrical Radio & Machine Workers held a community meeting at Garden City, L. A., and advocated a program to increase employment and wages, and to curb price increases.

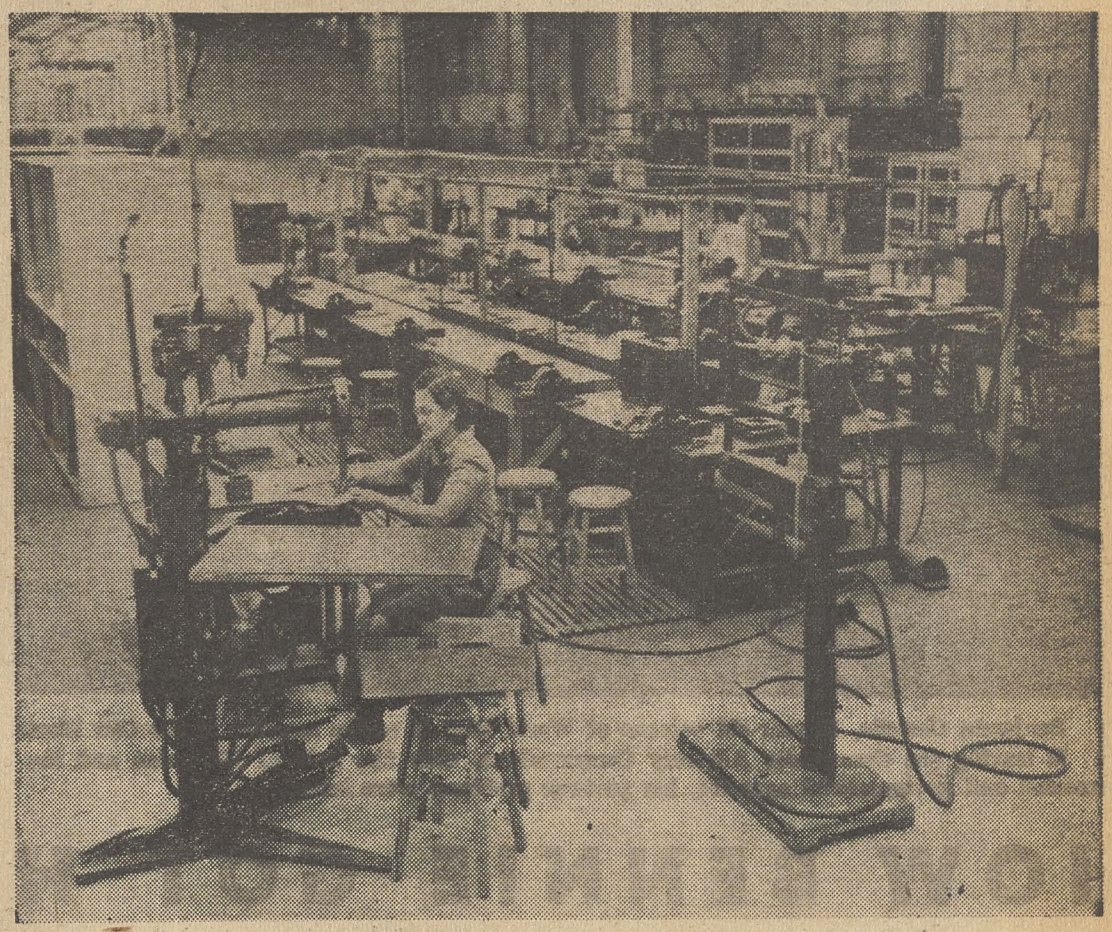
Kansas City—40,000 laid off, 5100 at the North American Aviation bombing plant which is under contract with the CIO Auto Workers. Lake City ordnance plant had already cut its employment from 24,000 to 7,000 when the victory news came, and 5,350 more were slated to go within the next month.

Baltimore—32,000 workers dismissed at war plants, and thousands more will be laid off in shipbuilding, airplane and other war industries within the next two months. At the Glenn L. Martin aircraft plant 15,000 were laid off, and 3,000 lost their jobs when the Eastern Aircraft plant shut down completely. Eight thousand more were given the pink slip at the Bethlehem Fairfield shipyards, and 3,000 were dismissed at the Maryland Drydock shipyards.

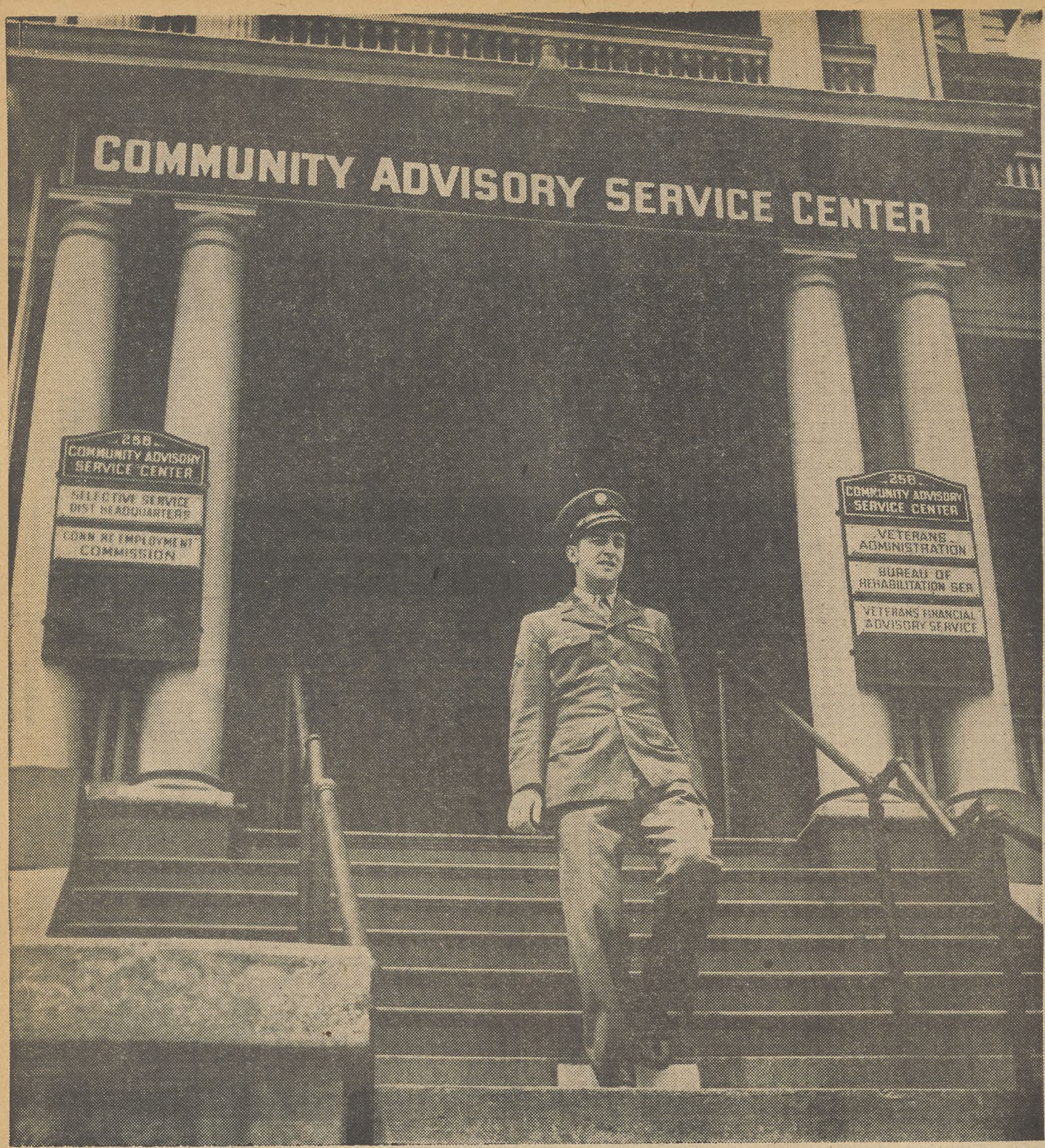
Phliadelphia—8,400 members of the CIO Electrical Radio and Machine Workers at four plants were jobless, in addition to other thousands thrown out of work by the termination of war contracts.

A UE group came to Washington from the Bendix Aviation Corp., government-built plant where 5,200 were thrown out of work after returning to the plant from the two-day victory holiday.

They asked that the government operate the plant if no private purchasers could be found.



JOB SEEKERS flooded U. S. Employment Service Offices like that in New York City (top) as plants like Douglas Aircraft in Long Beach, Calif., shut down or wiped out virtually whole departments leaving sometimes just one worker (center). Lack of reconversion planning to insure jobs brought protests (lower left) from thousands like Olga Chapell and Irene Munyer, who used to work at Buick in Melrose Park, Ill. The bitter irony of war that brings jobs and peace that brings unemployment is pointed up by discharged Milo C. Ritter, wheeling his tools past a job recruiting sign at Douglas Aircraft (lower right).



1 Benjamin Costello, 23-year-old veteran of World War II and a member of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, is leaving the Community Advisory Center where, with the help of his union and the advice of the service's trained personnel and governmental agencies, his postwar problems were solved.

2 Unable to resume his old job as a suffered at Saipan, Costello discus Sarkin, occupation adjustment adviser

5 Sarkin, Costello and Dr. Randall H discuss Costello's visit to a nearby will receive treatment for his injured ank

8 Typical of the spirit of cooperatio Auto Workers local consulting with center also was set up to help solve

HOW BENNIE GOT HIS JOB

STORY BY FRED ROSS

PICTURES BY REBECCA SNYDER

THIS is the story of a Bridgeport, Conn., veteran of World War II, Benjamin Costello. It is also the story of how he got a job upon his discharge from the service. More than that, it is the story of what unions and a community, realizing their responsibility toward veterans, did to solve the problem.

Before 23-year-old Benjamin Costello went to war, he was a packer at the Columbia Recording Co. and a shop steward of a CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers' local. With an Army Ordnance outfit at Saipan, he was working on a crane which was unloading crates when something hit him—he didn't know what—and he fell 40 feet, suffering a fractured right ankle and face injuries.

After he was in hospitals for a year, the Army decided that the war was over for Costello and discharged him. He faced a number of problems, but their solution was made simpler by the fact that Bridgeport had faced the problems created by the return of 30,000 veterans and the location of 48,000 war workers in the community.

Bridgeport's answer was the Community Advisory Service Center, a reconverted mansion in the town's center where, under one roof, was all the information Costello needed to ease his return to civilian life. There were also the representatives of Federal and State governmental agencies dealing with veterans' problems.

Costello's big problem was a job. He could not return to his old one, because his bad ankle would not allow him to stand for long periods. But he had to have a job, particularly since he had taken on a new responsibility while he was in the Army —a wife.

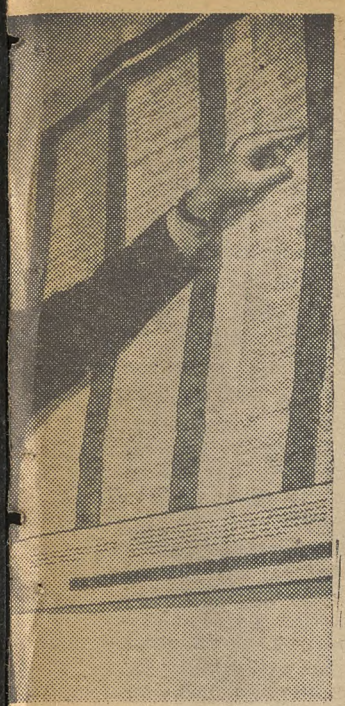
Even before he went into the Army, he felt that his job as a packer had no future. At the center, Costello was given an aptitude test which showed that he was suited for office work, and a talk with a trained occupational adviser convinced him that he should study under the GI Bill of Rights to prepare himself for such a job.

The library at the center also showed him where he could take the necessary courses. But he didn't have a job.

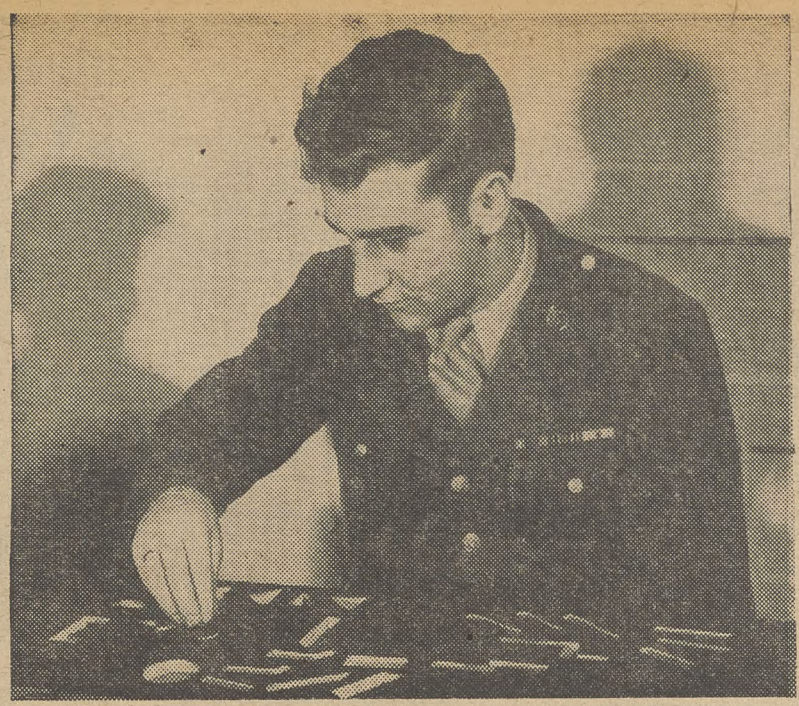
Here his union stepped into the picture. His union of course was represented in the service center organization on a coordinating committee and by Leo Dunn, who was a member of the service's central control committee. An AFL member, Dunn had been chosen by all of the participating unions to be their representative on the control committee.

There was a job as bill of lading clerk open at Columbia Recording, but a woman steward was next in line for it. Costello did not want to interfere with her progress, but she waived her rights to the job, and insisted that he take it.

Arrangements were also made at the center for treatment at a Veterans Hospital of Costello's ankle which still bothered him and for payment by the Veterans Administration of $34.50 monthly because of his partial disability.



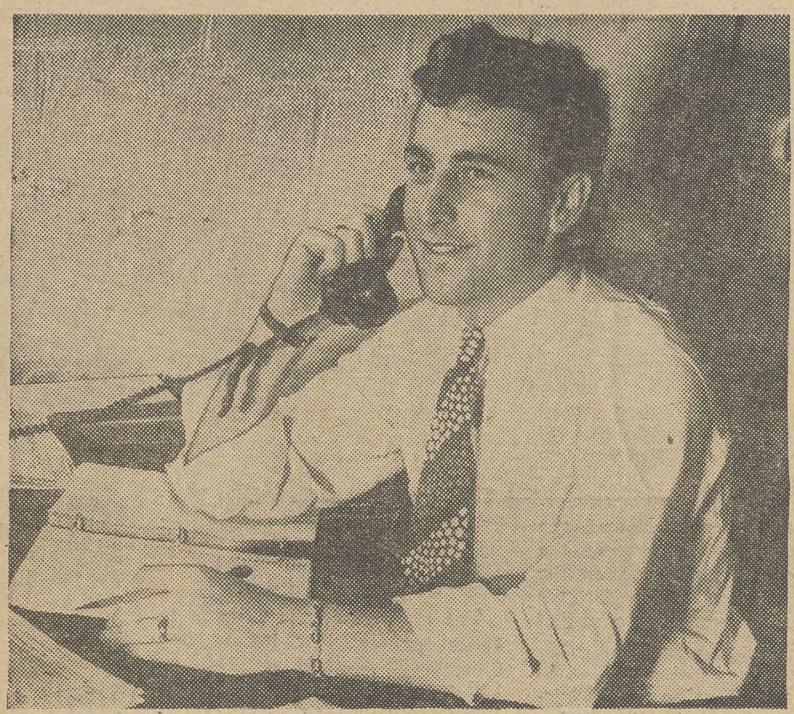
packer because of an injury
ses his problem with Meyer
at the center.



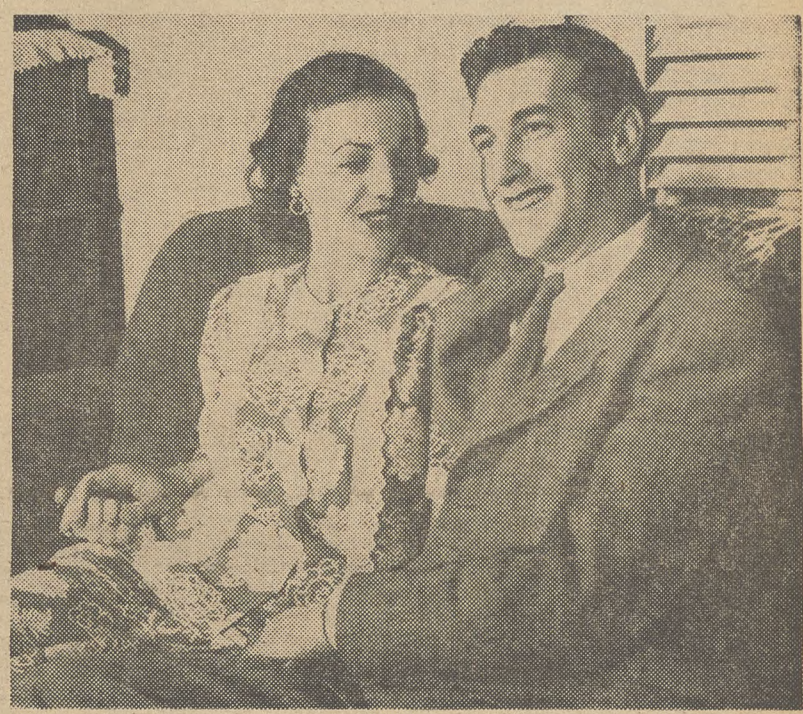
3 Costello takes an aptitude test which showed that he was fitted for office work. He was thus helped to decide what he should do now that his tour of duty with his country was ended.

4 With Mrs. Helen McHugh, Costello looks over the vocational school catalogs in the center library. He was planning to train to be an industrial traffic manager with GI Bill aid.

amrick, the center's director,
veterans hospital where he
le."



6 Costello is back at Columbia Recording, and is here at work on his new job as a bill of lading clerk. A woman union steward waived her right to the job so that Costello could have it.



7 The future of Mr. and Mrs. Costello is bright. They were married while he was home on furlough and still on crutches. They met while they both worked at the factory.

between unions and the center is this delegation from a CIO
personnel of the center over problems of mutual interest. The
problems of displaced war workers.

9 Leon Dunn, chairman of the labor coordinating committee of the center, with book in hands, leads other members of the committee in study of the GI Bill of Rights so that they will be prepared to advise ex-servicemen. The CIO as well as other unions are represented.

Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

G. Geo. DeNucci, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. Columbus, Ohio, reports: Thomas Mold Die Co., Wooster, Ohio, USA-CIO 10, against 8. Truscon Steel (screen division), Canton, Ohio, USA-CIO 49, against 6. Rep. Finas Reynolds was in charge under the direction of Dist. Dir. I. W. Abel.

USA Rep. J. T. Thompson, Montreal, Canada, advises that they have completed organizing of Cranes Ltd. in Montreal, involving approximately 700 employes.

CIO Reg. Dir. E. L. Sandefur, Carolinas, reports: Some 900 Firestone employes, Winston-Salem, N. C., selected CIO Rubber Workers as their collective bargaining agency. The campaign was conducted by URWA Rep. M. W. Lynch, assisted by the CIO Reg. Dir., and an active committee of workers.

Carey E. Haigler, CIO Reg. Dir., Birmingham, Ala., advises: Benjamin Kahn Mills, Attalla, Alabama, CIO Textile Workers 427, no union 129. State Dir. for the Textile Workers H. S. Williams and TWUA Reps. Jeanne Rantane and C. D. Boartfield handled the campaign. Reliance Mfg. Co., Montgomery, Ala., CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers 203, no union 28. ACWA Rep. Ed Witt is to be credited with this victory. F. S. Royster Fertilizer Co., Montgomery, Ala., CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers 23, no union 9. Rep. Harry Zebal was in charge.

W. A. Copeland, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Memphis, reports: John A. Denie's Sons, Memphis, CIO 27, against 0. CIO Rep. Henry B. White and the Memphis IUC Rep. Riley Williams are to be credited for this victory. Trenton Mills, Trenton, Tenn., CIO Textile Workers 123, against 68. TWUA Rep. Carolyn McDowell and Walter Ellis, with assistance of TWUA Rep. Grant Williams handled this.

Geo. Brown, Dir. Org. IWA-CIO, reports following election victories: L. D. Kellog Co., Alexandria La., CIO 61, no union 18. IWA Reps. Claude Welsh and John Hawkins were in charge. Rockwell Powers Co., Alexandria, La., CIO 10, no union 0. Thompson-Katz Co., Memphis, CIO 22, no union 2. IWA Reps. Hawkins and Snook were in charge. Ironwood Woodcrafters, Ironwood, Mich., employes voted for IWA-CIO.

CIO Field Rep. B. T. "Hank" Wolford, Huntington, W. Va., reports: Seven-Up Bottling Co., Huntington, resulted in CIO 7, against 1, in a cross-check.

CIO Reg. Dir. Frank Bender of Baltimore, announces: American Smelting and Refining Co., Baltimore, Md., CIO 451, Copper Employes Assn., 205. MMSW Rep. James Hill was in charge.

We had a welcome visit this week from two of our CIO people in Miami, Florida, where they are doing a splendid job; Brothers Charles N. Smolikoff who is president of the Florida State IUC and Brother H. W. Beck. Both are members of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers—Brother Smolikoff is the IUM&SWA Regional Director for Florida and Brother Beck is president of the local union in Miami. These men are doing good work.

At this writing the voting among the shop crafts on the Pennsylvania Railroad is taking place, with the CIO and a definitely company-controlled union as contestants. The company is rendering the company union every support possible and every effort is being made to violate decent procedure in elections. Under these great difficulties, the CIO is waging its campaign. Every man on the staff is on his job rendering every effort unstintingly. The election will not be completed until the end of September. Various divisions vote on different dates in a number of crafts. Some of our Internationals are lending assistance by way of manpower in this, also.

The Consolidated-Edison Company in New York is resorting to its regular foul tactics and have adopted the policy of attempting to abrogate the contract because the workers voted to go CIO. This is similar to the conduct those of the forces of democracy have had to defeat. The contract is a scrap of paper. The matter is now before the National War Labor Board. The IBEW-AFL is teaming up with the company in this vicious action both in New York and St. Louis, contrary to all trade union rules and principles. The fight goes on.

Many of our unions are now effected by hundreds of thousands of workers being laid off daily and yet Congress is on its vacation. The CIO is pressing for its program which is for full employment and decent unemployment insurance. What private enterprise cannot do, the Govt. must. Now more than ever we must concentrate on organizing campaigns; bringing the workers under the banner of the CIO. THERE MUST BE NO LET UP ON THIS.

Murray Supports FTA In Election Demands

Request of the CIO Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers for an industry-wide NLRB election among 60,000 northern California cannery workers this week won the support of the national and California CIO.

The election is being sought in some 70 canneries of the California Processors & Growers Assn. and in approximately 50 independent canneries. In a joint statement, Pres. James M. Thimmes and Sec. Mervyn Rathborne of the California CIO, announcing their and CIO Pres. Philip Murray's support of the FTA campaign, said:

"Further shortages of canned goods are threatened by the present chaotic condition in the cannery industry which has virtually deprived the workers of any effective industry-wide collective bargaining agency, thereby creating serious threats to uninterrupted production."

Navy Turns Western Union Boy

WHILE tens of thousands of displaced New Yorkers are hunting for new jobs the Western Union Telegraph Co., is using Navy personnel, free of charge, for delivery of telegrams in the Metropolitan area, the CIO American Communications Association charged this week in a telegram to Chairman Porter of the Federal Communications Commission.

The ACA, which represents all of the Western Union employes in the Metropolitan area, demanded that the commission investigate the handling of all telegraph traffic in New York for the period beginning August 14, when the company, in addition to being unable to handle normal business traffic, suddenly began to accept a huge volume of holiday greetings and race track messages.

The union also pointed out that the company is forcing the employes to omit lunches and normal short relief periods, and is enforcing a policy of heavy overtime which is seriously jeopardizing their health.

Glass Workers Win Union Security

The Natl. War Labor Board this week directed continuance of the present union shop arrangement between the Pittsburgh Plate Glass and the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass companies and the CIO Glass Workers during the present contract period with the addition of a provision for the voluntary, irrevocable checkoff of union dues.

The Board's decision settles, in addition to the union security issue, eleven issues in dispute between the 16,000 employes represented by the union, the Pittsburgh Co.'s plants at Creighton and Ford City, Pa.; Crystal City, Mo.; Mount Vernon, Ohio; Clarksburg, W. Va., and Henryetta, Okla.; and the Libbey-Owens-Ford plants at Toledo and Rossford, Ohio; Ottawa, Ill.; Charleston, W. Va., and Shreveport, La.

CIO Memorial To Roosevelt

A "living" memorial to Franklin Delano Roosevelt in the form of a completely equipped children's wing on the fifth floor of the new Georgetown hospital in Washington, D. C., is being donated by the CIO, President Murray announced last week.

Speaking of the donation, Murray said: "We can conceive of no better method of paying tribute to our late President than the best of medical care for little children. It is most fitting that this tribute to a great humanitarian will stand down through the years as a daily reminder to little children that the afflicted are often chosen by Divine Providence for mighty missions among their fellow men."

Deibler Named Head Of Newspaper Board

Frederick S. Deibler, vice chairman of the Daily Newspaper Printing and Publishing Commission of the Natl. War Labor Board since its establishment on March 1, 1943, has been named chairman to succeed Robert K. Burns, who resigned to return to the University of Chicago, it was announced today.

UPWA Asks 17c Hourly Increase

THE Intl. Executive Board of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers at a meeting in Chicago this week demanded 17½c per hour wage increase for all packinghouse workers, and outlined a program to defeat the Ball-Burton Hatch bill.

The board also decided to support CIO's program for full employment, protest President Truman's action in turning all USES offices back to the States, and to hold the next International Convention of the UPWA-CIO in Montreal, Canada, during June, 1946.

California CIO Asks Governor Call Parley

The California CIO Council and every affiliated union have issued a statement, addressed to President Truman and Gov. Earl Warren, demanding immediate attention to the settlement of urgent economic problems created by the abrupt ending of the war.

The statement asks Truman to reconvene Congress immediately and enact the Murray-Patman full employment bill, the Doughton-Kilgore bill to increase unemployment compensation, the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, the Pepper-Hatch bill for a 65c minimum wage and the Chavez-Norton bill establishing a permanent FEPC.

Overtime Ordered For 'V-J Work'

LABOR Secretary Schwellenbach ruled this week that employes of war contractors must be paid time and half rates if they worked the two-day holiday proclaimed by President Truman to mark the celebration of the victory over Japan.

The Presidential order by error included other employes, although it was meant to apply only to government workers.

Schwellenbach's order also said that the two days must be counted in computing the seventh day of work for overtime pay and also for the sixth day in plants where contracts require premium pay for the sixth day of work. The Government must reimburse war contractors who make these payments under this order.

For employes of war contractors who did not work, companies do not have to pay wages for the two days. However, they may pay such employes at straight time rates, and official quarters indicated that they will be reimbursed for such an outlay.

Concerning all other workers, President Truman said he hoped "straight time wages will be paid to all who did not actually work on those days."

WLB RULING

The Natl. War Labor Board this week declared that employers shall not be considered to have violated the wage stabilization laws if they pay their workers premium wages for time worked during the two-day victory celebration.

The board also ruled that employers may consider hours not worked in computing overtime pay, and that they may pay employes excused from work.

High Score for UAW

Workers scored a smashing victory at Griffin Wheel Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, this week. Ninety-five percent of the eligible employes voted for UAW-CIO.

Truman Urged to Keep GIs In Monkey Ward Stores

AGGRAVATED unrest among workers would result if the reported intended move of the Army to withdraw from 13 units of the Montgomery Ward & Co., occurs before the disputes that caused the seizures are resolved, Irving Abramson, CIO natl. director for the Montgomery Ward workers, this week telegraphed President Truman.

Abramson in an interview said that newspapers are filled with pious editorials on the need for labor leadership. In this case, he pointed out, there is need for intelligent leadership on the part of government.

The 13 seized units include two in Detroit and seven in Chicago. In none of the seized plants has the firm obeyed the order of the Natl. War Labor Board to give back pay to the workers, which was the cause of the seizure, Abramson said.

In addition, there are cases before the WLB involving 18 other units of the firm where the CIO Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employes have been recognized as the collective bargaining agent.

Montgomery Ward this week filed a $1,300,000 libel suit in federal court in Kansas City, Mo., against the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Employes, the Kansas City local of the union and more than a score of members and officers.

Edwin Chevlin, union spokesman, called the suit "another attempt by Sewell Avery to stifle the freedom of the press" and charged that the mail order company was "trying to keep the CIO from printing the truth."

Ward's suit complains that statements in union leaflets distributed during a drive to organize employes of its mail order plant and retail store in Kansas City damaged its goodwill and reputation.

All creeds, races and religions helped win the war against fascism. Together —now—we can win the security needed in peace. What the Congress of Industrial Organizations thinks about this is told in The CIO NEWS by Pres. Murray.

BY PHILIP MURRAY

THE policy of the CIO toward the question of discrimination is clear and unequivocal. In our constitution we declare that the object of the CIO is to organize workers "regardless of race, creed, color or nationality, and to unite them for common action into labor unions for their mutual aid and protection."

With this as a base, the CIO has consistently fought the evil of discrimination in the social and economic life of our nation. Within our own ranks, discrimination is rigorously excluded. No question is raised concerning the racial or national origin of a member of the CIO. All members are equally free to participate in the affairs of CIO unions, to run for office, to take a full part in the attainment of CIO objectives. One of our most active committees, the National CIO Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination, devotes considerable time to interpreting and enforcing our CIO policy.

The CIO believes—and acts on the belief—that all people should have equal opportunity to participate as citizens in the affairs of their country. We stand resolutely opposed to such political discriminations as the polltax and other barriers against full citizenship. We have fought—and still fight—against discrimination in employment. We believe, as did the founders of the republic, that all men are created free and equal, and that their rights cannot and must not be alienated.

We take this stand not only because we believe in justice for all our people, important as that belief is in our daily lives. We take it also for a very practical, bread and butter reason. Discrimination against one group or sector of our population—or against an individual, for that matter—threatens the security of all.

The trade unions have learned this lesson by bitter experience. The practice of divide and rule is as old as exploitation itself. It has been, since the dawn of recorded history, the most useful weapon in the arsenal of tyranny. Union men and women who have fought exploitation know how this device has been used to keep them divided and powerless, to set them fighting among themselves rather than uniting for their own betterment.

The great war against nazism and fascism in Europe, and against slavery in the Pacific and Asia, is the clearest illustration yet afforded of the evil ends served by discrimination. Hitler, Mussolini and every fascist, big and little, who aped them, used the weapon of discrimination to rise to power.

The tragic spectacle of Europe's past decade, the millions of innocent dead, the tortured children and the ravaged cities are clear proof that racial hate, based on discrimination, threatens the whole of civilization. Millions of the democratic world's best and most vigorous men have had to die to destroy this monster.

I do not mean to say that racial discrimination is solely responsible for wars such as that waged by the Nazis and the Japanese. Social and economic factors of poverty, greed, economic aggression underlie the desire for world conquest.

They also underlie the practice of discrimination. Appeals to prejudice and hate make most headway in an atmosphere of fierce and unequal competition for an inadequate number of jobs. Substandard living and the desperate necessity for survival drive men to emotions and acts they would not contemplate in more decent conditions.

This is why the CIO programs of jobs for all, regardless of racial or national origin, for decent pay, for the guaranteed annual wage and for security are a major contribution to combating discrimination.

The nation as a whole, as well as its working men and women, suffers when discrimination is permitted or condoned. Again, this fact has been clearly demonstrated in the course of the war against fascist aggression. The "miracles of production" that helped defeat Hitler and Japan could not be achieved while we permit the skill and strength of any racial or national minorities to be wasted or rejected.

The attainment of full production and jobs for all must equally enlist the skill and talent of all the American people, no matter what their origin or color. The war we fight against poverty, disease and insecurity requires our fullest mobilization just as the war against tyranny does.

For this reason, the CIO took the lead in the fight against discrimination as a war measure as well as a measure of simple justice. Our support of the Fair Employment Practice Committee was unwavering from the very start. The will of six million CIO men and women was felt in the recent Congressional campaign over the issue of the FEPC, is being felt now in the struggle to secure it as a permanent government agency.

For the future, the CIO pledges all its resources—and the strength and goodwill of six million working men and women—to the fight against the mean technique of discrimination. In making this fight, our members realize that the fight is not alone for justice, but in their social and economic interest and in the interest of all the nation.

Deny Care To Soldiers' Children

CHILD care centers providing facilities for thousands of children of working mothers will be closed Oct. 31 unless President Truman acts to continue the centers' existence. The fathers of many of these children are servicemen or disabled veterans.

Child care centers established under the Lanham Act of 1942 to free mothers for war work will be closed because of war-end cancellation of federal grants. The life of these centers can be extended by a Presidential order until legislation providing for peacetime child care centers is enacted.

These centers were set up in 2892 communities to take care of children of working mothers. By last June their enrollment had reached 107,719. Federal funds totalling $44,638,264 had been spent on them.

Wherever local funds are inadequate to maintain them the centers will be forced to close. And this will be in the majority of cases for non-Federal contributions have been less than 33 percent of the total expenditures.

New York and Washington were the only two states that contributed to the child care program. In other states Federal funds were added to by the community or by community organizations.

Now with peace it is said working mothers can be expected to return to being housewives. The fact is overlooked that husbands of many of these women are still in the service or are disabled from the services, and that many of these women are cutback victims, looking for new jobs, and must continue working.

Send Children Back To School, Is Plea

"Our sacrifices in the war will mean little for the future if our children are not trained to make the best possible use of our national resources and to participate intelligently in world affairs," Chief of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Dept. of Labor Katherine Lenroot stated recently in an article in the current "Woman's Home Companion."

Miss Lenroot asked the help of American women to cut down increasing child labor, and return the children to schools. At present, three million children between the ages of 14 and 18 are at work when they should be in school full time, the article says.

Organizing Auxiliary Needs Special Kind of Technique

By CARRIE CARROLL

Secretary-Treasurer, Los Angeles CIO Auxiliary Council

The Los Angeles Auxiliary Council found one key that opens the door to organizing new auxiliaries. Most union leaders in Los Angeles know the auxiliaries' work on price control, child care, fighting for good legislation, and the good will they build for CIO by their community activities.

We have appeared before union executive boards and membership meetings and found overwhelming support for organizing an auxiliary. However, auxiliaries failed to materialize.

Union officers and active members, badgered by a thousand and one demands on their time, just don't get around to doing any actual planning and follow-up work that is necessary to get an auxiliary going. We finally came to the conclusion that the Auxiliary Council would have to find an Auxiliary member to be responsible for getting new auxiliaries organized and stay with the newly organized auxiliary until officers are elected and the Auxiliary is on its way.

Here's how we did it recently in sunny Southern California:

Vera Warren, newly elected organizer, chose Local 9 of the CIO Shipbuilding Union as her first try. She and Leslie Taylor, executive secretary of the union, decided on a pot luck supper to which union members, their wives and sisters were invited.

All the officers supported the idea of getting an auxiliary going in their local. They set an example to the rest of the membership by bringing their wives to the supper meeting.

About a hundred union members and their wives came to the supper meeting. The men, who had a meeting after, were pleased with the hot meal right in their union hall. After the men left, the women got down to business. Eighteen signed application cards. Speakers outlined the valuable work auxiliaries could perform.

Twenty women came to the first meeting called by the new auxiliary which was publicized in the union paper. Officers were elected; a war activities committee and entertainment committee were set up; two delegates to the Auxiliary Council were elected; and an auxiliary representative to serve on the Union Executive Board.

When the meeting adjourned, the women said they looked forward to the next meeting when Regional Director Bill Smith will install officers, and the campaign to raise funds for the Children's Hospital and other activities will be launched.

On the Air With CIO

"Unity of world labor will be the greatest bulwark for peace and democracy," CIO Pres. Philip Murray told the nation over American Broadcasting Company stations last week.

Speaking on Drew Pearson's radio program, Murray said:

"We may confidently anticipate that world labor will make certain that Fascism and Nazism will never again threaten the peace of the world.

"We may be equally confident that the activities of the World Trade Union Congress will be directed toward the end that the material and human resources of the world will henceforth be utilized not for human exploitation —not for the repression of Colonial peoples—but for the rich enjoyment by the common people of all the blessings which a peaceful and prosperous world can bestow."

* * *

Speakers for PAC, Congress and the public will discuss "Congress Goes Back to Work" on CIO's America United program Sunday, Sept. 2, at 1:15 p.m. EWT. NBC stations.

* * *

CIO President Murray will talk on "What Labor Expects" on CBS stations at 10:45 p.m. EWT Saturday, Sept. 1.

* * *

Col. Evans F. Carlson, USMCR, who originated the Gung-Ho concept of all-out cooperation for victory, spoke on the question, "Should We or an International Authority Control Strategic Bases in the Pacific?" on America's Town Meeting over the American Broadcasting Station last week.

Col. Carlson, leader of the famed Carlson's Raiders, and Rep. George E. Outland (D. Cal.) argued that U. S. administration of the bases would betray the ideals of the Atlantic Charter. Sen. Warren Magnuson (D. Wash.) and Rep. Edouard Izac (D. Cal.) claimed that U. S. should keep the bases.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

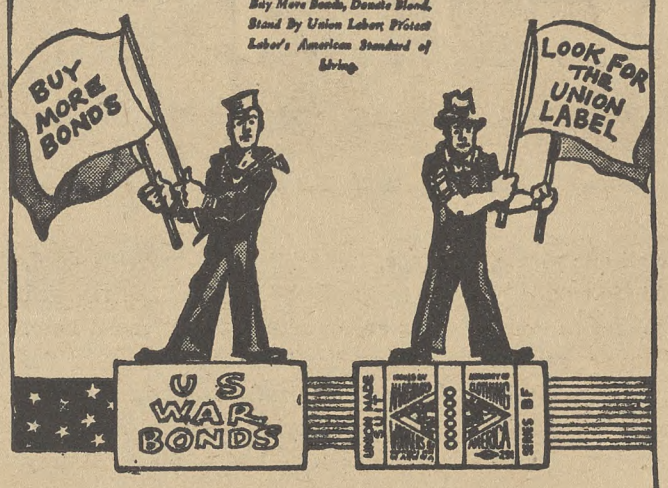
5c

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

Stand By!

Stand By the Men in Service
Buy More Bonds, Donate Blood,
Stand By Union Labor, Protect
Labor's American Standard of Living



When you buy Men's and Boys' Clothing, Shirts, Work Clothes, Neckties and Gloves, see that they bear the Amalgamated Union Label

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
15 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK N.Y.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Buy War Bonds

L. J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS

Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED
BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED
BUTTONS AND TABS

FOR
UNION DUES MEMBERSHIP EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS ADVERTISING LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No Charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES

New York Representative:
Herbert R. Lerman New York, N. Y.
37 E. 14th St., Algonquin 4-3356

Detroit Representative:
Herbert E. Lennig Detroit, Mich.
6432 Cass Ave., TRinity 1-4600

L. J. IMBER CO. 1725-41 W. North Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

44 Years of Know-how

in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.
20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

Cracking the Quip

By ARTHUR WHITE

VICTORY VIGNETTE . . . Montana's Sen. Murray recently told a conference called by the Independent Arts and Sciences Committee, that unless continuing full employment was assured in postwar U. S., it would mean the end of our economic system, plus a worldwide crisis, followed by another war.

"I can't agree with Murray's pessimistic outlook," blustered a head-in-sand senator, after reading the Montanan's remarks. "The United States will come out of this war the most powerful country in the world. We'll be able to lick any problem—and if need be, any nation!"

"Yes," countered another politico, "no doubt we'll be very powerful. But what Murray is trying to show is that if we don't have full employment there is a nation that can lick us—stagnation!"

* * *

Just before V-E Day, one of our invading armies reached a German university town. On a hill overlooking this town, stands an ancient castle. A GI giving the place the once-over, commented to a buddy: "You know, that castle has stood for years. They say that not a stone has been touched; nothing has been altered, nothing replaced."

The other soldier meditated. "Uh, huh. It must be owned by the same landlord I have back in Brooklyn."

* * *

Several days after the Aussies had driven inland on Borneo, they came in contact with a group of the island's natives. With the aid of an interpreter, the Australian commander spoke with an old cannibal chieftain, and their conversation went something like this:

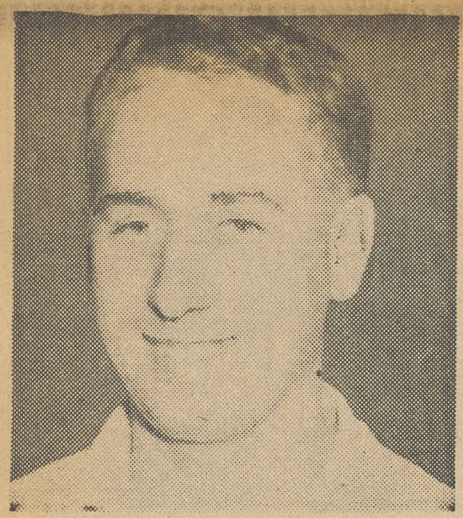
"Chief," said the C. O., "I would like to know if your tribe still makes a practice of eating the flesh of enemies captured during a war."

"Oh, no," the old chief assured him, "we haven't done that for a long while. We used to be the best bunch of cannibals in the world, but then the Japanese came along and drove us out of business."

* * *

CREAM OF WIT . . . Hendrick Ibsen: You should never wear your best trousers when you go out to fight for freedom and truth . . . De Chamfort: Society is composed of two classes—those who have more dinners than appetite, and those who have more appetite than dinners.

Copyright by ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, Inc.

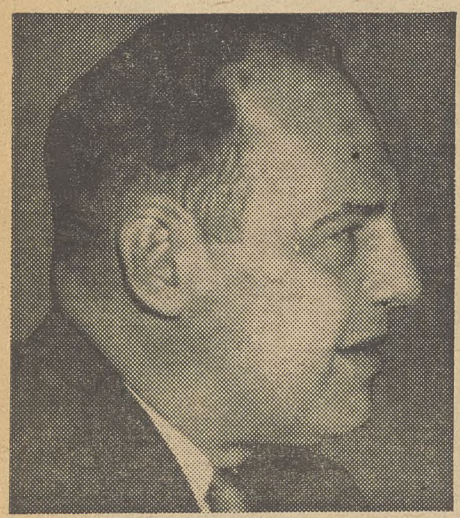


MIKE STOFKO, table operator. "I've got two girls and a boy. One time when work was slack we had sick expenses. I asked for more work. The foreman said I shouldn't have so many kids. It wouldn't happen with an annual wage."

ANN VETROSKY, machine shop inspector. "I'm for it. Last depression my father worked one day a month, for four years! We had no shoes and not enough to eat. For three years we couldn't pay the rent. It had us all in the dumps."

GEZA KOVACS, open hearth helper. "I've seen depressions, and people losing homes and cars and furniture. An annual wage would provide security—you could always be sure that you could meet installment payments, anyway."

THEODORE DENNIS, chipper: "Unless we have guaranteed jobs for all, to talk of unity is foolish. We will never have the cooperation of all groups unless we have the security that comes from full employment. I'm for an annual wage."



REV. A. A. WELSH: "An annual wage would contribute not only to security but the peace of mind of the people. It makes them more creative, less inclined to worry. All clergymen I've talked to have expressed similar views."

JUDGE HERBERT F. LAUB. "An hourly wage is meaningless unless it is for a definite period of time. An annual wage would help eliminate depressions after wars. I've seen what they've done to people and I don't like them."

WEIR JEPSON, bank president. "I'm against it—it's just a palliative. The foundation of our competitive capitalist economy is the family group. We need a family protective tax, a system which will restore true capitalism."

9 OUT OF 10 WANT ANNUAL WAGE

By FRED d'AVILA

ANN Vetrosky is 21 years old. She was a hungry member of a steel worker's family during the last depression. For four long years—from 1930 to 1934—her father had one day's work a month. For three years they couldn't pay rent. For four years they got groceries through "relief." The father, mother, five children and a grandmother didn't have enough to eat. "It got us in the dumps."

Ann lives—and used to work—in Bethlehem, Pa., a city of 62,000 people that boasts uniqueness in that it has the oldest girls' boarding school in the United States, and yet is common to many other cities in that it is a one-industry town. Steel is the industry. When it goes up, Bethlehem booms. When it drops, Bethlehem hits the cellar.

Ann is one of 10 Bethlehem residents asked by The CIO NEWS if they think Bethlehem people would be benefited by a guaranteed annual wage. Nine out of 10 said they favored it. They were: three Bethlehem workers and one (Ann) who had just been laid off, a priest, a minister, a judge, a movie owner and an editor of a daily newspaper. The tenth, who opposed it as a "palliative," was a banker.

The workers were very personal. They had felt the sharp clutch of depressions. They wanted security. The priest and minister and judge and editor, who all have "annual wages," were sympathetic—they looked on the matter from a human viewpoint. The movie owner was very practical—an annual wage meant steady business.

All of them remembered the last depression. They weren't too sure of the figures—and the best that were available were unofficial, and indicative of the casual attitude practically all government agencies displayed then toward the problem of full employment.

But a sample of what the 30's slump meant for Bethlehem was found in the Pennsylvania Industrial Directory, a publication that lists employment figures supplied by industry, county by county. Bethlehem lies in Lehigh and North Hampton Counties. Here are the employment figures the Directory listed for industries employing more than 100 workers:

1930	14,262
1934	8,819
1937	16,607
1941	21,725

The negative side of the picture, as estimated for the Bethlehem area, showed that 8 percent of the workers were unemployed in 1930, 31 percent in 1934, and 13 percent in 1940.

Bethlehem, up to just before VJ-Day, was booming. Its one big industry, Bethlehem Steel, employed about 30,000 workers.

Today it is expected that only 25 percent of that work force will be needed in the immediate future.

Most of the workers who have been, and will be, laid off are members of the CIO United Steelworkers of America. But the problem is bigger than them and the union—it is community and nationwide.

Bethlehem jobs have followed Bethlehem Steel. Here are employment figures of Steel and Bethlehem for four years, for industries with more than 100 workers:

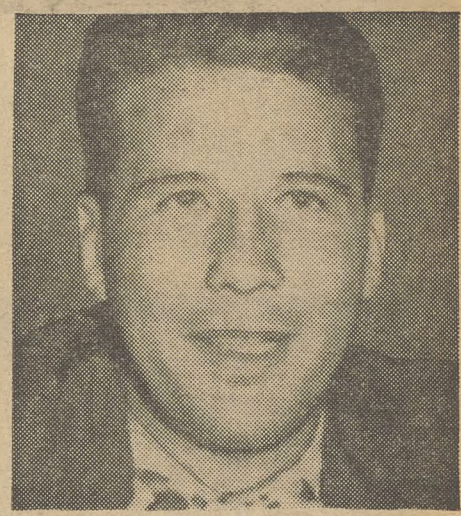
	Bethlehem City	Bethlehem Steel
1930	14,262	9,361
1934	8,819	4,723
1937	16,607	12,428
1941	21,725	17,159

It is easy to see what a guaranteed annual wage in Bethlehem Steel—with pay checks rolling in every week—would do to Bethlehem City's business.

As to the logic and praticallity of a guaranteed annual wage, the CIO Steelworkers in the words of Pres. Philip Murray, "are only asking what others already have."

"A company," Murray says, "pays for land and buildings by the year. It pays its dividends to stockholders by the year. It pays for much advertising space and insurance by the year. It pays its officers and plant managers by the year. It sets aside money each year to buy machines to replace the old. Why should it not plan to pay its wage earners by the year too?"

FATHER JOSEPH F. MAY: "I've seen the effect of periods of unemployment in terms of family and community strain. Sure, I'm for an annual wage. I'm using Philip Murray's speech on the subject at a labor school where I teach."



HAROLD HIRSCHBERG, theater owner. "I'd rather have people come to the movies once a week, 52 weeks a year, than twice a week for six months and stay away six months. How will the plan work? I'll leave that to experts."

DALE GRANLEY, editor: "I'm 100% for it on a human basis. I don't think anyone can quarrel with it on that score. We'd have to have some form of transitional aid to go from no security to 365-day-a-year security, though."

The CIO NEWS

National Edition

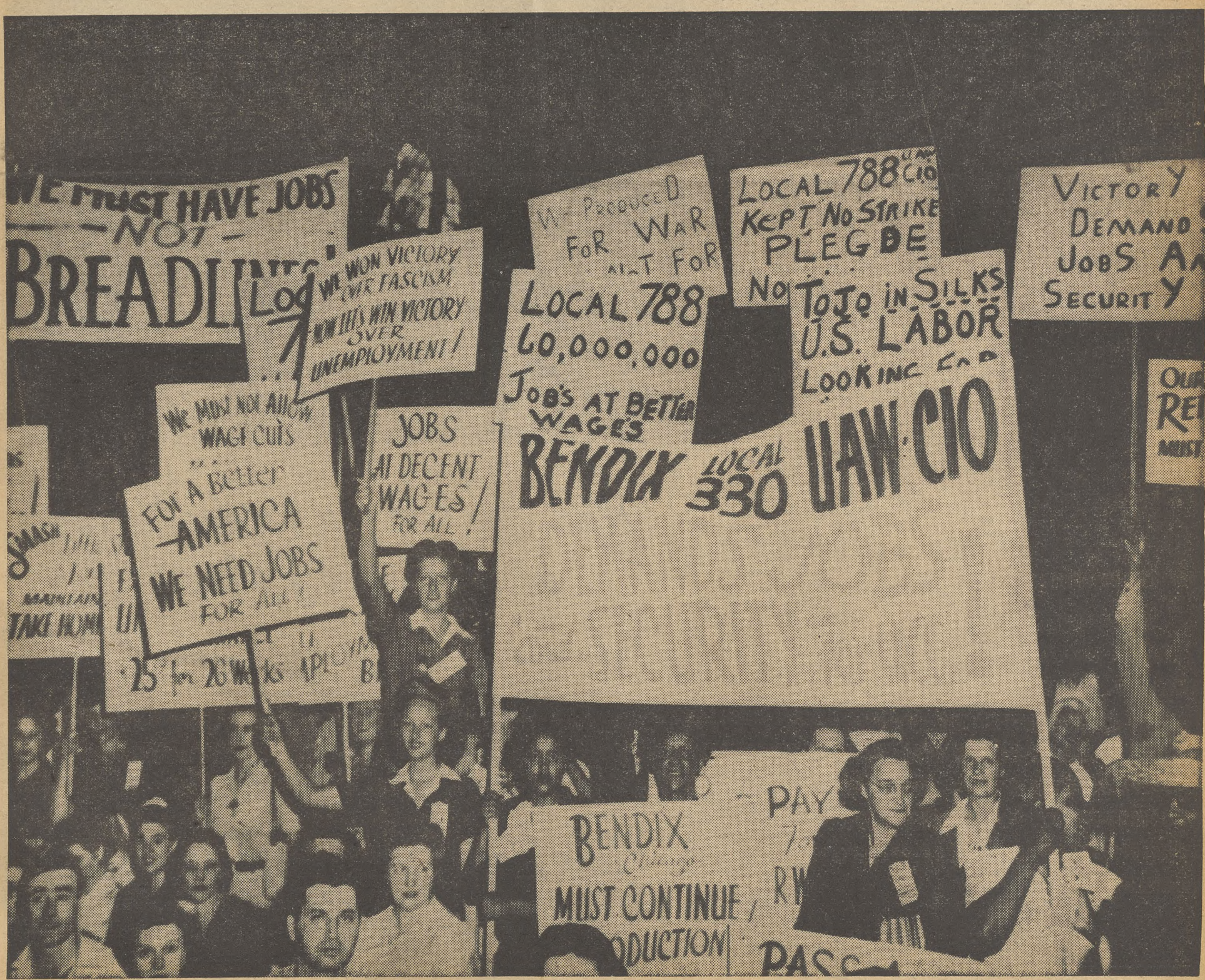
Weekly Publication
Of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 36 September 3, 1945

AN estimated four million workers were out of jobs this week as Congress piddled with legislation on full employment and jobless compensation. Meanwhile, CIO mass rallies in N. Y. City, Camden and Chicago—with others scheduled elsewhere—raised sharp demands for action now on cutback problems. Below, Chicago CIO workers assemble for a mile-long torchlight parade through the Loop that urged President Truman to use unexpended war appropriations for severance pay for war workers.

CIO FIGHTS CUTBACKS



HENRY A. WALLACE

Sixty Million Jobs Or Chaos—Wallace

By FRED d'AVILA

HENRY A. WALLACE has rung the bell with a stimulating and challenging book, "Sixty Million Jobs," which ought to earn the Secretary of Commerce a shower of both gardenias and garlic.

The garlic will come from those industrialists who hang on to the idea that long lines outside employment windows help keep wages down and help keep the country's economy on the up and up.

The gardenias will be handed out by citizens who believe—as does the former Vice-President—that human beings have a right to decent jobs at decent wages, and that providing those jobs is the surest means for maintaining our "free enterprise" system.

The answer to that problem, says Wallace, is national planning to stimulate private enterprise as well as direct pubilc help, if needed, to guarantee jobs for all who are willing and able to work—along the lines of the Murray-Patman Full Employment bill.

Wallace, in his call for full employment that would yield a $200 billion a year national income, lists two other important "musts" as companions to planning for full employment:

1. Elimination of social tension caused by racial and religious discrimination, with a recommendation that Congress enact a legal remedy making "such social crimes punishable."

2. Cooperation with other nations for the development of trade and the perpetuation of peace, with the flat statement that "irresponsible defeatist talk about the possibility of war with Russia . . . at a time when the blood of our boys shed on the fields of Europe has scarcely dried, is criminal."

Wallace's book, published in the same format as Wendell Willkie's best selling "One World," makes the point that the American system cannot afford another depression like that which shook the world during the 30's.

Wallace points out that failure to plan then cost the United States 88 million man-years of labor that never will be replaced, and a total of $350 billion in manpower and money needed to build 70,000 homes at $5,000 each which would three times over wipe out the rural and urban slums.

What will happen if we let the nation drift into another depression?

"As early as 1943," Wallace warns, "the Dept. of Commerce pointed out to us that, in 1946, we could produce the same amount of goods that we produced in 1940 and still have 19 million workers unemployed.

"If we do not prepare our plans now, with courage and wisdom, we shall eventually experience a loss not of 88 million man-years of labor but of 200 million man years of labor—a loss not of $350 billion in national production, but a loss of more than $500 billion."

Declaring that he has spent at least half his time since the last election studying the problem of providing for full employment, Wallace cites statistic after statistic to prove that the goal is possible and that as a matter of fact most people are distinctly in favor of the national planning needed to attain it.

He points out that in 1940 more than one-third of the nation's 37 million families had incomes of less than $1,000 a year. He urges the doubling of the standard of living of those whose incomes have been the lowest to gain thereby more security for all. He recommends a guaranteed annual wage.

He urges rank and file education to eliminate political ignorance and apathy on a local level as a precondition to successful development of national planning for full employment.

"Sixty Million Jobs". Paper edition published by Simon & Schuster (price $1.00), and cloth edition published jointly by Reynal & Hitchcock and Simon & Schuster (price $2.00). Respective addresses: R. & H., 8 W. 40th St.; S. & S., 1230 6th Ave., N. Y. C.

CIO Warns 'Super-Seniority' Court Rule is Anti-Veteran

CLINTON S. Golden, chairman of the CIO Veterans' Committee,, this week branded as "anti-veteran" the ruling of Judge Matthew J. Abruzzo in Brooklyn Federal Court that Abraham Fishgold, World War II veteran, is entitled to a job even though a non-veteran with greater seniority is displaced.

The decision upholds Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey's "super seniority" interpretation of the Selective Service Act. The case arose when the Sullivan Dry Dock and Repair Co., under contract with Local 13 of the CIO Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, laid off Fishgold for nine days in favor of a non-veteran with greater seniority. Fishgold sued for his pay during the lay-off period.

Golden said:

"Judge Abruzzio's decision in the Abraham Fishgold case is anti-veteran. In its attempt to place the veteran outside seniority protection for a period of a year, the veteran is exposed to employer discharge as soon as that year is up. It is in the second and succeeding years of the veteran's employment that he needs seniority most.

"The dicision is impractical for employers, since, if it stands, management will be required to remove from its payrolls all prewar employes—including World War I veterans—until all veterans of World War II are at work. Many of the employes so removed would be the only competent ones to do certain jobs essential to the operation of a plant.

"This decision can mean in many plants wholesale discharges of employes not veterans of World War II. This would tend to separate the veteran from the rest of the population and create artificial schisms. A national anti-veteran reaction could result.

"The decision is contrary to the union seniority and industrial relations practices well established through collective bargaining. It will be so unworkable that a better informed court unquestionably will reverse the decision."

Hit City Head's Ban On Labor Day March

The Alameda County (Calif.) CIO Council this week demanded removal of City Manager Charles R. Schwanenberg because of his refusal to allow a CIO parade here on Labor Day.

The council alleged Schwanenberg made the refusal because "sailors in the U. S. Navy are anti-labor and they would start a riot." Schwanenberg denied this, saying he refused a permit because he does not believe "it is advisable to hold public parades except of the military until the excitement of the ending of the war is over."

What else have you got for him... beside those big plans?

There's your son.

Proud of him? Sure you are . . . and you've got big plans for him, too.

But plans alone are not enough. A little cash is going to come in mighty handy to a young man starting his career in 1955.

Maybe those dollars you put aside now will give him a better start than you had. Maybe they'll help him get the extra training he'll need to be a doctor or a lawyer or an engineer. Surely they'll help him through the first tough time when he's "on his own."

He's your son . . . his future is yours. Back that future with series E War Bonds.

And 10 years from now his, "Thanks, Dad," will give you the biggest return you've ever had from any investment.

WAR BONDS... to have and to hold

NOVO ENGINE CO.

This is an official U. S. Treasury advertisement—prepared under auspices of Treasury Department and War Advertising Council

CIO BLASTS STALLING ON JOBLESS AID BILL

By C. W. FOWLER

CONGRESSIONAL dawdling on unemployment compensation was sharply hit by two CIO witnesses—R. J. Thomas and James B. Carey—in testimony before House and Senate Committees this week. The CIO goad was badly needed, since both House and Senate have been using the hot weather recess to forget about the workers and the veterans and their needs, though still ladling out the gravy to the employers.

Thomas spoke to the Senate Finance Committee, whose chairman, Sen. George (D., Ga.) is none too anxious to see the Kilgore bill pass, and Carey talked to Rep. Doughton's (D., N. C.) House Ways and Means Committee, where Doughton is distinctly hostile.

"All the reconversion thus far adopted has been designed to benefit business, apparently on the long discredited theory that if business make sufficient profits everything will be all right for everyone," Thomas told the Senators.

"So far Congress has taken no direct action to prevent the unemployment which now is upon us, or even to mitigate the effects of unemployment by acting to strengthen and supplement our inadequate state unemployment compensation laws."

Carey started his testimony with a quote from Lincoln—"Labor is prior to, and independent of, capital"—and then proceeded to show how Congress, particularly those members from Lincoln't old party has ignored this maxim.

"We were kicked in the teeth," he said. "We were told that workers have made so much money during the war that they won't need any decent unemployment compensation or migration allowances. Congress continued to pile up measures for the protection of capital."

Main concern in the Senate Finance Committee seemed to be the fear, shared by the Republicans with their round-faced, irritable little ally, Byrd (D., Va.) that war workers might balk at taking just any job the USES tried to force them into.

"That word 'suitable' is the one that bothers me," said Sen. Vandenberg (R., Mich.), "I wish we had a definition of what 'suitable' employment means. The way it is now, any worker can just refuse a job and still get his unemployment compensation."

What Vandenberg forgot to point out, of course, is the fact that skilled machinists are not going to be too eager to take jobs in canneries that pay 40 cents an hour. He and his Republican friends would like to see this reversed—as Sen. Hawkes (R., N. J.) admitted during the hearing.

In fact, Vandenberg, Hawkes, Taft, Milliken (R., Colo.) and Byrd would all like to see unemployment compensation used as a means of forced labor, coercing workers into low-paid jobs by cutting off compensation to those refusing to accept them. This policy is closely modeled on that of the late Labor Front in Nazi Germany, where withdrawal of social security was the main means of dragooning labor.

The same thought is on the minds of the GOP and the reactionary Democratic members of the House Ways and Means Committee. Doughton repeatedly talked about " all the jobs" open in North Carolina—jobs at woodcutting, tobacco chopping, and the like, where the job-holder does well if he gets the minimum of 40 cents an hour. He couldn't understand, he said, why these war workers don't come to his state where there's plenty of work. Privately, Doughton has called the war workers a lazy bunch of good-for-nothings — but that wasn't for the record.

Kilgore's bill is by far the best of the two. It covers Federal workers, agricultural workers, and merchant seamen. It includes travel allowances for war workers. It amends the GI Bill of Rights by increasing veterans unemployment benefits up to a maximum of $25 a week.

The way the hearings are going in both the House and the Senate, however, the Kilgore bill (S 1274) will need a great deal of backing from labor and other progressive forces before it becomes law. Labor hasn't been heard from enough, though layoffs are mounting by scores of thousands every day.

EDWARD BYKOWSKI

Was This in Vain? Tell It to Me Bilbo!

ONE person who is doing something about Mississippi Senator Bilbo's vicious attacks on minorities is Edward Bykowski, a veteran wounded in the Pacific.

Still limping from his wound, Bykowski last week picketed the Senate Office Building in protest against Bilbo's "Dear Dago" and "Dear Kike" letters until the veteran was ushered out of the Capitol area by Capitol police.

After being ordered out of the Capitol grounds, Bykowski went out to picket Bilbo's apartment.

Bykowski, a former Navy pharmacist's mate with the Purple Heart, is a tall, pleasant looking American of Polish descent. For more than an hour he picketed Bilbo's office with a large sign with a bleeding purple heart painted on it and saying, "Was this in vain? Tell it to me, Bilbo—I fought for democracy!"

He wants Bilbo to retract his "dago" and "kike" letters.

"Bilbo," Bykowski said, "claims Negroes, Jews, Italians, Poles, in fact, anyone but Bilbo is undesirable. He has abrogated everything that veterans have died for, suffered the agonies of hell for.

"People ask me why I'm doing this. I'll tell you why. When I was aboard the Vincennes working in the hospital, I knew what it meant for all of us to stick together—Negro, Jew and Catholic. I've had men die in my arms and I wasn't happy to see them go.

"A little Negro boy we called Sunshine kept on passing the ammunition with his right arm after the Japs blew off his left. That's a Negro for you.

"Then there was Danny Boy. He died in my arms, saying, 'Keep on fighting, boys.' His hand opened up. He had been clutching the six point Star of David. That's a Jew for you.

"When I saw the things that Bilbo was doing after the things I'd seen, I swore that I would do my best to fight him because I felt he was destroying the very things we had fought for.

"In the hospital, I kept thinking about Bilbo. I'm using my mustering out pay for this and it's worth every penny of it."

Bykowski, whose own nickname is "Bigski," received compound fractures in four places in his left leg in the sinking of the Vincennes. He was released from the Naval Hospital in July with a 60 percent disability.

A member of Bilbo's staff assured Bykowski that the Senator would see him when he returned from Mississippi.

On his return to Washington later in the week, Senator Bilbo stated that he was "too busy gathering facts on the anti-poll tax, anti-lynch and FEPC situations" to discuss matters with the picketing veteran.

Ask Bilbo Ouster

In protest against Senator Bilbo's insulting remarks against minorities, the Arkansas State CIO Council this week wrote to Pres. Truman, and the New England CIO Office & Professional Workers wrote to the Senate demanding Bilbo's impeachment.

Wreckers at Work on Jobs Bill

REPUBLICAN and employer policy in the fight to wreck the full employment bill (S 380) was pretty clearly revealed by Sen. R. A. Taft (R., Ohio), chief reactionary spokesman in Congress, and by Ira Mosher, president of the NAM, both of whom testified before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee this week.

They were preceded by Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace, who read a long statement in a dry monotone supporting the bill as the truly "conservative" way of preserving the American system.

Taft, looking unusually cold and fish-like in a new grey suit, attacked the bill on the ground that it meant spending Federal money. Mosher, a very quick and alert specimen of industrial go-getting, took the line that we of the NAM are for the bill in principle, but we don't think it will work.

Taft tipped his mitt—which incidentally clutches several million dollars worth of Ohio real estate—by saying that he would introduce several amendments and predicting that the bill "would be considerably modified" by the time it got to the Senate floor.

"If the backers of the bill are sincere," he said, using the old have you stopped beating your wife technique, "and they don't intend to relieve unemployment solely by Federal expenditure, then they ought to accept my amendments."

In other words, the test of the sincerity of the bill's backers, in Taft's view, is whether or not they will take his wrecking amendments without opposition. Obviously full employment will involve Federal spending when private enterprise can't do the job. That's what the bill is for—and Taft knows it.

Mosher's line is no more subtle than R. A. T.'s. His claim is that no agency, government or private, can plan anything in our economy. Even business, he admitted with a charming gesture, goes wrong on its predictions. Who can deny that government would do much worse?

The national budget feature of the bill, under which the President is directed to discover how much the government need intervene to produce full employment, would result in panic, Mosher proclaimed, because the President would be always either predicting "a boom or a bust."

If it was a boom, the market would go wild and the inevitable bust would follow. If it was a bust, gloom would deepen all over the country and industry's wheels would grind to a stop.

This nonsense was punctured by Sen. Glenn Taylor (D. Utah), who reminded Mosher that his pal Hoover had predicted booms daily during the 1928-32 crisis, and that the gloom just went on getting deeper every minute.

It's Bargain Or Bust, As WLB Fades

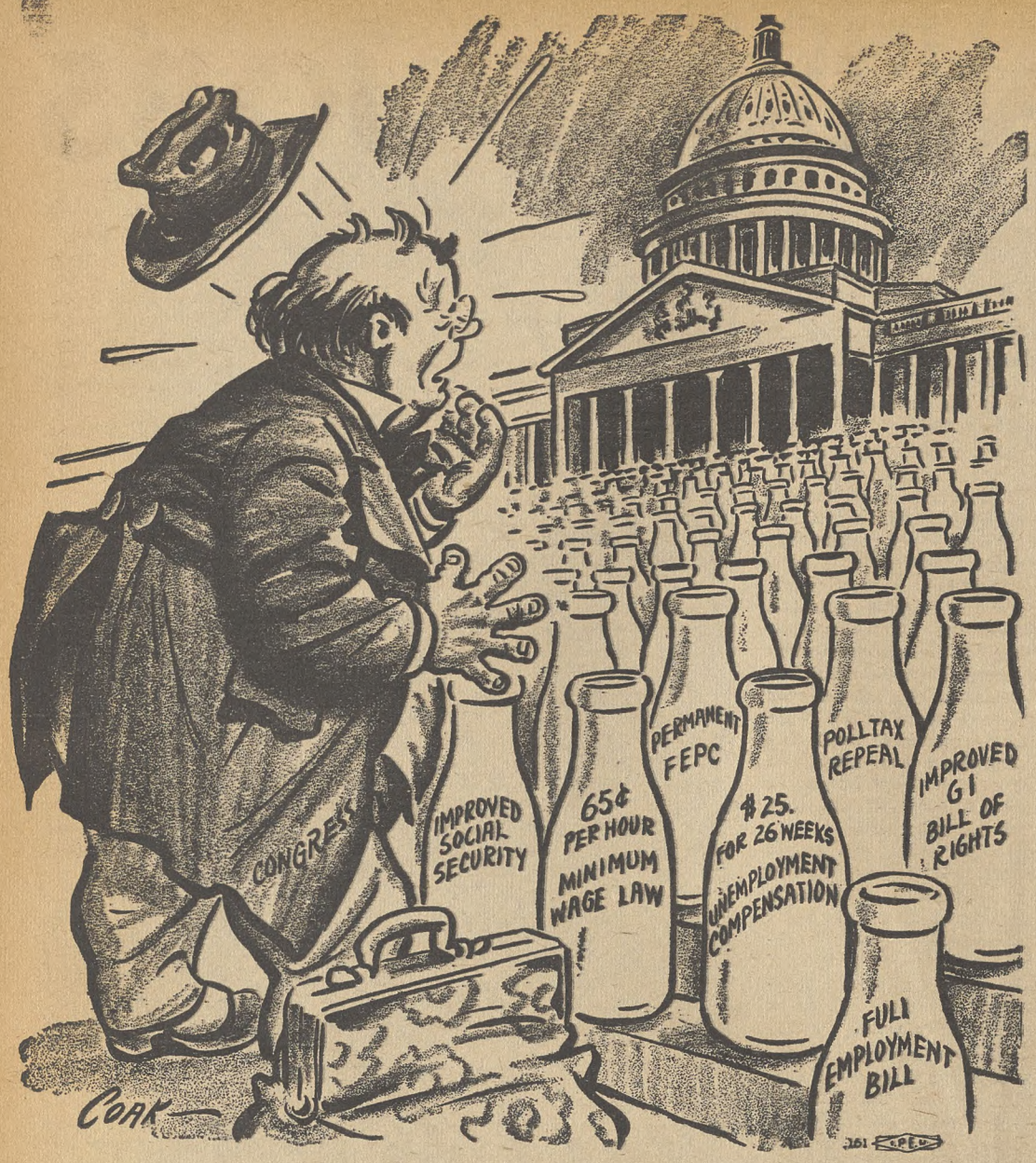
It's collective bargaining during the reconversion period that unions will have to depend on, rather than action by the Natl. War Labor Board.

This became evident in Washington this week when the WLB said that it would refer 3,000 pending cases back to the parties involved with the recommendation that they first try direct bargaining, or else submit them to voluntary arbitration or to a shortened WLB processing.

Minus the authority to impose sanctions on parties who refuse to obey WLB orders, the Board is condemned to a sterile existence in a period when its services could do much to ease the tension that is bound to arise with cutbacks and disputes over seniority and other contract provisions.

Under a new policy jointly announced by the WLB and the Dept. of Labor, parties to a dispute must both agree to accept any WLB decision as final and binding before the WLB will render a decision.

If the Labor Dept. certifies a case to the WLB in which there is no agreement to accept the WLB's decision, the Board "will work out a procedure adapted to settlement of that . . . dispute."



DON'T SIT ON YOUR HANDS!

Congress is coming back to work September 5, its summer vacation over and a long list of "must" legislation facing both House and Senate.

Full employment; unemployment compensation; social security changes; polltax repeal and permanent FEPC; better laws for veterans' aid; health; housing and the like are high on the people's agenda.

Despite the crying need for such legislation, despite appeals by President Truman, some forces in Congress are doing their utmost to delay and frustrate passage of the needed bills. These forces are on both sides of Congress; Republican and Democratic alike.

In the House, for example, Rep. Doughton (D., N. C.) uses his position as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee to throw cold water on his own inadequate unemployment compensation bill—which he introduced with the greatest reluctance and only after considerable pressure. Rep. Knutson, from the Republican side of the committee, fights against any form of aid to the unemployed or to the nation's purchasing power.

In the Senate, Sens. Byrd (D., Va.) and Taft (R., O.) vie with each other in attacking the Kilgore unemployment compensation bill, which the CIO is supporting. On the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, Sens. Taft and Austin (R., Vt.) sing a duet of opposition to the full employment bill.

Predictions are freely made that both the Kilgore bill and the full employment bill will be thoroughly emasculated before they are passed. These predictions are being made while the bills are still in committee, before Congress has formally reopened.

The answer to these predictions lies in the hands of the voters back home. If they let themselves be heard in Congress now and throughout the rest of the session, they can upset the predictions and make Congress work for security and prosperity.

NO DOUGH TO SQUANDER

One of the most overworked myths of the easy optimism crowd is the one about workers' savings. According to these boys—who see no need for "hasty" action on unemployment insurance or full employment—the war worker's pockets are simply bulging with money that he's dying to spend on the first car, radio, refrigerator, etc., he runs into.

This line is being peddled in the newspapers, over the radio, in the big circulation magazines, and before Congressional committees. It is used with particular effect before Congressional committees holding hearings on the Kilgore bill (S 1274) to give war workers up to $25 a week for 26 weeks unemployment benefits.

The myth is completely belied by the facts, as President Murray showed in his testimony of last week on the full employment bill. Citing a study of typical steel workers in Braddock, Pa., Murray showed that each family had a savings backlog of not more than $300.

This amount is not large. It is not burning a hole in the pockets of its possessors. It is not going to be used for an immediate down payment on a new car or a fancy radio at a fancy price. It's going to be held, as Murray explained, as "rainy-day" money. The war worker who has this $300 in savings (not all of them have that much) is going to hang on to it in case he has to use it for bread and shelter in lean days ahead.

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

Len De Caux writes this week again on his visit to the South Pacific.

THE OLD Art Young joke about the relative advantages of working in a nice, cool sewer is not so funny to hundreds of thousands of American who have been spending the last few years in some of the worst hell-holes of creation.

Now that the fighting has stopped, there is less of the fire and brimstone of hell in the islands of the Pacific. But otherwise, conditions continue sufficiently hellish to make a nice, cool sewer seem heavenly by comparison.

★ ★ ★

It's just 12 hours by plane from the comparative heaven of the Hawaiian Islands to one of the minor hell-spots like Kwajalein in the Marshall Islands.

Kwajalein is as hot, humid and bare as Hawaii is cool, breezy and shady green. In the fighting that wrested Kwajalein from the Japs, most of the vegetation was bombed off this small atoll, and army bulldozers have removed the rest. All that remains are one or two palm trees with half their leaves shot off.

There is no relief from the sweltering humid heat except army shacks and tents which seem only to concentrate and conserve it. After the first half hour in Kwajalein you feel like perishing from sweat-soaked suffocation.

The mildest and politest expression of the feelings of the men stationed here is found chalked on an airport bulletin board: "Welcome to Kwajalein Atoll. No Liquor At-oll—'one beer.' No Wimen At-oll. No Nuthin At-oll—'How True.' Kwajalein—We Hate The Place. You Too Can Be Rock-Happy. Spend A Week And Go Home as A Freak."

Some of the nearby atolls are still held by Japs, long isolated and left to eke out a miserable existence without supplies. Repeated bombings have destroyed their offensive power, but they still take occasional potshots at low-flying American planes.

★ ★ ★

Guam, too, has a few Japs left in its hills and caves, living off tropical fruits, and a nearby island is still Jap-occupied.

Originally American, taken by the Japs at the beginning of the war, but re-taken by American forces about a year ago, Guam is now headquarters of the U. S. fleet and a great naval base.

Guam is comparable to Kwajalein in climate, but is a large, well-wooded island, with hills and shade that furnish some relief from the humid heat.

When the marines fought their way onto Guam, the Seabees followed close behind and began the enormous work of construction that has transformed the island within a year into one of America's biggest and best-organized naval and military establishments.

With four-lane highways, busy as any in the United States, with its airports, harbor and big supply depots, and with new construction under way on every side, Guam has a working population (in uniform) as large as that of a big American industrial community.

★ ★ ★

Conditions here and in countless other Pacific islands bear witness to American organizing and engineering genius, to medical miracles in coping with disease and lack of sanitation, and above all to the enormous effort and skill of American labor, in and out of the armed forces. For this has been labor's war in every sense.

But with all the evidences of American civilization that our armed forces bring with them, most of the Pacific islands still remain hell-holes of heat and sweat and unnatural separation from women and home life.

The worker-fighters of this Pacific war are entitled to full compensation not only for risking life and limb, but also for sweating out some of the best years of their lives on these islands.

They will not take kindly to falling out of the frying pan into the sweatshop. In their longing for home, they have idealized conditions in the United Statees, and while they have envied homefront labor during the war, they will expect it to have kept these conditions up to snuff for their return.

Nor will they take kindly to bosses and politicians who undermine American living standards. To ideas of such people for "putting labor in its place" through union-busting, wage-cutting and a "fluid labor market," the returning GI's will have every reason to prefer CIO's program for full employment, higher wages and greater democracy.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, S. H. Dalrymple, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, Emil Rieve, Reid Robinson, Frank Rosenblum, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux.....Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 September 3, 1945 No. 36

4 MILLION LOSE JOBS

CIO Rallies Demand Work, Jobless Pay

BY FRED ROSS

THOROUGHLY aroused by unemployment close to the four million mark, the CIO is holding mass demonstrations throughout the country for jobs and is initiating action for more adequate unemployment compensation on a national and state basis.

One of the first mass rallies was held this week in New York City, where 60,000 workers called together by the Greater New York CIO Council demanded that Congress—when it reconvenes Sept. 5—immediately pass the full employment and the 65-cent minimum wage bills and provide for unemployment benefits of $25 a week for 26 weeks.

The 60,000 also demanded that Governor Dewey immediately call a special session of the New York legislature to supplement any Federal action and aid the State's hundreds of thousands of jobless—200,000 in New York City alone.

The keynote of the speakers—NMU Pres. Joseph Curran, Pres. Joseph Green of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers, Pres. Michael J. Quill of the CIO Transport Workers Union, among others—was that labor was in a fighting mood and was going to back up its demands for full employment.

VETS JOIN RALLY

The responsive crowd included not only displaced war workers but also veterans, 300 of them marching with the other workers. One of the demands of the meeting was that soldiers be paid extra war bonuses.

The day before, 30,000 Negro and white war workers in Camden, N. J., marched to City Hall Plaza there in a job demonstration which the AFL and the Railroad Brotherhoods joined the CIO in sponsoring. President Green of the Shipbuilding workers also spoke at that rally as well as Chairman Carl Holderman of the N. J. PAC and Pres. Frank Hartman of the Camden AFL Central Trades and Labor Councils.

Direct action fruits of the two meetings were plans to send delegations of workers to Washington to demand speed on reconversion legislation—the Greater New York City CIO Council to send 500 on Sept. 7 and the Camden meeting delegating a committee of 200 to see Congress Sept. 5, the first day it meets.

LABOR DAY MEETINGS

CIO Pres. Philip Murray was given an early answer to his request to make Labor Day Full Employment Day. Incomplete reports show that job rallies will be held on Labor Day from points as distant as Detroit—including a parade down Woodward Ave., to Cadillac Square—and Winston-Salem, N. C., where a third of the war workers have been laid off.

At Minneapolis 600 CIO stewards and committeemen are arranging a rally for Sept. 6. Plans are "in the works" elsewhere throughout the country to tell Congress it must not stage a sit-down strike on reconversion legislation.

Meanwhile, estimates placed the number of laid-off workers as at least three and a half million within 10 days after the Japanese surrender.

JOB LOSS ESTIMATES

On the basis of reports from 73 labor markets, the War Manpower Commission estimated the number of unemployed at two million, which does not include a million and a half persons who were unemployed when the victory news arrived, persons in service establishments who lost their jobs when the war workers lost theirs, and men being discharged daily from the armed services.

The survey shows that Detroit, New York City, Chicago and Los Angeles—as already reported in The CIO NEWS—and Newark are the hardest hit cities. The survey covered every area with a population of over 75,000 and included:

Bridgeport: 15,400 laid off; **Hartford,** 20,000; **New Haven,** 7,000.

Buffalo, N. Y.: 38,000 laid off in munition contract cancellations.

Baltimore: Approximately 32,000 laid off in aircraft and shipbuilding, as reported in The CIO NEWS August 27.

Cincinnati: Sharp cutbacks resulting in release of 37,000 in aircraft, electrical machinery and ordnance industries.

Indianapolis: About 15,000 laid off since the defeat of Japan.

Milwaukee: About 29,000 laid off, primarily in aircraft, machinery and ordnance.

Atlanta: Between Aug. 15-25 lay-offs in munitions of 13,500.

St. Paul, Minn.: Since the end of the war about 22,000 idle, mostly in aircraft, ordnance and machinery firms.

New Orleans: Between Aug. 15-25 about 8,900 were laid off in aircraft and shipbuilding.

Denver: About 11,000 layoffs, mostly in ordnance.

Portland, Me.: Lay-offs totaled 15,800 in 10-day period, mostly in shipbuilding.

Seattle, Brementon: From Aug. 15 to 25 9,700 laid off.

Additional figures reported to The CIO NEWS showed that Florida was hard hit, with Panama City becoming a ghost town, after lay-off of 20,000, and 5,000 out of work in Jacksonville and 7,000 at the Miami Air Depot. The Greater New York City Council estimated that unemployment among Federal workers alone in the New York-New Jersey area would mount to 150,000 within 18 months.

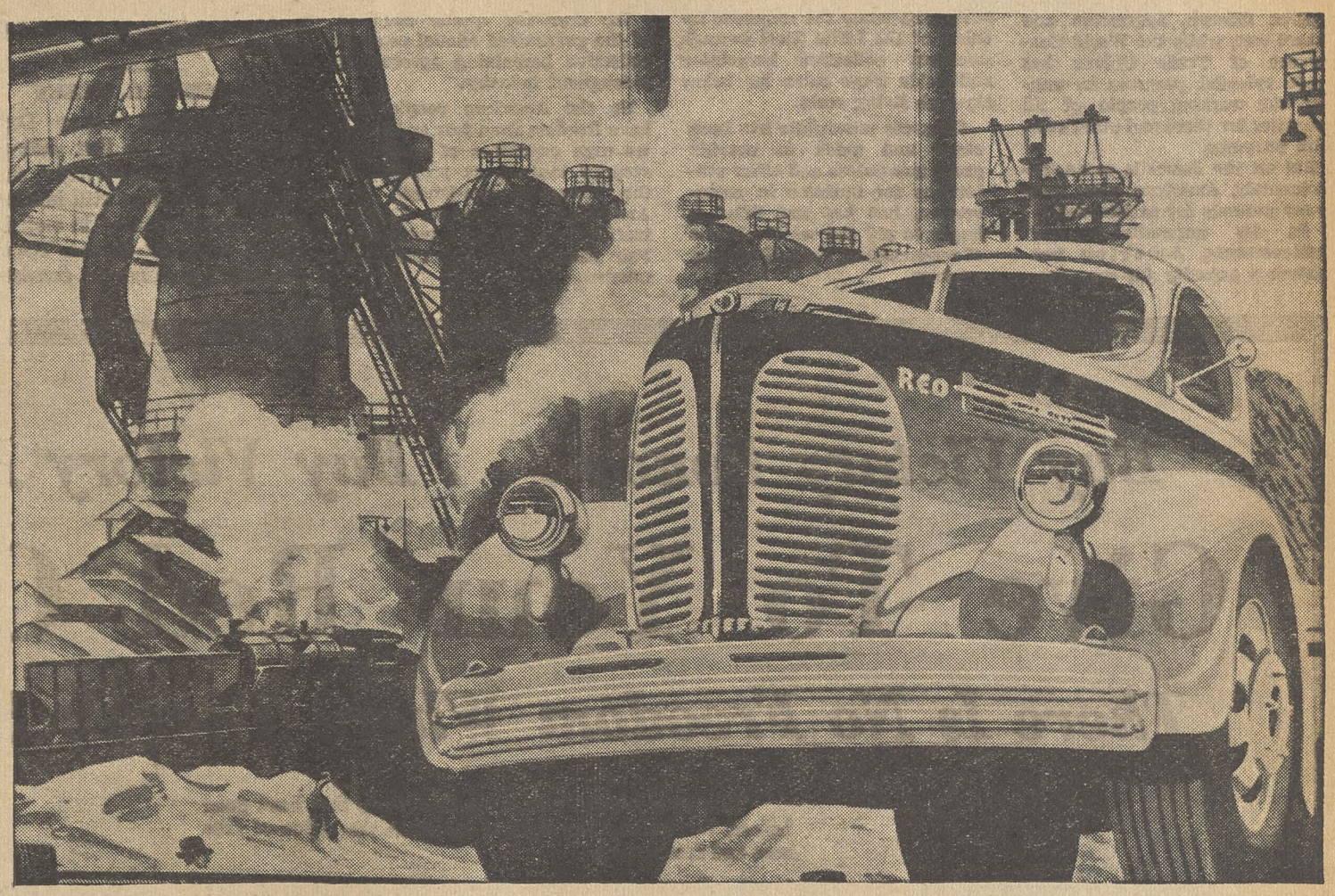
Regional WMC offices report that 45,000 were idle in Texas, 15,000 at the North American Aircraft plant near Dallas. Unemployment figures were expected to mount to 391,000 within six to 12 months in six states—Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi and South Carolina. Already, WMC says, 93,000 are idle in war plants in the six states.

State CIO Councils were rallying their resources. In an emergency session this week the Md.-D.C. CIO Council urged Governor O'Conor to call the legislature to liberalize the Maryland State Unemployment Compensation law.

The Ohio Council told workers not to sign applications for unemployment compensation until Governor Lausche signs a bill boosting unemployment compensation to $21 a week for 22 weeks—on which the legislature is expected to act favorably during the coming week.

Christmas Overseas

Do you want your servicemen and women to receive their Christmas gifts in good condition and on time? Then cooperation with Army, Navy and Post Office regulations in their selection and mailing is absolutely necessary, OWI warned this week.



PEACE

America's greatest military victory has been won, and from coast to coast industry is being geared to peacetime production. • Manufacturing facilities and manpower must contribute all-out effort to the big job of producing for a new and modern world . . . a world at peace. • Let's win the victory of a permanent, prosperous peace.

BUY VICTORY BONDS

1904 REO 1945

Labor Day Messages

Murray, Carey Urge Action To Build Sound, Lasting Peace

Action to build a sound and lasting peace, on a foundation that will guarantee a good standard of living for the common man, was urged this week in official Labor Day statements by CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey. The statements follow.

By PHILIP MURRAY

ON Labor Day, 1945, labor shares the pride of all Americans in the magnificent record of our armed forces, as signalized by the complete defeat of the Japanese and the Nazis. Labor has contributed mightily to these successes.

In the sphere of international relations, labor has also done its part for the continuing unity of the United Nations. The San Francisco Charter has laid a firm foundation for world organization against fascism, aggression and future war, while the World Conference of Trade Unions has made splendid progress in uniting the working people of all countries for these and other common purposes.

But on the domestic scene, unfortunately, American labor finds fewer grounds for satisfaction.

In its unparalleled war achievements, America has shown a capacity for organization and production that should assure the full employment of our people after the war in creating unparalleled prosperity for all. But, with reconversion already under way, there are many tragic signs that selfish privilege and governmental inertia are obstructing the fulfillment of this promise.

The mass purchasing power of American working people must obviously be one of the main pillars of our postwar prosperity. Yet today this purchasing power is being cruelly slashed by layoffs, loss of overtime, downgrading and generally reduced take-home pay, while the infamous incubus of the Little Steel formula smothers collective bargaining and holds wage rates far below sky-high living costs.

Congress meanwhile has been eager and quick to provide profit guarantees and other protections for business in reconversion, but has not lifted a finger to aid the worst victims of reconversion, the laid-off war workers.

There is also a lamentable lack of national planning for full employment, and a tendency to lift production and price controls in such a way as to restore the "normalcy" of unlimited grabbing for the few and depression and unemployment for the many.

On this Labor Day, the CIO calls upon our political and industrial leaders to join with labor and the whole American people in reversing these disastrous trends before it is too late.

We urge the immediate revision of our national wage policy to permit substantial wage adjustments, and to eliminate substandard wages below 65c an hour.

We urge Congress, immediately it reconvenes, to adopt President Truman's emergency proposals for $25 a week for 26 weeks for unemployed war workers, as embodied in the Kilgore-Forand bill.

We urge the speedy adoption of the guaranteed annual wage in collective bargaining agreements throughout industry.

So the American people may have freedom from fear and want, we urge expansion of our social security system, as proposed in the Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill. And to end un-American discriminations, we call for a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission.

We also urge an immediate start on over-all planning for full production and jobs for all, for which a first step is passage of the Murray-Patman Full Employment bill.

At the same time, we warn against the national division threatened by plans for anti-union drives and by such anti-labor measures as the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill, and call instead for national unity and cooperation in promoting national prosperity.

In the difficult days ahead, American labor must above all build its union strength and increase its political activity, so that it may make its full contribution to complete victory over all anti-democratic forces and to a free and prosperous postwar America.

For the achievement of these goals, the CIO offers its closest cooperation to all other Americans who love their country and seek its welfare.

By JAMES B. CAREY

Our national Labor Day dawns to find us just emerging from an appallingly destructive war that still has its roots deeply planted in maladjusted world conditions. These conditions are chaotic, consisting as they do of human exploitation, immoral economic jungle-wars, racial discrimination and other vicious practices.

We have paid an appalling price for military victory. It is important to call attention to this price on Labor Day of all days, because it is workers who do the fighting and the dying, while other workers on the home front limit their comforts to bare necessities so that the periodical conflicts can be financed.

Hungry workers will always fight. Therefore the problem can be solved only by the determination of all peoples, in this country and abroad, to eliminate the major cause of war—the hunger of human beings for food, clothing and shelter.

All must be free to work out their own problems, and one of their freedoms is the right to cooperate with others to serve the common good.

The mechanical and scientific ingenuities that the peoples of the world have brought almost to perfection in war, must be directed to serving the needs of all. The price of future peace must not be an endless chain of death.

Buy Victory Bonds . . . Buy Victory Bonds

Give To Your Red Cross

There Is No Freedom Where There's Slavery

This year means more to us than those that have gone before, for we won the fight to maintain the rights of free men and free women.

In dictatorship countries Labor has no rights; neither has it a voice.

In the United States of America, the Constitution gives us the right to work out our own destiny. Article III, Section I, reads:

> *"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their conviction."*

No other nation on the face of the earth has a clause like the above, and no other nation is more considerate of labor. This, and our other freedoms, are worth fighting and dying for.

EXTRUDED METALS CORP. **LAKEY FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.**
FORMED TUBES, INC. **SCHILLER CORP.**
J. P. SMITH SHOE CO.

Right to Living Wage a 'Must' Says Truman

"WE recognize the right of every American citizen to a wage which will permit him and his dependents to maintain a decent standard of living," President Harry S. Truman said this week in an official Labor Day statement hailing the contribution of working people to the victory over fascism.

High praise for the industrial production job came also from the Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, Asst. Secretary of the Navy H. Struve Hensel, Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace and other high government officials.

Truman's full statement said:

"Six years ago the workers of the United States, and of the world, awoke to a Labor Day in a world at war. The democracies of western Europe had just accepted the challenge of totalitarianism. We in the United States had two years of grace, but the issue was squarely joined at that hour, as we now know. There was to be no peace, until tyranny had been outlawed.

"Today we stand on the threshold of a new world. We must do our part in making this world what it should be—a world in which the bigotries of race and class and creed shall not be permitted to warp the souls of men.

"We enter upon an era of great problems, but to live is to face problems. Our men and women did not falter in the task of saving freedom. They will not falter now in the task of making freedom secure. And high in the ranks of those men and women, as a grateful world will always remember, are the workers of all free nations who produced the vast equipment with which victory was won.

"The tasks ahead are great, and the opportunities are equally great. Your government is determined to meet those tasks and fulfill those opportunities.

"We recognize the importance and dignity of labor, and we recognize the right of every American citizen to a wage which will permit him and his dependents to maintain a decent standard of living."

Patterson said:

"American workers were members of the great team which made possible our brilliant military successes. It was they who gave our fighting men the tremendous volume of supplies and equipment which crushed the enemy under its weight. For their contribution toward victory, the men and women in our war industries deserve the highest commendation."

Hensel declared:

"The balance in the war against the world's two most militaristic nations, Germany and Japan, was tipped overwhelmingly in Allied favor by the weight of ships, munitions and equipment poured out from our shipyards and factories. Through three and a half years of this terrible war, American workers have stood steadfastly by their machines and tools as our fighting men have stood by their guns. The undeviating support of our soldiers of production has been a mighty bulwark in the fight for freedom."

Favor Mediation

An independent survey conducted by the Bureau of Natl. Affairs, a private agency headed by conservative columnist David Lawrence, showed this week that more than 85% of U. S. industrial concerns, labor unions and other industrial advisers favor creation of an agency to mediate postwar industrial disputes.

CIO, AFL and independent unions were covered almost equally, the BNA reported, with replies from local unions as well as from international union headquarters.

The first question was "In your opinion, will postwar machinery for mediating labor disputes be helpful?" AFL and CIO unions replies were reported 100% favorable.

Truman OK's Partial Child Care Plan

On the protest of hundreds of working mothers, President Truman this week requested Federal Works Administrator Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming to ask Congress for authority to continue child care centers for working wives of servicemen.

No provision was made for the many mothers who are widows, divorced, or for some other reason find it necessary to work to support their families.

Working mothers all over the country had protested at the plans for a war's end closing of the nurseries established under the Lanham Act to free mothers for war work. Federal funds were to be terminated Oct. 31.

In making his request, the President explained that recent appropriations were based on "the understanding that such assistance would be terminated when women workers were no longer needed for war production.

"In carrying out this understanding, problems have arisen where local communities are not able immediately to continue needed centers without assistance. A typical situation is that in which mothers who are the wives of servicemen must continue to work until their husbands return from overseas," Truman said.

South's Editors Hit Race Bias In Congress

Southern editors are overwhelmingly opposed to the recent expressions of racial prejudice in Congress and feel such statements do not represent the true feeling of the South, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare disclosed today, in revealing the results of a poll of 251 white newspaper editors in the 13 Southern states.

Eighty - seven and one-half per cent of Southern editors agree that Mississippi's Senator Eastland was not speaking for Southern editors when he stated that Negro soldiers had been an "utter and abysmal failure."

Praises Baden Appointment

The CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee in N. Y. City this week welcomed the appointment of Spruille Braden, U. S. ambassador to Argentina, as assistant secretary of state in charge of Latin-American relations.

Braden's strong disapproval of the present Argentine regime was clearly indicated in a speech he made in Buenos Aires after receiving his new job.

Salute to Victory!

Total victory in the greatest conflict of all time was forged by a United Nation unstintingly devoted to a common objective—winning the war in the shortest time possible.

On its victorious termination, we salute the men and women of the armed forces who fought so valiantly over the entire face of the earth.

We salute, too, the men and women who backed these armed forces by producing the munitions of war in unprecedented variety, quality and quantity, with record-breaking speed.

Now that peace is here, everyone who had a part in its winning may justly feel a high degree of satisfaction in a job well done.

Back to the Comforts of Peace

After more than three years of producing for the Air Forces and other branches of the service, Emerson-Electric is entering the new era in the Electrical Industry with renewed vigor and enlarged experience. Soon you will be seeing the familiar Emerson-Electric Fans with the 5-year guarantee, Emerson-Electric Motors and New Appliances bearing the well-known Emerson-Electric name plate.

Watch for them—they'll bring you the enjoyment of greater comfort, convenience and satisfaction.

THE EMERSON ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO. • ST. LOUIS 3, MO.
Branches: New York • Chicago • Detroit • Los Angeles • Davenport

EMERSON ELECTRIC
MOTORS · FANS — APPLIANCES

GUAM—A LABOR MIRACLE

By LEN DE CAUX

Marines stormed its beaches July 21, 1944. Seabees less than a year later had made it the biggest U. S. port in a forward area. What happened and how is told by CIO Publicity Director Len De Caux, touring the Pacific with other labor editors.

"IT'S a labor miracle, what has been accomplished in a few months," said the gruff, stocky Marine officer.

He was referring to the transformation of Guam since the Marines stormed its beaches on July 21, 1944, and American control was secured by several weeks of heavy fighting.

The Japanese seized Guam right after Pearl Harbor, from an American garrison of less than 500. But they did little to develop the island during their occupation. They had only one airstrip, and that in poor condition, and most of their primitive facilities were destroyed during the bombardment and fighting leading up to American re-occupation.

Starting from scratch thereafter, American workers in uniform in a few months developed Guam into the chief nerve and supply center of the Pacific war, headquarters of the U. S. fleet under Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, main air base for the subsequent B-29 bombings of Japan, and one of the largest and most impressive modern military communities in the world.

Guam now has a huge harbor handling more cargo than any other port in a "forward area"; five large air bases; supply depots covering an area equal to 26 large city blocks; four big power plants; eight military hospitals with 12,000 beds; 150 miles of highway used by 35,000 vehicles; communications facilities to handle 12,000 messages daily; a modern telephone system; powerful fortifications, and housing, feeding, medical and recreational facilities for hundreds of thousands troops.

Marine Maj. Gen. Henry L. Larsen, who landed on Guam in the thick of the fighting and who has since become Island Commander, gave full credit to American labor for these extraordinary achievements.

"I can't speak too highly of what labor has done," he said. "It is workers in uniform who have done this marvelous job. It is their drive and energy, working often around the clock and getting every ounce of effort out of the equipment. It's not only the work they have done, but the spirit they have shown."

The Seabees, a majority of whom are union men, landed right behind the Marines. In a monsoon season, with heavy rains turning the island into a sea of mud, they started right in on construction, working night and day, seven days a week, through every danger and difficulty.

These workers in uniform owed much of their success to the tools and equipment made by union men and women in the U. S. Here, as elsewhere in the Pacific, you see constant evidence of how far American free labor outproduced the slave labor of Japan in the quality and quantity of equipment, weapons and munitions.

Much credit is due also to the 23,000 natives of Guam, known as Chamorros. After experiencing both American and Japanese rule, they showed a preference for the higher living standards and greater democracy of America that saved many lives and helped to speed victory.

The Japanese killed hundreds of the natives, imposed forced labor on them and generally proved to be most brutal rulers. The Chamorros had their revenge after the Americans landed, and it is estimated that half the Japs remaining in hiding who have been killed since the American occupation have been killed by native patriots.

Despite all the new evidences of American civilization, Guam is very far from an island paradise for most of the people on it.

Naval headquarters on top of the highest hill are relatively cool and supplied with all modern conveniences. For those privileged to sit on the terrace of the officers' club, sipping drinks in the cool of evening and looking down on the myriad twinkling lights of a magnificent expense of harbor, ocean and island, it may indeed seem a pleasant place.

But most of the troops live in the low-lying areas, where the heat and high humidity are extremely oppressive, and camps newly encroaching on the jungle are rough and primitive. So the GI's sweat and swear and toil and long for home.

For these GI's the war won't be really be over until they're actually on their way home. The news of Japanese surrender brought little evidence of celebrations on Guam. Here the favorite topic of discussion, argument and griping is the point system of discharge, as the customary military life goes on.

Nightly movies in every camp are the chief amusement and are always packed. Scenes of women and love-making, chief deprivation of these all-male communities, bring whistles and wolf-calls and much other audible comment. Mention of marriage draws cries of, "Oh boy, ten more points!" Homesickness is fed by scenes of everyday American life, which attract an audience no matter how lousy the particular movie.

Reactions to labor vary as widely as they do in the U. S. In some of the niftier officers' clubs, and from some of the hundreds of desk officers you can hear the same kind of anti-labor expressions as at an American country club — the Westbrook Pegler line, talk of "cleaning up on the unions" etc. But among the actual fighting men and the sweating workers in uniform, there are widely differing reactions.

On a visit to a Marine Division, recently returned from 83 days of hard fighting with many casualties on Okinawa, we ran into dozens of CIO and other unionists, who told us of their many discussions on labor with their buddies.

There fighting men, who have borne the brunt of the war and are still leading the toughest kind of life, are blunt, outspoken and independent. They look around by the boss or anyone else.

The chief impression we got of these Marines was that they were not the kind to fall for soft-soap or baloney, or to stand for much pushing around when they got back to civilian life.

The most effective anti-labor propaganda among them is the idea they have been stabbed in the back by home front strikes. But most of them know little about unionism, and their minds are open. They listen eagerly to the union men among them, and once they get an idea of what unions can do for them in improving wages and conditions and stopping the boss from kicking them around, they are likely to become the best of militant unionists.

Even among the Marine officers who have been in the fighting, we found more open-mindedness on labor than in most other quarters. A delegation of American industrialists had preceded our labor editors' group to this camp, and the officers who had met them were anxious to get our answers to some of the points they had raised. They admitted freely that most of the information they had received on labor was one-sided and biased, coming from such big business newspapers and magazines as percolate through, and they demonstrated an unusual degree of alertness, scepticism and clear-thinking.

One of these Marine officers remarked: "Why talk of labor as if it were something distant or separate? We've got a whole generation of American labor right here in the armed forces, the bone and sinew and blood of our war effort. We know what labor is and what it has done right here."

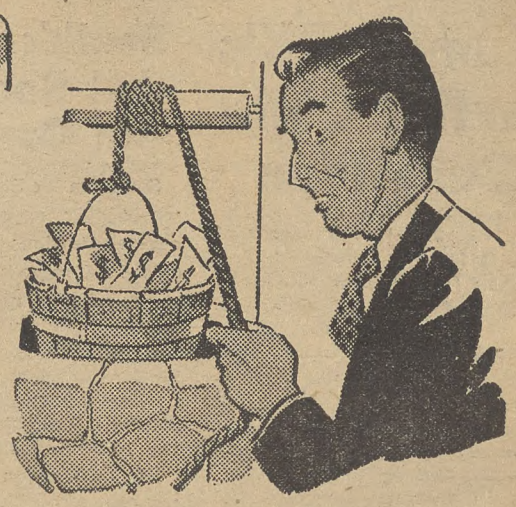
Three ways to handle your money

1. POUR IT DOWN THE DRAIN:

Sure, spend it like water. Easy come, easy go. Buy and buy, white market, black market, who cares? But, by and by, don't be surprised if you wind up broke.

2. SOCK IT IN THE WELL:

Not a bad idea, but not good, either. You put $75 down the well today... pull it up in 10 years...and what have you got? $75 and three frogs...which isn't much interest.

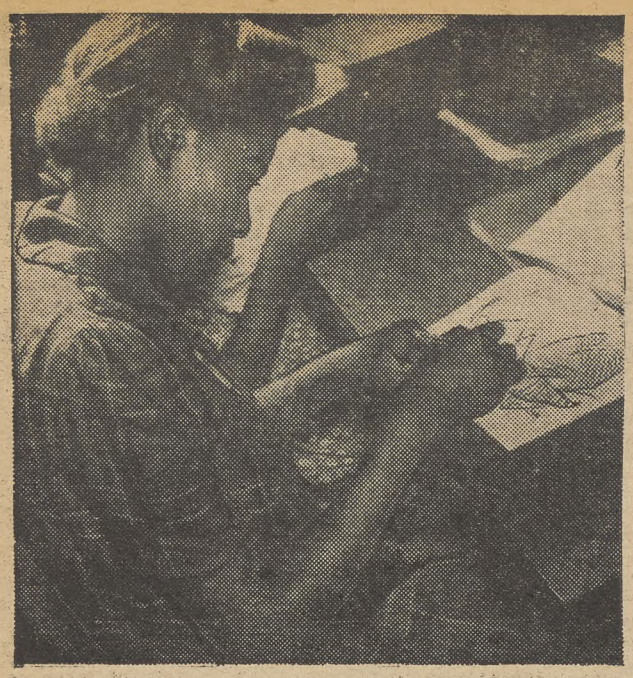


3. TURN IT INTO WAR BONDS:

Of course! Put your money to work! It helps the war effort, and the government needs every dollar it can get. It makes money for you: $75 in Series E Bonds now will come back in 10 years as $100. And you've got a swell "cushion" to fall back on in case of emergency. Buy all the Bonds you can—keep all the Bonds you buy!

WAR BONDS-to have and to hold

HILL DIESEL ENGINE CO.



DON'T FENCE THEM IN

By HELEN KAY

THE CIO has joined with the Office of Education and the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, to urge the teen-age boys and girls who have left school during the war years to return.

In a letter to all CIO Councils, John Brophy, director, urged "every CIO Council to use its influence with the labor and public press and with our union members to encourage the return to school of all our boys and girls. Our young people will best serve themselves and their country by stepping out of their wartime jobs to complete their schooling. Well-educated, well-informed citizens will be needed to solve the problems which lie ahead."

There are 9,720,419 young people of high school age in our population. During the school year of 1943-44 only 5,531,414 were attending school. The number in school in 1940 was 7,708,871.

Only 79% of our boys and girls of high school age were in school at the peak high school population. The war cut further into the enrollment by two million.

Most of these youngsters went to work. There were under a million child laborers from 14-17 years of age in 1940. The war years brought the figures up to 3,000,000 and more. There are no figures for those under 14 who were at work. Just this week the Labor Department wiped out its emergency order permitting 16-and 17-year-olds to take jobs on war contracts.

The CIO Teachers Union (Local 555 of the State, County and Municipal Workers) has advanced a program of a high school education for every American child. Up to the war, the plan was progressing.

In 1940 of those 25 years of age and over, only 39% completed four years of high school, while most had finished only eight years of schooling.

Of those between 20 and 24 years of age, 44% had completed a high school education, while the majority had completed 11 years of education, or had quit in the second or third year of high school.

The CIO Teachers Union has another angle. It is one of jobs. Jobs left vacant by child workers for adults, and jobs in education for adults. For with the growth of the high school population it is estimated that some 50,000 additional new high school teachers are needed. A sad commentary on this new need is the fact that there aren't that many students in teachers' colleges to fill those jobs. 318,000 teachers left jobs in teaching for war jobs or war services.

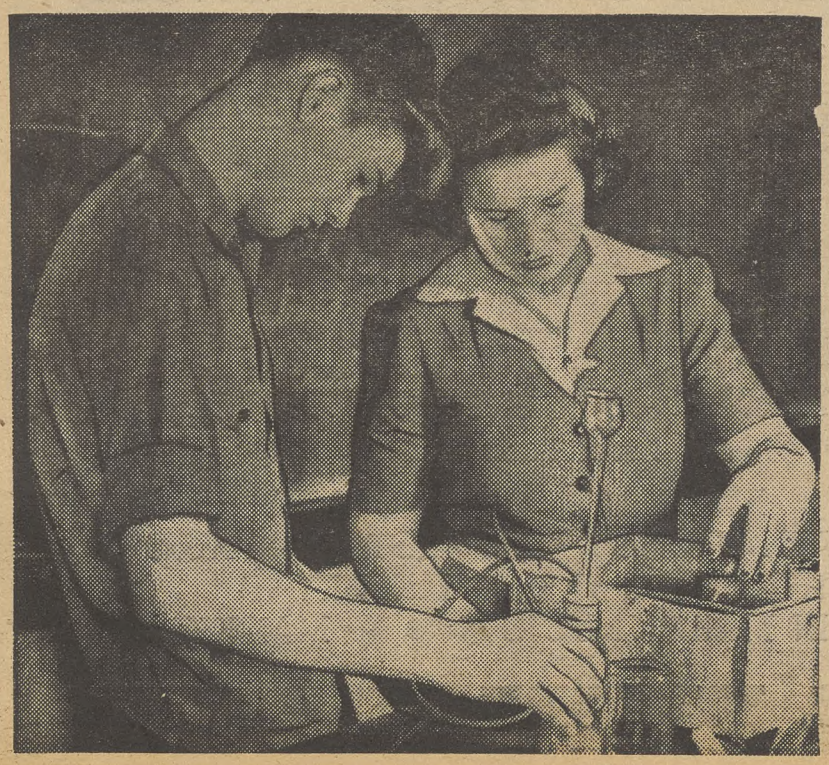
However, when the school bells ring this September, there will be teachers coming back to their jobs. Whole communities are seeking ways and means to get the youth back into the schools.

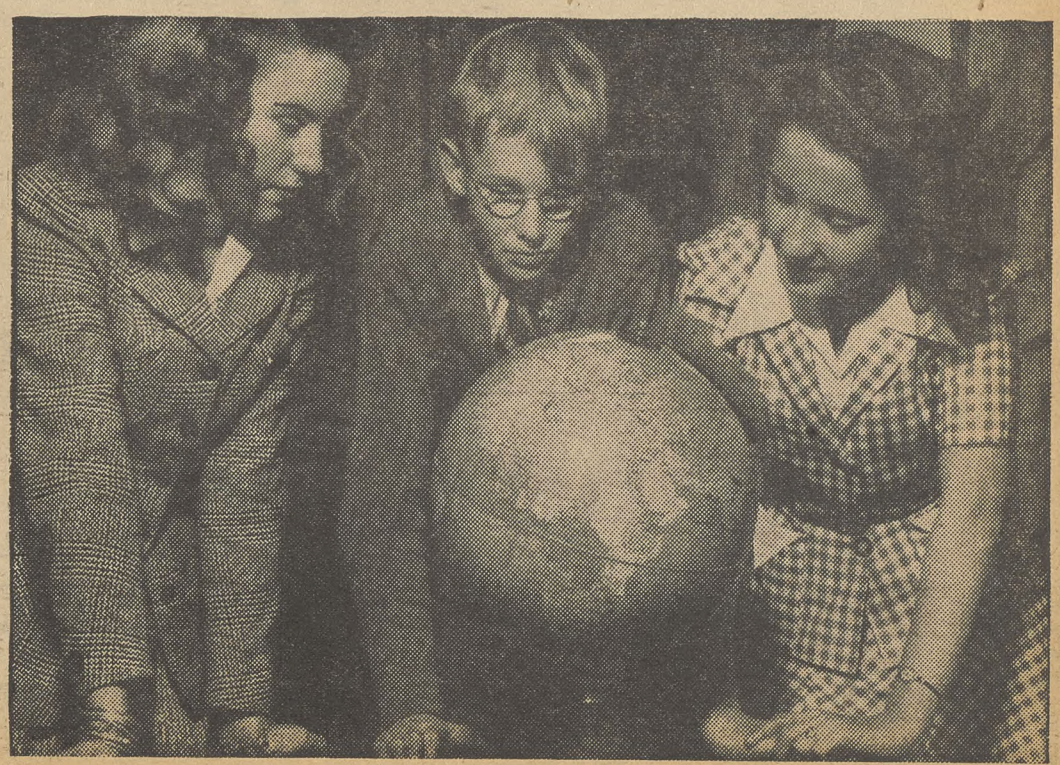
Some suggested appeals to the young are:

● **Don't fence yourself in.** Lack of a high school education will build a fence around your life. Amazing new developments have been taking place during the war in science, mechanics, transportation, industry, government, and world organization. Learn about these developments in high school so you will be a more able worker and citizen later.

● **Invest in yourself:** Learning in school can increase your economic security, make you a more useful citizen, give you better understanding of the world, develop your leadership qualities, and lay the foundations of healthful living.

● **Soldiers are coming back from war to go to school.** Thousands will be signing up for classes. If school can help them, it can help you.





Steelworkers To Demand Wage Boost; Murray Calls Formula 'Dead Dodo'

THE CIO United Steelworkers Natl. Policy Committee will meet in Pittsburgh Sept. 11 to draft new wage demands. CIO Pres. Philip Murray, who also leads the Steelworkers, made the announcement at a recent mass meeting in Homestead, Pa.

This is the first such conference called under action taken at the Cleveland, 1944, convention of the union. There a resolution was unanimously adopted providing for election of delegates to the wage policy committee. Heretofore they had been appointed. Many of the districts have already met and elected their representatives and others are to complete that task before the Sept. 11 meeting.

The last wage policy committee met in Pittsburgh in December, 1943, and out of it, after extended hearings before the War Labor Board, came the equivalent of an eight - cent - an - hour increase through "fringe" issues. A demand for a 17-cent increase was denied on the ground that it would violate the "Little Steel" formula.

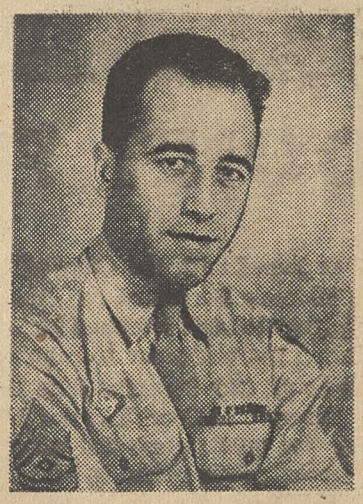
A few weeks ago President Truman issued a new directive which permits wage increases if agreed to by employers and employes and which do not entail price increases, and even permits wage increases which necessitate price increases in certain emergency situations.

"I have been howling to the high heavens for years for the Little Steel formula to be kicked out the window," Murray declared. "Let's agree now that the Little Steel formula is as dead as the proverbial Dodo. At least we are going to find that out very soon."

Wage increases must come because the cost of living continues to rise and the industry is reverting to the 40-hour week. This means a cut of 12 hours pay a week or something over $52 a month.

"You cannot take that cut and live decently," Murray declared. "Nor can any worker's family. It's the business of the employers who have grown fat during this war to dig down into their profits and give you some of that fat."

IUMSWA Names Hero Vets' Aide



FIRST SGT. DePASCALE

First Sgt. Louis DePascale, World War II veteran decorated four times for bravery, this week was named full-time assistant to Natl. Vice-Pres. John J. Grogan of the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers to aid him in handling veterans' problems.

Before joining the Army, DePascale was active in Hoboken Local 15 of the union, serving as assistant executive secretary during the 1937 strike in the Port of New York, and in Brooklyn Local 13 of the IUMSWA.

Wounded in combat several times, he participated in the Normandy invasion and the North African campaign. His decorations include the Purple Heart, Silver Star and Oak Leaf Clusters. Receiving 111 points, he was automatically discharged by the Army.

TWUA To Organize 200,000 Canadians

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey and Pres. Emil Reive of the CIO Textile Workers this week at a Toronto meeting welcomed into the CIO-TWUA 15 locals of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee and of the Natl. Union of Textile Workers. The action marked the opening of a campaign to organize 200,000 workers in the Canadian textile industry.

The decision of the two Canadian unions to affiliate brought in 10,000 members. Sam Baron has been named Canadian director of TWUA and will be in charge of the organizational drive, assisted by Jack Robinson and George Ironside, Toronto; Arthur William, Oshawa, Ont., and A. Whitmore, Hull, Que.

"TWUA has demonstrated its ability to serve the interest of the textile workers in the U. S.," Carey told the 175 delegates. "The unoin's splendid leadership and accumulated resources now enable the Canadian textile workers to join in a campaign for a fuller life for all people."

Textile Workers To Abide by Pacts

The CIO Textile Workers Natl. Executive Board this week passed a resolution hailing the victory of the United Nations and stating that during the war the union maintained the no-strike pledge despite provocation by employers.

The board resolved that in seeking to improve the conditions of textile workers it "will steadfastly adhere to its contractual obligations and will adopt such policies as may be necessary to attain these essential objectives within the framework of the laws of the U. S."

UE Flays Gen. Hershey's Stand on Veterans' Jobs

THE National Servicemen's and Veterans' Welfare Committee of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, representing 200,000 men and women in uniform, this week sharply criticized the announcement of Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service head, that the right of veterans to return to their jobs will end with the war emergency.

James McLeish, committee chairman, sent a telegram to President Truman, urging him to issue an Executive Order "protecting the job rights of men in the service" and providing that veterans "who have left jobs to enter the armed forces . . . should have the right to return to their jobs according to the seniority they have accumulated, with full seniority credit for time in the service."

Hershey, in a speech, declared that the GI Bill of Rights was concerned with job opportunities and not with job return and added that the return of veterans to their old jobs was not guaranteed by Selective Service after the end of hostilities.

The UE Committee said that Hershey's interpretation "would seem to be contrary to the law since it was clearly in the intent of Congress to protect inductees during the postwar period."

For Jobless Benefits

Exec. Secy. Martin Popper of the Natl. Lawyers Guild, this week testified in favor of Senator Kilgore's bill providing unemployment compensation during reconversion (S 1274).

WE WON THE WAR
WE'LL WIN THE PEACE
and
We'll Win Against Inflation
IF
We Hold On To Our Bonds
•
TECH-NI-CRAFT TOOL
METAL PRODUCTS

Victory Bonds
ARE YOUR
"BEST BUY"
•
GUTMAN & CO. CHICAGO

for
QUALITY • PRECISION • SPEED
in
PRINTING
SAFRON
PRINTING COMPANY
6543 SYLVESTER DETROIT 7, MICH.
PLAZA 4560
ART • EDITORIAL • COMPOSITION
LITHOGRAPH PRESS • ROTARY PRESS
STEREOTYPE • BINDERY
MAINTAIN MAILING LISTS • MAILING
BUY VICTORY BONDS

Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

CIO Reg. Dir. James Ritchie, St. Louis, reports: St. Louis Steel Castings plant, CIO 87, no union 53.

George Craig, CIO Reg. Dir. Philadelphia, announces: C. & W. H. Corson Co., Plymouth Meeting, Pa., USA-CIO 103, against 3.

UAW Reg. Dir. Paul E. Miley, reports: Griffin Wheel Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, UAW-CIO received 95% of the votes. Intl. Rep. Jack Methard was in charge.

Frank Bonacci, CIO Reg. Dir. Salt Lake City, Utah, reports: Utah Lime and Stone Co., CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers 22, no union 2.

Wm. B. Taylor, Dir. Org. Oil Workers Campaign, announces: Tidewater Associated Oil Co., gas department, California state-wide, employes voted 67% for CIO.

CIO Field Rep. Joseph J. Lovas, Buffalo, N. Y., reports: Bavinco Manufacturing Co., Buffalo, N. Y., CIO 34, AFL 26.

The Paper Workers Org. Comm. report the following victory: C. L. Sparr Co., Chicago, CIO 27, no union 22. PWOC Rep. Burt Mason handled the election.

Robert C. Edwards, Dir., Organizing Committee, PJ&NWA, reports: Evans Case Co., Attleboro, Mass., CIO 127, no union 100. PJ&NWA Rep. Alfred Bregnard handled the elections; Independent Filter Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., CIO 13, No Union 1. PJ&NWA Rep. Jack Waldman handled the election.

* * *

Labor, too, can rejoice in the victory over the forces of aggression on this Labor Day!

The task before us now is to build a securer and happier peace. Now more than ever we must increase our efforts to bring into the folds of the CIO the millions of unorganized workers in order that the voice of labor will be effectively heard in the legislative halls of the Nation to guarantee full employment and to provide security during sickness, injury and old age.

Organized labor is the greatest guardian of our democratic political institutions and, with the organized workers from other countries the greatest bulwark for establishing and maintaining a full and lasting peace in which all men of all races, colors and creeds will be free from want, free from fear and will participate fully in the affairs of government and industry everywhere.

To this end on this Labor Day, 1945, the CIO rededicates itself.

ILWU Wins Hourly Raise, Pd. Vacation

Fifteen thousand Pacific coast members of the CIO Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union won a general five-cent-an-hour wage increase and a week's paid vacation under a Natl. War Labor Board order this week.

An employer demand that the Pacific Coast longshoremen return to the basic eight-hour day from their present six-hour day, was denied by the board.

The union won two-way travel time from the hiring hall to the job in the San Francisco Bay area, and in the Portland, Ore., area where employers had urged only one-way payment.

$21,000 Increase for Employees of Wanamaker

Fourteen thousand members of the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employes won wage increases totaling $210,000 annually under the contract recently signed with the Wanamaker Department Store, New York City. Two-thirds of the employes voted for the union in an election conducted last February by the New York Labor Board.

UAW in Drive To Boost Pay

THE CIO Auto Workers have begun a campaign for 30 per cent wage increases for workers in the auto industry, firing the opening gun by filing demands for the pay boosts with General Motors and Chrysler Corps.

UAW Pres. R. J. Thomas declared that similar demands would be made on other corporations as rapidly as contract requirements permit.

TRUMAN QUOTED

The UAW told GM that the union is thoroughly in accord with President Truman's policy of wage increases during the reconversion period provided they do not cause price increases.

GM was asked to set aside part of the increase for a fund to equalize wages throughout the corporation, and another part, equal to three per cent of the payroll covered by the UAW-GM agreement, for a Social Security Fund, which was approved by the union executive board.

UAW also pointed out in the letter that GM's profits before taxes in 1944 were $435,409,024—78 per cent more than the yearly average profits for 1936-1939. The union added that the corporation has available to it from government many millions in cash refunds on excess profit taxes and additional refunds in the event that profits fall below the prewar level.

On the other hand, GM was told, peace has brought total unemployment for thousands of its workers, while for others the war's end means a 30 per cent cut in take-home pay with the resumption of the 40-hour week.

Urge Jewish Group Recognize CIO Union

Pres. R. J. Thomas of the CIO Auto Workers, CIO Vice Pres. Allan S. Haywood and Pres. John Green of the CIO Shipbuilding Union this week urged the American Jewish Committee to recognize the CIO Office and Professional Workers as collective bargaining agent for its employes. Officials of the CIO union said that it had exhausted every other avenue before taking its case to the public.

On The Air With CIO

A broadcast on job discrimination against the Negro veteran was canceled by the War Department last week.

The program was to be a part of the "Assignment Home" series concerning the rights of veterans to jobs. This particular script, titled "The Glass," was about the problems of the Negro veteran who has fought for his country and comes home to face discrimination in getting a job.

Since similar programs had been okayed by the Army during war-time it seems strange that this particular program would be killed.

* * *

America United on Sunday, Sept. 9 (1:15 pm, EWT, NBC stations) will feature several well known scientists speaking on "Atomic Power." Senator Wagner will talk on National Health on Sept. 16.

* * *

Speaking on CBS stations last Saturday, CIO President Murray predicted a new "upsurge of interest and action on the part of all our people looking toward the solution of our national problems.

"This interest and action are the wholesome, healthy expressions of American democracy. They are the right, and the duty, of every American citizen. If he fails to exercise that right and that duty, he is falling down in his obligations as a citizen."

"The age of atomic power puts us on the threshold of mastery of the forces of nature," Murray said. "Must we admit that we can master these forces, turn them to men's benefit as well as to war and destruction, only to fail in mastering the social and economic problems that face us now?"

St. Louis Guild Plans Paper During Strike

THE St. Louis Newspaper Guild, CIO, this week approved a plan for publication of a daily newspaper during suspension of the three St. Louis dailies due to a strike of an AFL Newspaper Carriers local. Six hundred fifty Guild members are among the 2,700 newspaper workers locked out by the publishers following the strike.

Publication of the newspaper was previously approved by the American Newspaper Guild executive board in Chicago. Participating, besides the St. Louis Guild are the Typographers, Stereotypers, and Mailers Unions, all AFL.

The Guild and other affected unions have informed the publishers that none of their members will return to work until their demand for full lockout pay is met. The St. Louis Guild this week rejected a publishers' proposal to pay what they termed "laid off" employes through August 31 and to "arbitrate" the question of pay during idle time following that date. Pres. Milton Murray of CIO-ANG flew here to address the meeting and pledged support from ANG in the fight for full lockout pay for all members.

The carriers' strike, now in its fifteenth day, was called to force the publishers to abide by an August, 1944, Natl. Labor Relations Board ruling which established the carriers as a collective bargaining unit.

The Wise Man Questions Himself

This gem of wisdom from the mind of an ancient philosopher carries a world of sound advice.

1. What income should my family have if I were taken from them?
2. Is the education of my children provided for?
3. Is my own old age adequately provided for if I survive until that period?

Family breadwinners who answer these queries in good faith will know exactly what to do about their own life insurance program.

THE PRUDENTIAL HAS THE STRENGTH OF GIBRALTAR

The PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA
A mutual life insurance company
HOME OFFICE NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

THE WAR
Is Not
OVER
for Your
RED CROSS

ITS WORK CONTINUES

- FEEDING The HUNGRY
- HELPING To CLOTHE And SHELTER THEM And
- EXTENDING MEDICAL AID

☆ *AND FIRST*—LOOKING AFTER YOUR SONS and DAUGHTERS and HUSBANDS and LOVED ONES in the SERVICES.

CONTINUE TO GIVE—
JOIN YOUR

★ ★

Acklin Stamping Co.
Acme Packing & Supply Co., Inc.
Agerstrand Corporation
John Bean Mfg. Company
Differential Wheel Corporation
Glenvale Products Corporation
Hydro Manufacturing Company
Industrial Automatic Co.
Leake Stamping Company
A. Leveton Company
Michigan Rust Proof Co.
Monarch Leather Company
Professional Shoe Corp.

PAC Work Still Needs Women

By VERDA W. BARNES

Director, Women's Division, CIO-PAC

"WOMEN: A Major Problem for the PAC," an article by Bernard Berelson and Paul F. Lazarsfeld of Columbia University in the Public Opinion Quarterly, points out that "The CIO-PAC is up against a phenomenon that has alternately baffled and annoyed political strategists ever since women's suffrage became a fact. The phenomenon is—women."

A study made during the summer and fall of 1944 of nearly 2,000 women in New York, Chicago, Cleveland and Kansas City revealed some interesting and disturbing facts. In industrial cities women workers did not go to the polls in any greater numbers than did housewives. Only 10 per cent of the women in professional and semi-professional positions and the wives of men in such positions failed to vote, but twenty-three per cent of women wage earners and the wives of wage earners failed to vote.

The highest percentage of people who did not vote was found among the low-income housewives—many of them the wives of union members. Many of these union members were active PAC workers in 1944; our problem then is to get—with the help of the men—their wives, mothers and daughters registered and to the polls. If we do this, along with getting the women workers to vote, we will be tapping one of the major reservoirs of labor political power in the United States.

Labor Hears Farm Views

THE first summer school of the Ohio CIO Council held last week at Antioch College in the heart of the picturesque farming section of the Buckeye State was taught not only by labor leaders but also by representatives of the Grange and the Farm Bureau.

Speakers on the farm-labor panel included George Guernsey, assistant CIO director of education; Dr. Orville C. Jones, former Oberlin College theologian but now with the Ohio CIO Council; John W. Fichter of the State Grange, and Mr. Galbreath of the State Farm Bureau.

Kermit Eby, director of the CIO Dept. of Research & Education, and Guernsey taught the course on developing educational leadership in the unions.

Women Work to Eat, UE-State Survey Shows

THE theory that women in war jobs would want to return to their "place in the home" now that the war is ended has been blasted by a recent survey of women in CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers plants. The New York State Labor Dept. made the survey in cooperation with the union.

Ninety-three percent of the women interviewed said that they have to work to support themselves or others.

All kinds of women were among the 1,114 interviewed. Forty-five percent were married, 39 percent single, and the rest widowed or divorced. They were young girls under 18 and women over 70, women with children and without, women on their first job or with years of work behind them.

MICHIGAN'S LARGEST
ENVELOPE & LETTERHEAD
MANUFACTURERS

All types and sizes

PRINTED • PLAIN • LITHOGRAPHED

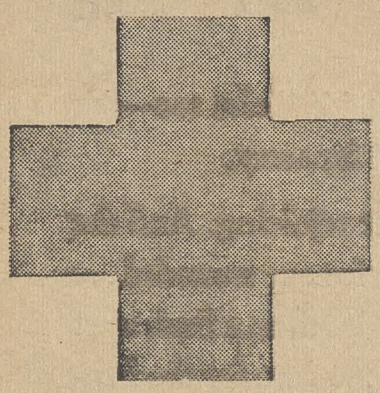
Madison 2221

WOLF DETROIT ENVELOPE CO.
530 PIQUETTE AVE. - DETROIT 2
Ask for T. GLEN HAYES

44 Years of Know-how

in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.
20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES



The Need Is Still Great—

THAT CROSS OF RED

. . . what does it stand for?

IT IS AN ORGANIZATION OF MEN AND WOMEN BANDED TOGETHER TO TRY TO HELP ALL HUMANITY.

WHEN YOU GIVE TO THE AMERICAN RED CROSS THERE IS MORE THAN CONTRIBUTION OF MONEY TO A WORTHY CAUSE

This Patriotic Advertisement Sponsored by

SHERIDAN ELECTRO CORP.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Buy War Bonds

L.J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS

Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED
BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED
BUTTONS AND TABS
FOR
UNION DUES MEMBERSHIP EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS ADVERTISING LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No Charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES
New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman, 37 E. 14th St., New York, N. Y. Algonquin 4-3356
Detroit Representative: Herbert E. Lennig, 6432 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich. TRinity 1-4600
L. J. IMBER CO. 1725-41 W. North Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

IN THE HOUR OF

TRIUMPH

Behind us lie 3½ years of deadly struggle in which, with God's help, we have prevailed.

So, today, we celebrate a victory.

After the celebration, what lies ahead?

For most of us, the outlook is a bright one. If we will simply use the brains, the will, the energy, the enterprise . . . the materials and resources . . . with which we won our war, we can't fail to win the peace and to make this the richest, happiest land the world has known.

For most of us, the years ahead are bright with promise. But for others of us—and, ironically enough, their part in bringing victory was a major one—the years to come must bear a different look.

In America today are hundreds of thousands of injured men. Men with neatly pinned-up sleeves and trousers. Blinded men. Men with clever iron hooks instead of hands. Worst of all, men with hurt and darkened minds.

These men need our help. Helping them will cost a great deal of money. We can help them best by buying Victory Bonds.

Far away from America today are millions of Americans. As we would be, they're on fire to get back—to their wives, to the children some of them have never seen, to their jobs.

These men need our help. Helping them will cost a great deal of money. And we can help them best by buying Victory Bonds.

This is our day of triumph. But it's theirs too—the injured men, the men who are still far away.

Let's not forget them, in our just rejoicing. And the one way we can help most to care for our wounded . . . to bring our veterans home . . . to give them a fresh start in the country they fought for . . . to care for the families of those who died before the victory was won . . . is simply this:

Buy all the Bonds you can. Keep all the Bonds you buy.

VICTORY BONDS—*to have and to hold*

The Following Firms Sponsor This Patriotic Message

DANLY MACHINE SPECIALTIES, INC.

DELPHOS WOOD BENDING CO.

GENERAL TRANSFORMER CORP.

MIDWESTERN TOOL CO.

CHARLES L. PETCH TOOL & DIE CO.

STERNSTEIN BROS., INC.

Cracking the Quip

By ARTHUR WHITE

VICTORY VIGNETTE . . . A German philharmonic orchestra put in a request to an American commandant that they be allowed to resume rehearsals. Trying to reach a decision in the matter, the C. O. consulted with one of his staff. . . . The aide deliberated for a moment or two, then expressed an opinion that permission ought to be granted to the musicians.

"But sir," he added, "I suggest that they be made to understand that they must include in rehearsals and concerts, the works of composers barred under Nazi rule—Mendelssohn, for example."

"A good idea!" agreed the C. O. enthusiastically. "I think it will be a distinct pleasure to hear a man who was an anti-Semite, playing music by a Jewish composer, on a non-sectarian violin."

* * *

Mayor La Guardia took himself a helicopter ride, as guest of a N. Y. aircraft corporation, and after descending, the Little Man with the Big Hat confided to company representatives, "It was a wonderful experience. The helicopter gives you a feeling of complete assurance, and I was impressed by its ability to go backward, forward, sideways, and straight up and down."

"That ought to make it very popular with a lot of politicians," observed a spectator.

* * *

LABOR DAY LAURELS . . . To the millions of men and women Production Soldiers on the home front who hammered out the Victory guns for the soldiers on the battlefronts.

* * *

At the end of World War I, a ceremony was held in honor of the gals who had served in the marine corps. The ladies were still in uniform, however, awaiting their discharge, and were addressed by Secretary of Navy Josephus Daniels. Daniels, who was used to speaking to service men, not women, absentmindedly delivered a farewell message which ended:

"We will not forget you. As we embrace you in uniform today, we will embrace you without uniforms tomorrow."

* * *

Argentine fishermen reported that they had seen a very strange monster emerge from the ocean—a Nazi submarine. But soon after this story had been filed by an American newsman, the usual Peron censorship was clamped down, and the reporter had a tough time getting further details. Finally, he cornered an Argentine official and inquired:

"How many bearded Nazis were aboard the U-boat seen at Buenos Aires?" The official disclaimed knowledge of the event.

"After all, the story you heard, Senor, was one told by men of the sea," he replied. "Such men have all attended the same school, and are expert in inventing what you Americans call a 'fish story'."

"I see," dead-panned the scribe, "and were **you** their instructor at that school?"

Copyright by ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, Inc.

Victory Bond Buying

"There are millions of our men overseas. Billions of dollars will be needed to bring them home, to provide their mustering out pay, and to care for the disabled.

"Other billions will be required to provide for contract cancellations and to meet other cost incident to the liquidation of our war effort.

"All this will cost money. We should make the Victory Loan the last of our organized drives, but for the benefit of the country and for the benefit of its citizens, we should continue the sale of United States Savings Bonds, especially under the payroll savings plan.

"By buying bonds—and holding them—we will consolidate the victory and sustain our economy."

—Secretary of the Treasury
Fred M. Vinson

This Message Sponsored by the Following Patriotic Firms:

ARRCO PLAYING CARDS CO.
BENJAMIN ELECTRIC MFG. CO.
CARTER & HOLMES NECKWEAR
NATHAN GEFTER
GRAND GLOVE CO.
HESS WARMING & VENTILATING CO
HOFFMAN-STAFFORD TANNING CO.
ILLINOIS MALLEABLE IRON CO.
ILLINOIS ZINC CO.
INDUSTRIAL LAMP CORP.
INDLAND RUBBER CO.
LANGENDORF, INC.
NATIONAL STEEL CONTAINER CORP.
PEERLESS RUBBER CO.
M. A. RICHARDSON, INC.
JOHN T. RIDDELL, INC.
UNIVERSAL BATTERY CO.

The CIO NEWS

National Edition

Weekly Publication
Of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 37 — 82 — September 10, 1945

Laid Off—But Not Licked!

With nearly four million out of work due to cutbacks and millions more facing early dismissal, CIO increased the militancy of its demands that Congress pass adequate reconversion legislation (see pages 2 and 4). Labor Day rallies in Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Detroit, Minneapolis, Buffalo and Schenectady, N. Y., Chester, Pa., and Bayonne, N. J., demanded passage of legislation to aid the jobless and to achieve eventual full employment. In N. Y. City, Paul Duplesses, Brooklyn shipyard worker and member of the CIO (below), typified the attitude of millions of CIO members. Slated for a layoff when the ship he's working on is completed, he took his place in a 60,000-strong rally to help fight for more jobs.

TRUMAN BACKS BILL TO HIKE JOBLESS AID

By C. W. FOWLER

PRESIDENT Truman's repeat call for passage of the $25 for 26 weeks unemployment aid bill was read to Congress this week as two committees were working overtime to wind up hearings in a fashion designed to bury the bill.

As evidence of Congressmen's haste—which contrasts with the refusal to even start hearings before the summer recess—CIO witnesses this week were being subjected to a hostile runaround as they sought to testify.

Meanwhile, reactionary Republicans such as Rep. Knutson of Minn. and Sen. Milliken of Colo. matched venom to the unemployed with Democrats like Doughton of N. C. and Byrd of Va. Their main concern—and not just in the back of their minds but out front where they talk—is the threat to substandard wages and to state patronage on unemployment compensation.

This point they take over wholesale from the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers whose latest "News" flatly admits that $25 a week for 26 weeks "is well above the wage scale in many sections" and charges it would "introduce loafing at the taxpayers' expense."

So far, the only counter to this line in the House and Senate committees has come from a few men—Reps. Forand (D., R. I.), Eberharter (D., Pa.) and Sen. Lucas (D., Ill.). Sen. Kilgore, coauthor of one bill (S 1274) with Forand, has testified vigorously for it before the Senate Finance group. In the House, Rep. Doughton (D., N. C.) continues to pour huge volumes of icy water on his own measure, which he introduced with the utmost reluctance before the recess.

Among the chief props used to fight the $25 proposal have been reports and wires from state governors and unemployment compensation directors opposing it. Sen. George (D., Ga.), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has been reading these wires with relish all during the week.

However, a midweek count of state officials protesting the Kilgore bill shows that only 19 were against it. Six (Mass., R. I., Conn., Miss., Okla. and Wash.) were reported as favoring Federal aid, either through their governors or their compensation directors. The remaining 23, plus the District of Columbia, hadn't been heard from. Several of the 19 have openly threatened that any Federal additions to state scales would be subtracted from the state payments before they are made.

Truman's message provides good ammunition and further arguments for passage of the bill, but it must be followed up with action by the Democratic leadership in Congress. So far, the GOP and the low-wage Democrats have been allowed to carry the bill almost completely. Now comes Sen. Vandenberg (R., Mich.) with his "compromise," which merely freezes existing state rates as a proposed solution of the impasse.

The strategy of the enemies of adequate benefits has been clear. First, raise a loud clamor against the whole idea of emergency compensation, on the ground that it isn't needed, that the unemployed should take any jobs offered, regardless of the wages, and that they're loafers anyway.

Then, when this clamor has grown sufficiently loud, put out a series of defeatist statements to the effect that the bill can't possibly be passed. Finally, the Vandenberg compromise—and everybody is happy, except several million laid-off workers.

Current reports are that the Senate bill will come out first, though this conflicts with another reported strategy of having the House Committee kill the Doughton bill and then using that as an excuse to pigeonhole the Kilgore measure.

It's the Profit, Not Labor That Costs Farmers Dough

The high cost of farm machinery cannot be blamed on labor costs, a Federal Trade Commission study revealed this week.

The idea, which is common among farmers, that labor costs are the reason for the high price of farm machinery is completely exploded by the study, which shows that labor costs range from only 5.9 to a maximum of 14.6 per cent of the price the farmer pays for his machine.

As an example, the FTC broke down the costs of a combine selling retail for $638. Labor costs were only $46.43, or 7.3 per cent of the price paid by the farmer.

Materials—wood, steel, iron, fabric, rubber, etc.—cost $174.27. Counting the work of mining the ore, cutting the timber, etc., plus the factory work, the labor cost was $221. This leaves $417 to be accounted for in factory overhead, manufacturer's and dealer's margin, freight, manufacturer's distribution and dealer's discount.

The retail dealer's margin is 19.1 per cent and the manufacturer's margin is 13.4 per cent compared to the manufacturing labor cost of 7.3 per cent.

Says Labor Remembers Hooverism

Mass unemployment is here with us now and demands Federal action in the shape of the Kilgore-Forand bill for $25 for 26 weeks bill to cushion its worst effects, Jacob S. Potofsky, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers told the House Ways and Means Committee.

Potofsky testified late this week after considerable delay traceable to the desire of many on the committee to speed up the job of filing the bill in the wastebasket. David J. McDonald, whose testimony was also postponed, was scheduled to appear as The CIO News went to press. Next week's issue will carry an account of his presentation.

"The emergency that all of us knew was sure to come is now upon us," Potofsky said. "Yet only now is Congress holding hearings on this essential legislation.

"It has been said that unemployment insurance is primarily a state question and that the proposed legislation is an interference with state's rights. This excuse for inaction harks back to a philosophy of government which I thought we had outgrown. Labor has not forgotten the economic—or the political—consequences of Hooverism. I am sure that the members of your committee have not forgotten them either."

Fur Union Leader Dies

Harry Begoon, secretary-treasurer of the N. Y. Furriers Joint Council, died suddenly of a heart attack on Labor Day. He had been an active leader in the CIO Fur & Leather Workers for years.

Industrial Peace Meet Date Is Set

A conference to work out means of peaceful handling of industrial disputes, suggested by President Truman, will be held in Washington, D. C., either Oct. 29 or Nov. 5, depending on when CIO officials return from the Paris World Trade Union meeting.

The date was decided this week at a conference called by Secretaries of Labor and Commerce Schwellenbach and Wallace, and attended by Presidents Philip Murray of CIO, and William Green of AFL, and by Ira Mosher of the NAM, and Eric Johnston of the Natl. Chamber of Commerce.

A sub-committee headed by Maj. Paul Douglas, a former professor of economics, University of Chicago, and Charles Symington, Baltimore manufacturer, will decide on details and scope of the meeting.

Named to serve on the subcommittee were: Ted Silvey, CIO; Robert Watt, AFL; Joyce O'Hara, C of C, and Ray Smethurst, NAM.

'Cost of Living' Ain't The Same as BLS Gets Change in Name

Labor this week won its long-time fight to eliminate the price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics as a measure of the cost of living.

Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach said the name of the product of BLS research will be changed to "consumers' price index for moderate income families in large cities," thus eliminating confusion about what the index is designed to measure.

Starvation 'Aid' OK with Kilgore Bill Opponents

THE table printed below gives maximum benefits and maximum duration of present state unemployment compensation benefits.

The Kilgore bill (S1274), now having heavy going in the House and Senate Ways and Means and Finance Committees, provides for up to $25 a week for a maximum of 26 weeks.

This table shows at what levels the GOP and Democrat opponents of the Kilgore bill, which is backed by the CIO and by President Truman, want to freeze unemployment compensation.

In the Senate, Sen. Vandenberg (R., Mich.) has a "compromise" which would take the present state levels (from a low of $15 a week to a high of $25) and extend them to a duration of 26 weeks.

Study the table, find your state maximum—and redouble your drive for the Kilgore bill as an absolute minimum.

MAXIMUM BENEFITS PAYABLE UNDER STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LAWS—I

State	Maximum Benefit	Maximum Period (Weeks)
Alabama	$20	20
Alaska	16	16
Arizona	15	14
Arkansas	15	16
California	20	23.4
Colorado	15	16
Connecticut	22—2	18
Delaware	18	22
Dist. of Col.	20	20
Florida	15	16
Georgia	18	16
Hawaii	25	20
Idaho	18	17
Illinois	20	26
Indiana	20	20
Iowa	18	18
Kansas	16	20
Kentucky	16	20
Louisiana	18	20
Maine	20	20
Maryland	20—3	26
Massachusetts	21	23
Michigan	20—4	20
Minnesota	20	20
Mississippi	15	14
Missouri	18	16
Montana	15	16
Nebraska	18	18
Nevada—5	18	20
New Hampshire	20	20
New Jersey	22	26
New Mexico	15	16
New York	21	26
North Carolina	20	16
North Dakota	20	20
Ohio	21	22
Oklahoma	18	20
Oregon	18	20
Pennsylvania	20	20
Rhode Island	18	20¼
South Carolina	20	16
South Dakota	15	20
Tennessee	15	16
Texas	18	18
Utah	20—6	23
Vermont	20	20
Virginia	15	16
Washington	25	26
West Virginia	20	21
Wisconsin	20	20—7
Wyoming	20	20

1—The Kilgore Bill (S. 1274) provides for supplemental payments by the Federal Government to bring the maximum up to $25 a week for 26 weeks. The $25 does not include dependency allowances, as in the case of Connecticut, Michigan and Nevada.

2—Present maximum for wage earner without dependents is $22, payable for a maximum of 18 weeks. An additional benefit of $2 is allowed for each dependent, up to an overall maximum of $28. Effective Jan. 1, 1946, the dependents allowances will be incorporated in the basic benefit, and the maximum, with or without dependents, will be $28. At the same time the maximum benefit period will be increased to 20 weeks.

3—Maximum benefit will be increased to $25 if the Readjustment Act (GI Bill of Rights) is amended.

4—Present maximum for wage earner without dependents is $20. An additional benefit of $2 is allowed for each dependent, up to an overall maximum of $28.

5—Present maximum for wage earner without dependents is $18. Additional benefits for dependents are allowed, up to an overall maximum of $24.

6—Present maximum allowance is $20, with a 23-week maximum benefit period, but if cost of living shows a specified percentage increase the maximum goes up to $25, with a reduction of the maximum benefit period to 18.4 weeks. Similarly, if the cost of living goes down, benefits are reduced to a maximum of $17, and the benefit period is increased to a maximum of 27 weeks. The change is in method of payment only, since the total maximum benefit is the same.

7—Effective Jan. 1, 1946, the maximum benefit period will be increased to 23 weeks.

TRUMAN'S MESSAGE PLUGS LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM LIKE CIO'S

A RENEWED plea for jobless benefits of up to $25 a week for 26 weeks, plus passage of the full employment bill, the permanent FEPC and higher minimum wage rates marked President Truman's message to Congress this week.

Discounting fears of long mass unemployment, Truman said in the message: "Obviously, displaced war workers cannot find jobs until industry has been regeared and made ready to produce goods. During this lag, the govenment should provide help. The cost of this transition from war to peace is a much a part of the war cost as the transition from peace to war—and we should so consider it."

Truman's message urged passage of the benefits measure "not only as a matter of justice and humanity but also as a matter of sound business." It came as both the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means group were winding up hearings on the measure in an atmosphere of deliberately induced defeatism, and should act as a shot in the arm for the proposal.

Truman also pointed out that at least 15 million workers—in the merchant marine, in the government, and in small business—are not now covered by any sort of social security, and thus they miss out on even the inadequate state systems.

"The weekly benefit payments under many of the state laws are now far too low to provide subsistence and purchasing power for the workers and their families," he said. "Almost half of the states have the clearly inadequate maximum of $15 to $18 a week."

Another step to avoid depression is to raise the present 40 cents minimum under the wage hour act, Truman indicated. "The foundations of a healthy national economy cannot be secure so long as a large section of our working people receive substandard wages," he said.

"The existence of substandard wage levels sharply curtains the national purchasing power and narrows the market for the products of our farms and factories." While he did not call for a definite minimum, as the 65 cents bill now in Congress does, Truman asked for action to "eliminate substandards of living and assure the maintenance of the health, efficiency and general well being of workers."

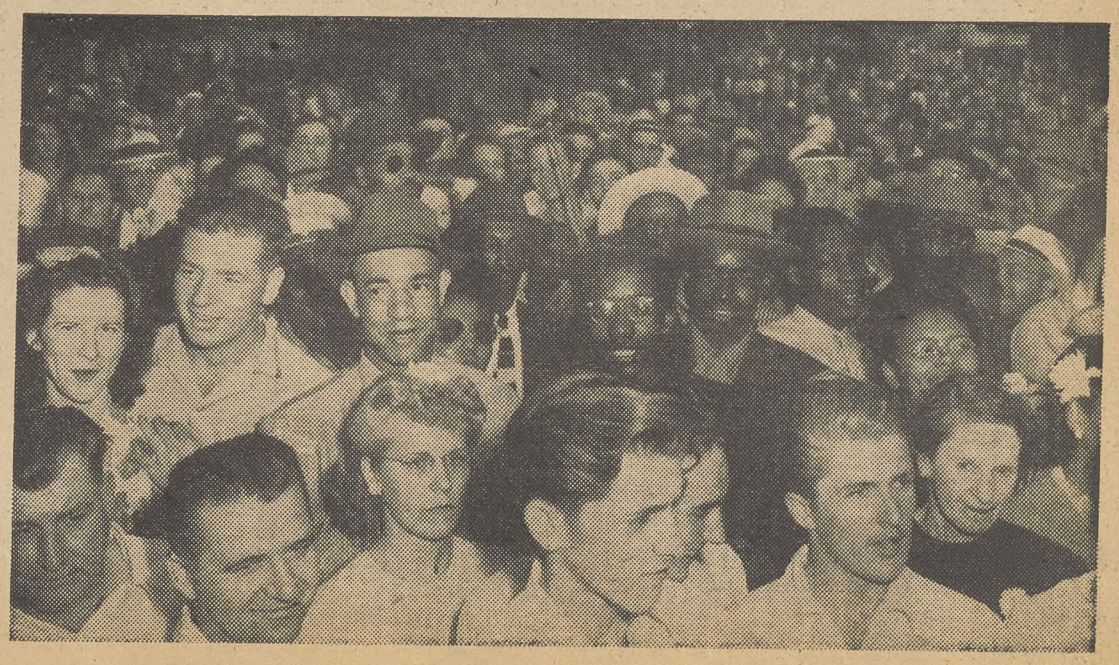
He also urged that agricultural processing workers be included. "There now exists a twilight zone in which some workers are covered, and others, doing similar work, are not," he said.

Full employment and fair employment, as outlined in the jobs for all bill (S 380) and the permanent FEPC bill are additional musts, Truman said, emphasizing the need to carry out President Roosevelt's 1944 "economic bill of rights." The message quoted FDR's statemente of economic rights from the famous message of last year.

As an additional aid in getting workers back into jobs, Truman recommended continuing the U. S. Employment Service as a Federal service, rather than turning it back to the states as the present law requires. It should be kept as a Federal service until July, 1947, with a $10 million dollar increase in funds, he said.

1. CIO members in Baltimore, Md., took time off from the serious business of reconversion planning to celebrate Labor Day. Ruler of the Day was Miss Virginia Cook, UAW-CIO assembler at the Glenn L. Martin Aircraft plant, named Miss Baltimore CIO. Judges, l. to r., were: Seaman 1/c Carol Calli, Pfc. Joseph Cierkes and Coxswain John Casa.

2. Miss CIO got her prize from Pres. Walter McManamon of the Baltimore CIO Council. The people (below) were among thousands who heard Secy. of the Interior Harold Ickes (right) warn that "labor's stake in winning the peace is as great as its stake in winning the war." Theme of a rally that Ickes addressed was "jobs for all."



20,000 Jobs Seen If U. S. Runs Aluminum Plants

JOBS for 20,000 workers could be provided if the U. S. Government would operate at full capacity seven aluminum plants which it owns and which private industry neither wants to purchase, lease nor operate.

That was the statement made this week by CIO Pres. Philip Murray, in a letter to Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion Snyder, in which Murray urged that the government "utilize to the greatest degree possible" such abandoned plants.

The plants are located at Phoenix, Arizona; Chicago; Monroe, Mich.; Canonsburg and Cressona, Pa.; Newark, O.; and Spokane, Wash.

Total cost to the taxpayers of these plants was $213,660,000. At peak employment they hired 16,200 workers, but this could be increased to 20,000 if the plants were operated at full capacity, Murray declared.

Thanks CIO For FDR's Memorial

"Deep appreciation" for the CIO's living memorial to her late husband was expressed this week by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in a personal letter to CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

The memorial will take the form of a completely equipped children's wing of the new Georgetown Hospital in Washington, D. C.

"I am deeply interested in the living memorial to my husband and deeply touched," Mrs. Roosevelt wrote. "It is a fine tribute to his memory and one which would have been very close to his heart."

WLB Wage Ruling

The Natl. War Labor Board, which is scheduled soon to go out of existence, announced this week that wage increases up to 55 cents an hour can now be made without board approval even though they push up prices. Previously increases between 50 and 55 cents could not be made without WLB approval if they would affect prices.

IT CAN'T BE DONE

BACK TO WORK WITH CONGRESS!

Congress and the voters both reported back to work on Capitol Hill this week. For the Congressmen, the return to work means action on a dozen immediate legislative issues affecting the welfare of the entire country. For the voters, the return of Congress means a renewed and redoubled campaign to see that the needed action is carried out.

Presumably the Congressmen have had a restful vacation. They should be ready to move quickly and decisively on such issues as unemployment compensation, jobs for all, a 65-cent minimum wage, polltax repeal and a dozen other equally important measures.

How restful a vacation the voters had is another matter. During the vacation, the people of this country saw the end of the war they had fought and worked so hard to win. Before the Congressional holiday was over, they also felt the beginning of huge cutbacks and layoffs that have put millions out of jobs. They felt the effect of reductions in hours that cut their take-home pay—with prices still at inflated levels.

Now Congress is back at work. Judging from the stalling and the downright defeatism of the two committees working on the Kilgore unemployment aid bill, and the opposition to the jobs-for-all bill already developed in hearings, it will take hard and sustained work by the voters to get their money's worth—and their vote's worth—out of their elected representatives.

President Truman's message calling for action on these and other bills is positive and useful. It must be followed up by leadership in Congress to see that his requests are carried out.

Whether or not this leadership will be forthcoming depends on the work the voters do now and in the next weeks. Congress has reported back to work. The voters must now report back to work on Capitol Hill with their representatives—to see that Congress acts.

PROFITS AT NEW HIGH LEVEL

Profit figures during the war period, released this week in the War Production Board's report on its activities, show increases that might well embarrass the Congressmen and the NAM spokesmen who are working night and day against the Kilgore unemployment aid bill.

They show that industry increased its profits by 350 per cent before taxes, and 120 per cent after taxes over the previous high figure attained in 1929.

These figures, the WPB report pointed out, were achieved despite industry's policy of minimizing profits through laying aside huge reserves. These reserves, the report indicated, actually increased the net worth of industry by another one-third.

CIO President Murray, in citing the study of steelworkers' families in Braddock, Pa., showed that workers have an average saving of around $300. At their present rate of cutback earnings, they have lost about one-third of their wartime incomes.

No one on either the House or Senate Committee has even breathed the thought that industry might be tempted to loaf along for a while on its profits and reserves, the way workers are supposed to loaf along if they get $25 a week unemployment compensation.

In addition to its profits and reserves, industry has another tidy little nest egg of about $25 billion coming to it in tax refunds and carry back and carry forward provisions.

How about a little carry back and carry forward for war workers—in the shape of the Kilgore bill for up to $25 a week for 26 weeks of unemployment?

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

Len De Caux writes this week again on his visit to the South Pacific.

IN war-devastated Manila, the CIO is a name to be conjured with.

Here amid the ruins of a great city, in buildings that were fought for floor by floor and room by room, in pock-marked, rutted streets, where pony-drawn Filipino "taxis" miraculously dodge American trucks and jeeps, and in unlighted hovels with several families to a room, you can see all the pangs of the re-birth of a nation.

With inflation running hog-wild and wages lagging far behind, with streetcars, lighting and most utilities out of commission, a proud and freedom-loving people are trying to rebuild and advance their democracy even before they can rebuild their city.

Amid all the frenzied politics of forthcoming elections, an earnest group of workers, labor leaders and intellectuals who kept the torch of freedom burning by underground activity and guerrilla fighting through the Japanese occupation, are now building a new labor movement—and using the American CIO as their model.

★ ★ ★

There are more self-proclaimed "labor leaders" to the square inch in Manila than in any place I have visited.

Former collaborators with the Japs, labor contractors, company unionists and discredited petty politicians "form" all kinds of alleged labor organizations, of which they themselves are usually the sole members, and whose sole purpose is to increase the price they demand for their personal services from employers or reactionary politicians.

Added to the destruction of unions and factories by the Japs, and the other hectic conditions of a newly liberated country, this type of racketeering has greatly increased the difficulties of the genuine labor unionists.

But they have been aided to recreate a real labor movement by scores of CIO members in the U. S. armed forces who have managed to contact them with advice, literature and other assistance.

About a score of genuine unions are now functioning and have formed a Committee on Labor Organization (CLO). Like the CIO, the CLO promotes industrial unionism and serves as the coordinating center of the reorganized unions.

★ ★ ★

Spearhead of this drive is the Philippines Newspaper Guild, whose president, Cipriano Cid, is also chairman of the CLO. He is a working reporter on the Manila Times. Another Guild member, Guillermo Capadocia, is full-time executive vice-president of the CLO and a leader of the Waiters & Bartenders Union.

Other officers of the CLO are Secretary Manuel Joven and Treasurer Martin Bautista, who is also president of the Seamen & Dockworkers Union.

The working newspapermen kept alive the idea of organization during Jap occupation through their social club, the Manila Press Club. Immediately after liberation, they organized the Guild as a regular trade union, with a constitution modeled on that of the American Newspaper Guild.

Strongest union in the CLO is the Printers Union, with some thousands of members in Manila. Other CLO unions include the Manila Railroad Workers, the Seamen & Dockworkers, the Shoe & Slipper Workers, Cigarmakers, Deep Sea Fishermen, Auto Transportation Workers, Cast Iron Workers, and Lumber Workers.

Important link with the farms of this predominantly agricultural country is the CLO-affiliated Tenant & Peasant Workers Union, with more than 10,000 members in three provinces of Luzon.

★ ★ ★

An achievement for which the CLO claims credit is a recent wage increase for some 100,000 Filipinos employed by the U. S. Army. By agreement with the Philippine government, a minimum wage of 1¼ pesos a day was originally set for Army work.

With soaring living costs, this was much less than a living wage and considerably below wages in private employment. After petitions by the CLO, its leaders now report an increase of the minimum to two pesos a day. The peso is pegged at 50c in American money.

The CLO is looking toward affiliation with the World Federation of Trade Unions and is anxious for literature and advice from CIO unions in the United States. Its address is 2070 Azcarraga St., Manila, P. I.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux.....Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 September 10, 1945 No. 37

'Super-Seniority' Anti-Vet Ruling To Be Appealed

PRES. John Green of the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers this week said his union will carry the fight against the Brooklyn Federal court ruling upholding "super-seniority" to the U. S. Supreme Court, pointing out that after cutbacks there will be more worker - veterans than jobs in some shipyards.

Clinton S. Golden, chairman of the CIO Veterans Committee, has declared that the ruling is "anti-veteran," because it places the ex-serviceman at the mercy of his employer after the first year when he is unprotected by the Selective Service Act and separates the veterans from the rest of the population, making possible "a national anti-veteran reaction."

Green was confident that the Supreme Court will throw out the decision, which held that during the first year of his return to his job a veteran is entitled to work even though a non-veteran with greater seniority would have to be displaced.

The Shipbuilding Workers head declared that while the union will give the veteran full seniority "equity" in his job, the only solution of the problem is full employment.

Meanwhile, Bernard M. Baruch, adviser to presidents, condemned the efforts to separate the problems of the veterans from those of the people.

He said that "the solution of the veterans' problems . . . cannot be accomplished except as a program embracing the whole of human demobilization," as he called for the appointment of a Work Director to handle the reemployment problems of the ex-GI and the displaced war worker.

'U.S. Has Stake in Bargaining'

"AMERICA has a stake in collective bargaining it cannot afford to lose. For the right to join with fellow workers in free unions is as essential to our democracy as the right to vote," reported the August issue of the CIO Economic Outlook, in an article on "The Future of Collective Bargaining," which warns of dangers ahead in maintaining that right.

This argument is reinforced by two facts cited by the Outlook:

1. That a strong trade union movement is one of the best guarantees this country could have that a "truly American way of life" will be extended to all our citizens.

2. That a shackled labor movement has always been the first aim of the enemies of democracy.

Warning against the new signs that anti-union employers are hoping to smash labor organizations after World War II, as they did after World War I, the Outlook declared:

"Labor sacrificed the advantages of a strong bargaining position during the war period, through its adherence to its no-strike pledge 99.9 per cent of the time, and through its acceptance of the principle of wage stabilization. Labor's wartime record merits reassurance that industry will cooperate in expediting the changeover to peacetime production."

Leading the attack against labor's collective bargaining rights is the Ball-Burton-Hatch Bill, the Outlook says. "The restrictive clauses placed around the closed and union shops, and even maintenance of membership in the Ball-Burton-Hatch Bill would prohibit their successful operation," the Outlook warns.

Other instances of the rising tide against collective bargaining procedures are: General Motors' recent punishment of salaried workers for joining a union by putting them on hourly rates of pay. The welcoming of super-seniority for veterans and legislative protection for veterans against unions as a means of setting soldiers against workers. Passage by two states of so-called "right to work" amendments to their constitutions, which destroy labor's right to organize, and paralyzes collective bargaining procedure.

Listed as gains to American workingmen and to their communities since the right to organize has been written into federal law were material things: "The difference between hunger and food, sickness and health."

Some examples given: That steel workers in 1933, unorganized, got 50 cents an hour average. In 1940, organized, they were getting 77 cents. Auto workers, members of the CIO, in 1940 were getting 95 cents an hour average, an increase of 36 cents over 1933.

In addition to wages, there were vacations with pay for some 11½ million organized wage earners; union health insurance plans, sick leave provisions, etc.

Most important to workers was the gain from collective bargaining of security on the job, and orderly procedure of hiring and firing. The right to collective bargaining is as important to the worker, as the right to vote is to the citizen, the Outlook stated.

Picketing Vet Asks Talk with Truman

A LETTER to President Truman requesting an interview with him was sent this week by Edward Bykowski, the World War II veteran who has been picketing Mississippi Senator Bilbo because of his vicious letters on minority groups.

"As I read with tears in my eyes what you said in the papers the other day that 'the bigotries of race and class and creed shall not be permitted to warp the souls of men,'" Bykowski wrote Truman, "I knew that we both felt the same way about these matters.

"And so, my dear Mr. President, I humbly ask for a chance to talk with you for a few minutes about how we can best keep faith with your buddies and my buddies who gave their blood, their limbs and their lives for a free and just America."

"I came to Washington," he wrote, "after reading the nasty things that Sen. Bilbo had to say about the Catholics, Negroes, Italians, Jews, and Poles. I wanted to talk to him and explain that I have seen men of all nationalities die and be terribly wounded in the war. I wanted to tell him that he should not say bad things about these folks, because they had died for democracy, and that was not my idea of how to keep democracy alive in America.

"When Sen. Bilbo's secretary, Miss Topp, told me I could have an appointment with the Senator when he returned to the city, I decided to use my mustering out pay and my pension money to stay here until he came back. They now tell me he cannot see me."

The only recognition Bykowski has received from Bilbo is a copy of "Sen. Bilbo's Speeches."

Poll Shows Mothers, Kids Need Nurseries

A MAJORITY of the working mothers who leave their children in the federally sponsored child care centers, which are to be discontinued next month unless action is taken, need the service of these centers desperately, polls from over the country revealed this week.

President Truman last week requested Federal Works Administrator Fleming to take steps to continue the nursuries for working wives of servicemen. The centers were established under the Lanham Act for children of war working mothers.

President Truman's request left out of consideration the many mothers who are widowed, divorced or the sole support of their families for some other reason.

A poll of the mothers of children in the child care centers in Washington, D. C. showed that one third of them were wives of men overseas, and another third the sole support of their children.

An FWA poll in Cleveland revealed that 66.7 per cent of the mothers were the chief wage earners in their family.

In a poll taken in Albany, California where 192 children are enrolled in the nursuries, figures showed that of these 192, 101 have fathers still in the service, and in 23 cases the mothers are widowed or divorced.

One good flavor deserves another

Sizzling and savory from an outdoor grill—or smothered with mushrooms at the club—your favorite steaks attain their fullest flavor perfection when served with a cold bottle of SCHLITZ. The delicacy of flavor and smoothness of America's most distinguished beer bring out the best in good things to eat.

JUST THE *kiss* OF THE HOPS

Schlitz

Copyright 1945, Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS

1 Terrific destruction in Manila caused by the battle to oust Japanese occupation forces is viewed by Capt. E. N. Whiting, Jr., of Brooklyn, overlooking the burned ruins of the business district from the Chinese Pagoda Tower. Working class districts were gutted too by the bombardment, and by fires that followed.

HUNGER, FASCIST CLOUD ARE CURSE OF PHILIPPINES

By LEN DE CAUX

Starvation wages, wrecked homes, and the threat of dictatorship make life tough in the Philippine Islands. Cursed with reaction-controlled politicians, democratic forces face a stern fight, and look to U. S. labor for aid. The inside story is told by Len De Caux, CIO publicity director, just returned from the Pacific. This is the first of two articles.

TALKING of some of the things American GIs intend to do when they get back, quite a bunch of CIO members stationed in the Philippines intend to devote themselves to making the CIO more conscious of American labor's obligations to the Filipinos. All those I met insisted that I should report how much we have at stake in the explosive postwar situation in the Philippines.

So here are some impressions and facts gleaned from visits with Filipino labor, guerrilla and political leaders of all factions, as well as from U.S. army folks who have interested themselves in Philippine conditions.

ONE's first impression of Manila is that of entering an "occupied" rather than a "liberated" country. The boulevards leading into this city of half a million are covered by a constant stream of traffic, day and night. But the traffic is almost entirely American trucks, jeeps, etc. The Philippine pony-carts that serve as taxis are kept off the main streets. The harbor similarly is crowded with shipping that is almost exclusively American.

On every side are scenes of the utmost devastation, caused as much by American bombardment as by Jap demolition squads. Most of the fine government buildings, apartment houses and biggest office buildings are in ruins. The few that remain standing or have been rebuilt, are all occupied by the U.S. Army. Aside from the Presidential palace, the Filipino authorities have had to move into smaller buildings down alleys in the crowded and less desirable sections where most of the Filipinos live.

With streetcars, telephones, lighting and most other utilities out of commission, the U. S. Army depends on its own telephone system, its own electric lighting supplied by power from American ships, and the Filipinos just do without.

THE next impression that hits you in the eye is the extreme contrast between poverty and wealth, with little or no middle class in between. Most of the great mansions of wealthy Filipinos, Spaniards, Chinese and "white" Russians in the suburbs of Manila are now occupied by high American officers, their clubs, etc. But many of the original owners are now showing up again, with seemingly no lack of money.

On the other hand, 99% of the native population is living in direst poverty on the land or in the crowded slums of Manila and other cities. In Manila, a family of seven to one room is not unusual, houses are in the last stages of dilapidation, many of the gutters are open sewers, and streets and sidewalks are chiefly ruts, pools and gaping holes.

In the midst of all this devastation and poverty, the Filipinos maintain an amazing degree of cleanliness, self-respect, good manners and independence. Almost without materials, they are doing their best to rebuild their city, and they are vigorously reestablishing their democratic life. Politics are in a ferment, and more than 40 papers are published in Manila alone. In the provinces, the peasants are on the march, with mushrooming and militant organizations and frequent demonstrations. And in the cities, a new labor movement is in process of formation.

But American domination of the Philippines, militarily, economically and even politically, is still the outstanding fact. True, civil affairs are theoretically under the control of the Commonwealth government, with its own President and Congress, and complete political independence has been promised by July 4, 1946, under the Tydings-McDuffie act.

It is true too that American military occupation is temporary and an obvious war necessity. But this occupation, and the long U. S. monopoly over Philippine imports, are the dominant factors today in the country's political and economic life and will do much, in this formative period, to determine its future course.

So the Filipinos look eagerly to the American people for aid and understanding. But there is as sharp a division in what different groups want and expect as there is between the wealth of the few and the poverty of the many.

THE feudal landowners with their great estates and countless poverty-stricken tenants, sharecroppers and wage workers; the wealthy financial and industrial interests; the political stooges of these interlocking groups, most of whom were active collaborators with the Japs and now lean to fascism of the Franco variety (there is an active Falange in the Philippines)—all these look for aid and comfort to American capitalists and reactionaries, with whom they are closely linked.

They expect the American occupation

forces to be used on their behalf; to suppress the democratic upsurge of the people's guerrillas who fought the Japs and are now demanding a new deal for the common people; to keep reactionary politicians in power; and so to arrange matters that, if independence must come (and many of the wealthy don't want it), they will still be in the saddle and able to remold the country along fascist lines.

On the other hand, the workers and farmers, and their guerrilla organizations that gave the Japs the fight of their lives all through the occupation, look hopefully to American progressives and believers in democracy, and particularly to the American labor movement.

They expect us to demand release of democratic guerrilla leaders, imprisoned by the U. S. authorities while rich collaborators with the Japs are petted and promoted. They expect us to urge the granting of immediate independence under Congressional Joint Resolution No. 93. They expect us to insist on financial and economic aid to rebuild an allied country that has suffered more from the war than has Japan; to aid in the development of Philippine labor unions; and generally to bolster the democratic forces there against feudalism and fascism.

American labor cannot dodge this responsibility. Not only must it recognize the debt that America owes to the Filipinos, but it must also recognize that fascist reaction in such a key country as the Philippines is a menace to American democracy. It must recognize that low-wage exploitation there will tend to undercut American wages.

It must recognize, as repeatedly pointed out in CIO resolutions, that we have everything to gain from independence and self-government for colonial peoples, with opportunity for industrialization and risnig living standards—which will result, in the Philippines, in a greater market for American goods and more jobs for American workers, and in the creation of a democratic bulwark against any possible resurgence of fascism and military aggression in the Far East.

THE real boss of the Philippines since the Japs were driven out is General Douglas MacArthur. Not only has he headed the American forces, whose military necessities permit interference with almost every aspect of Philippine life, but his long pre-war residence in the Phillippines, and his reported considerable investments there, have closely associated him personally with the country's financial, industrial and political leaders.

MacArthur is officially "neutral" in Philippine politics, claims there is no real difference between the two rival Presidential candidates, Pres. Sergio Osmena and Manuel Roxas, except that both cannot be President, and has met impartially with both. But his influence and involvement in Philippine affairs is such, and political tension is so high, that he has not escaped bitter accusations of partiality, usually to the effect that he has "built up" Roxas, the favored candidate of the biggest interests, and has been unduly harsh with the worker and peasant anti-Jap guerrillas.

Outstanding in the reactionary and pro-fascist wealthy group that controls mining, banking, shipping, brewing, landowning, sugar and other major interests, and that to date has put most of its money on Roxas with a few side-bets on Osmena, is the millionaire, Andres Soriano.

Soriano, who is also reported to have financial and brewing interests in the United States, Hongkong, East Africa and elsewhere, was a Spanish citizen until 1941, although he has lived all his life in the Philippines. Before the war he was an open Falangist and personal representative of Franco as Honorary Spanish Consul-General in Manila. During the civil war in Spain, he contributed large sums to the fascists, and in 1939 Franco rewarded him with the Grand Medal of Naval Merit.

Soriano's interests were long represented by the law firm of Manuel Roxas, now presidential candidate.

Sergio Osmena, successor to Manuel L. Quezon as President of the Philippine Commonwealth, is elderly, suave and dignified. When interviewed, he spoke cautiously and diplomatically and with a conscious effort to avoid partisan politics. Although a large landowner himself, he said he favored land reforms to break up large estates, higher wages and similar means of relieving popular distress.

Osmena would say no more on the burning question of the Jap collaborators who still infest public office than that it was "a very delicate question" and that some "just had to take positions" under the Japs.

FILIPINO laborites and progressives support Osmena, if at all, with little enthusiasm, as a lesser evil than Roxas. They regard him as too weak on the question of collaborationists, and demand that he give more vigorous democratic leadership against fascist reaction. As an example of Osmena's weakness, they cite his withdrawal of two appointments to his cabinet at the insistence of Roxas and influential collaborationists in the Philippine Congress.

Tomas Confesor and Tomas Cabili, both outstanding guerrilla leaders who opposed the holding of government office by any collaborationists, were given interim appointments as Secretary of Interior and Secretary of National Defense respectively. But when Roxas, as chairman of the Senate Committee on Appointments, threatened to reject their nominations, Osmena withdrew these nominations and appointed the two men instead to the Philippine Rehabilitation Commission in Washington.

Roxas, when interviewed, suffered from none of Osmena's inhibitions respecting partisan politics. Lithe, vigorous and youthful-looking, he attacked Osmena repeatedly from right and left, with all the fluency of an experienced politician. On the question of independence, he said there was some opposition to it, and gave reasons, but added that if he should advocate postponement his opponents would "seize on it" and crucify him politically.

Roxas dwelt on the archaic nature of the land system, its injustices to the peasants, and the necessity of reform to head off socialism and communism. He spoke of high living costs and said wages should be raised, but was not too specific or well-informed on the wage question.

Roxas said the tenants' share of the crop should be increased from 50% to two-thirds, and that large estates should be bought by the government, divided and sold on easy terms to the peasants. He claimed credit for the clause placed in the constitution by Manual Quezon authorizing expropriation of large land holdings and public utilities.

Despite such public expressions, which they regard as "pure demagogy" directed toward voters who have nothing to lose but their poverty, Filipino laborites and progressives are bitterly opposed to Roxas. They consider him not only the candidate of facist reaction, personally linked with all the wealthiest interests, but also as a notorious collaborator with the Japs.

Roxas remained in the Philippines after Japanese occupation and later became a member of the Jap puppet government of Jose Laurel. He drafted the puppet government constitution and was chairman of the important Economic Planning Board. When the Americans landed on Leyte, Roxas was publicly quoted as urging the puppet government to declare war on the United States.

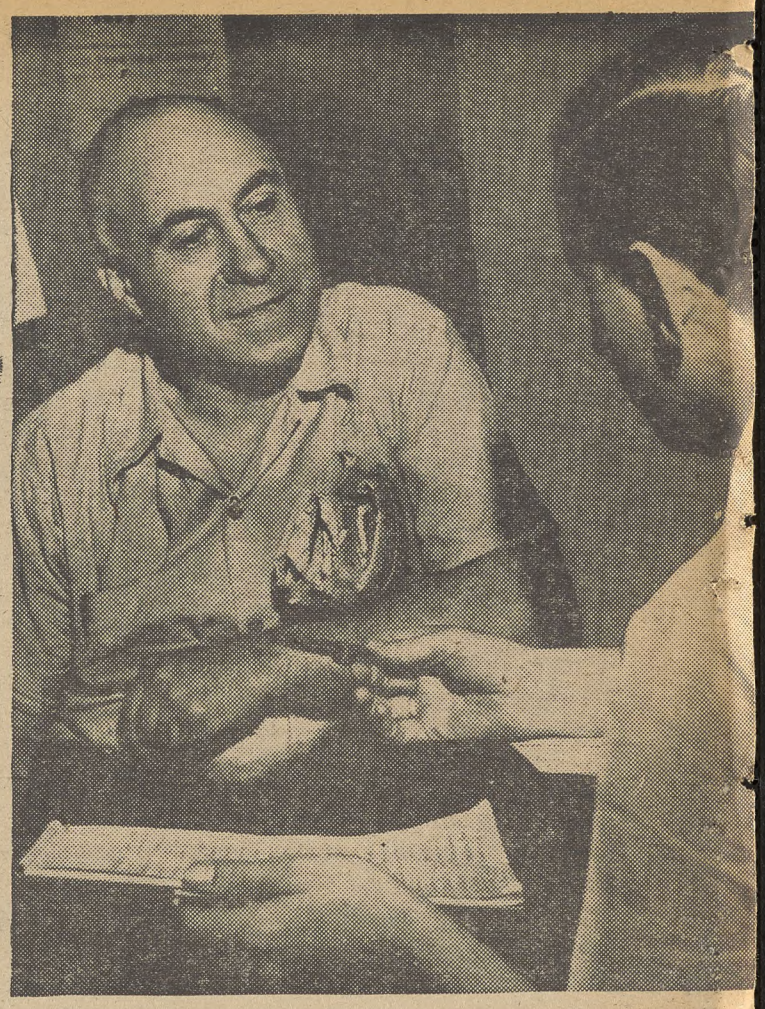
But when most members of the puppet government were captured, Roxas was released on General MacArthur's personal guarantee, and testimonials to him were arranged from some Americal officers who had commanded Filipino guerrillas.

Roxas excuses his actions actions during the Japanese occupation on grounds similar to those of Marshal Petain in France, and claims to have been the "spiritual leader" of the anti-Jap guerrillas. He is now President of the Senate, owns three of the leading daily papers, and influences a number of others through control of a large part of the scarce paper supply.

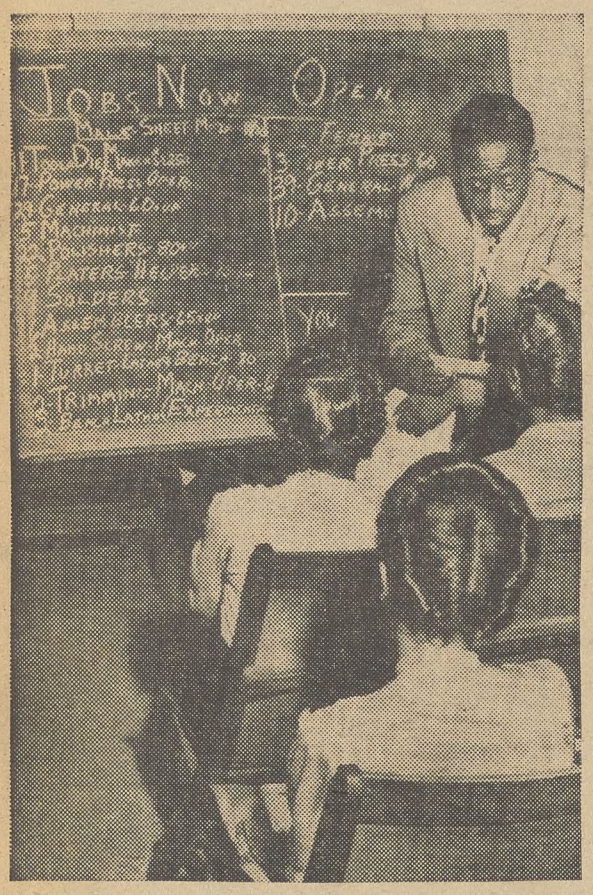
(Next week: The role played by militant Filipino guerrillas in helping the U. S. Army smash the Japanese invaders. What the Philippine labor movement is doing. Low wages and high prices. The fight for democracy and true independence.)

2 Filipino families (below) returning to their homes from a sector of Manila that had been held by the Japanese. Thousands of women and children were forced at bayonet point to serve as human shields for Japanese soldiers during a 48-hour heavy artillery bombardment, as U. S. forces blasted their way.

1 These are laid off members of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers waiting for an interview with Bob Pagnatto, job dispatcher. Roy Baccus, upper right, is one of a committee elected to help Pagnatto. He helps members fill out job application cards, explains the system to impatient ones.

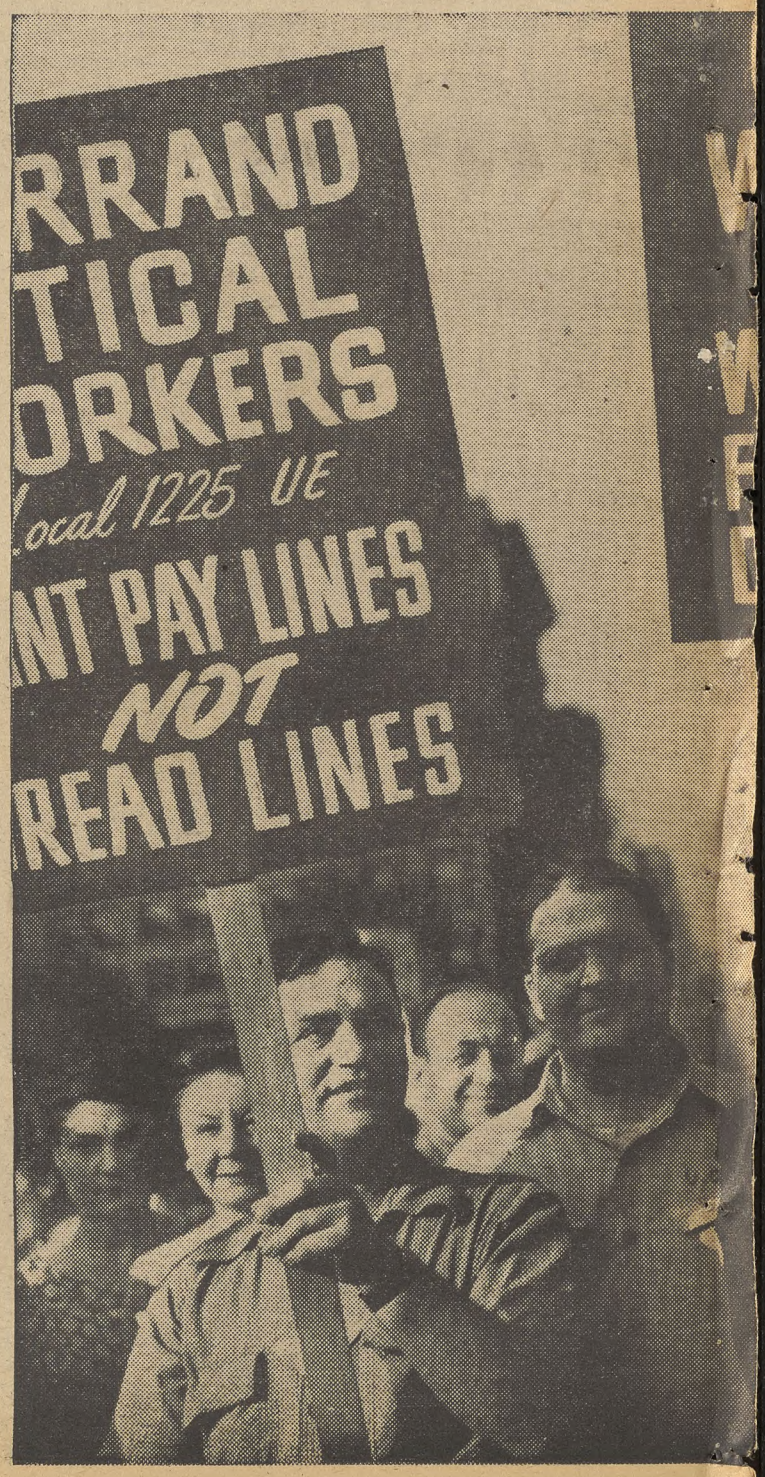


2 Pasquale Mazzucco tells his story to Bob Pagnatto. He was sho at Briggs Metal, and a bench mechanic. He has four children rures out seven hours a day, five days a week "with enough pay

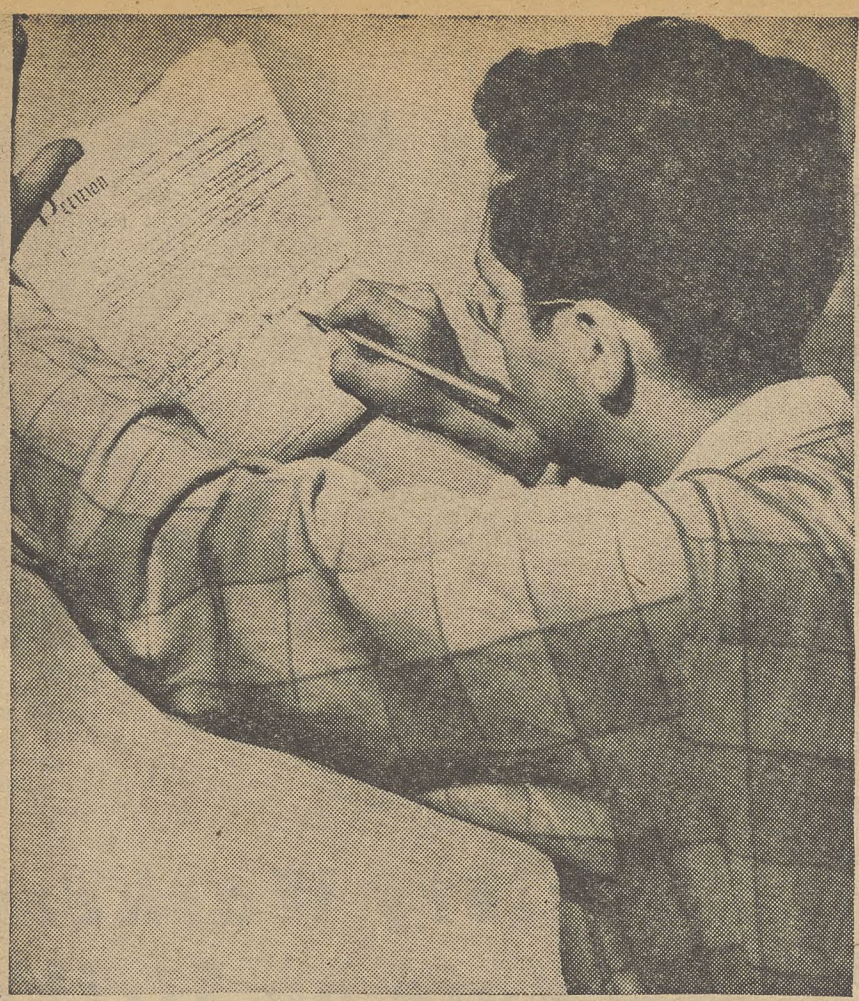


5 Bob Pagnatto contacts employers and shop stewards about job information in their plants. As jobs come in they are written onto the blackboard and men and women are placed. They've gotten 300 jobs in this manner.

6 Russo Salvatore was asked to come back on the same job at 90 cents an hour. He had been getting $1 an hour. He said the union is doing a good job in this situation. Wage cuts come in hours worked and reclassifications.

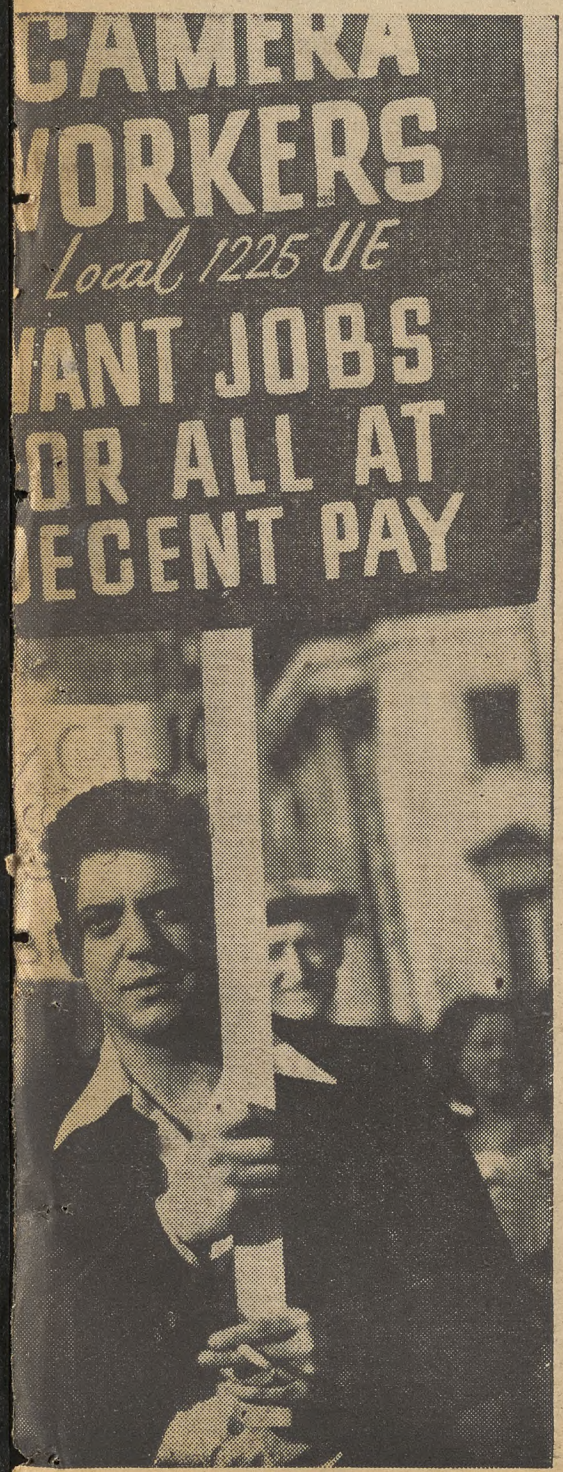


7 Madison Square was the focal point for all CIO unions in Greater New York. Local 1225 came out in force from Brooklyn. The demands were: jobs for all, that Congress immediately pass the full employment and the 65-cent minimum wage bills and provide for unemployment benefits of $25 for 26 weeks. The 60,000 who rallied there urged their Governor to call a special session of the New York Legislature to supplement any federal action and aid the State's hundreds of thousands of jobless. There were 200,000 in New York City alone.



p steward
. He fig-
is right."

3 They had plenty of petitions around for signing. The petition urged Congress to pass the Full Employment Bill, to up unemployment compensation benefits to $25 for 26 weeks, to act on all necessary legislation.



4 (At right) A meeting of laid off members giving suggestions on how to handle the job situation. They have a committee to help the Job Dispatcher.

LAID OFF—BUT NOT LICKED!

Story by Helen Kay **Pictures by Marian Hille**

THE first thing on their minds is, of course, another job. And they come down to the union to see what can be done. Every morning there's a new bunch waiting to get in when the union opens up at 8:45. Fifty a day make it now. So far 800 have registered with Local 1225 of the CIO Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. Three hundred were placed in jobs through the union's efforts. Others were shown how to apply for unemployment compensation benefits, and those in need were sent to Personal Service for help in getting immediate relief. Laid-off members of this local elected a job dispatcher and a committee to find jobs, and all available means of helping members through reconversion layoffs.

By noon the place looks like a storm had swept through it. About 5,000 workers from Local 1225 have been laid off to date. During the war the local had organized 140 shops in the Brooklyn area. These shops employed 12,000 workers. They were small shops mostly, working on secondary contracts. Now 22 are shut down completely. They were mostly small ones. Some may open again. The metal shops are waiting for brass. They don't know about the optical ones. But other shops which employed 1,500 are down to 250, like the Murray Switch Co. And the union had to do something.

They did. They elected Bob Pagnatto as Job Dispatcher. Bob went about calling up all the 140 shops, and getting their immediate status. Some jobs were opening up. Also the shop stewards put in calls, and that's how 300 people were placed.

Bob Pagnatto worked in one of those shops not long ago himself. He worked at Baumer Spring & Hinge, and he knows how immediate the problem is about jobs. "The cost of living was too high for us to have much in savings," he said. Each applicant is haunted by the fear of the hungry thirties. With some it's an immediate need for help. The grocers and landlords won't wait.

Even with a committee of laid-off members helping him, Bob has his hands full. "We've been trying to discourage them from coming so early," he said. "They begin to arrive as early as 8 o'clock. I have to wait until the bosses get in—which isn't until 9 or 10—before I can get anything done."

Pagnatto is worried about many things in addition to jobs. He's worried about pay cuts, which are cropping up in all shapes and forms in all shops. There are pay cuts for men as well as women. There are pay cuts through reduction in hours. There are pay cuts through transfers from one job to another, one classified as skilled, the other as unskilled.

A sample of this was David Thomas, who came to register. He is a screw machine set-up man (a machinist). He was working at American Safety Razor for $1.12 an hour. He was offered a job at 70 cents an hour. "They're building up to a depression," he said.

Pasquale Mazzucca was laid off at the Bridge Metal Plant in Brooklyn. He used to work 58 hours a week. "But with living costs so high, I couldn't save any money." He was offered a job at 65 cents an hour, for 40 hours a week. "How can I support five people on that? I wish the government would do something for working people—make work steady."

Pasquale was a skilled shoemaker. "Even with 15 years' experience in ladies' shoes, I was never able to make a living. I was always looking for a better job. And during the depression, I used to wait in lines for coffee and doughnuts." He picked up his hand to show how meekly some held their cups for their coffee and never said a word. "I want my coffee on my own table," said Pasquale.

That's what Local 1225 wants, too.

Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

CIO Reg. Dir. Carey E. Haigler, Alabama, reports: USA Dir. R. E. Farr announces CIO won bargining rights at the Alabama Foundry Co., Birmingham. Intl. Rep. Harry Zebal, Gas & Chemical Workers, announces a victorious election at the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., Montgomery, Ala. Out of 57 eligible, 39 workers voted for the CIO.

USA Dist. Dir. R. E. Farr reports: Unit Stove & Furnace Co., Birmingham, CIO 57, against 12. USA Field Rep. Sam Stevens handled this campaign.

Geo. Craig, CIO Reg. Dir., Philadelphia, reports: General Ribbon Mills, Bath, Pa., CIO Textile Workers 19, against 15. Fishman Co., Philadelphia, Pa., UERMWA-CIO 18, Independent 12.

Ralph W. Tillotson, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Erie, Pa., reports: Editorial employes of Erie Daily Times and Erie Dispatch Herald, Erie, Pa., ANG-CIO 26, No Union 6. Berry Tool & Machine Co., Erie, UAW-CIO 14, No Union 5.

Employes of Cooper Bessemer plant, Grove City, Pa., voted overwhelmingly for the USA-CIO. These were 1,842 eligible workers. USA Field Rep. Ben F. Phillips and John C. Graney were responsible for this victory. The vote was 1,306 for CIO, 334 for AFL, 38 for No Union.

Ralph Baker, Packinghouse Dis. Dir., reports: Producers Creamery Co., Kirksville, Mo., CIO 27, No Union 6; Springfield, Mo., plant, CIO 130, No Union 39.

CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda, Denver, Colo., reports: Colorado Milling and Elevator Co., Grand Junction, Colo., CIO Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Employes, 19, against 0.

Joseph T. McNichols, Acting Dir. USA Dist. 3, reports: Pratt Industries, Inc., plant, Frankfort, N. Y., CIO 30, against 25. In charge of the organizing committee were Joseph Putch, Bernard Leach and Staff Rep. Leo Bonner.

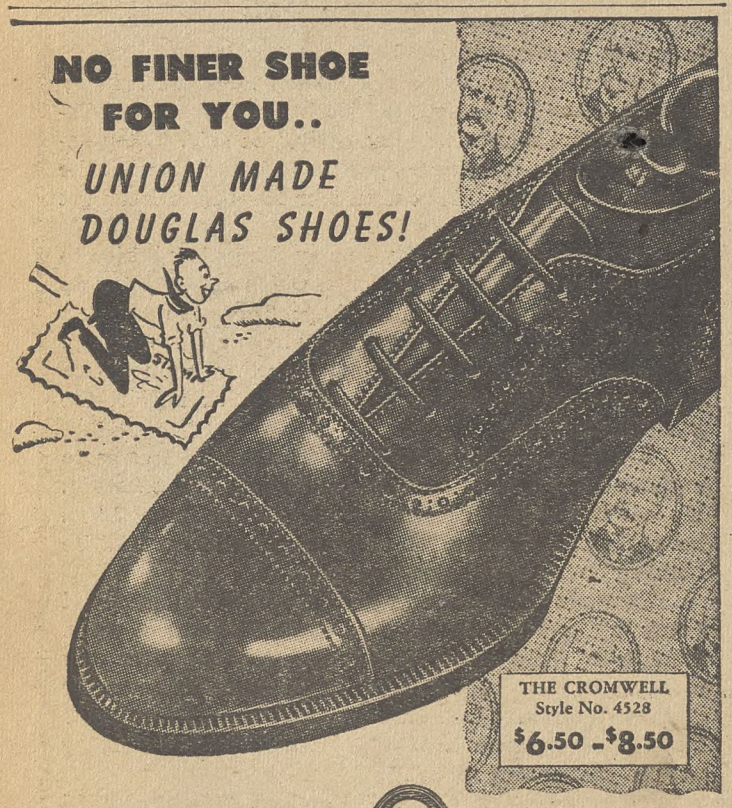
M. J. Walsh USA Dist. 1, announces: Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass., CIO 1,311, AFL 91, neither 601. Staff Reps. Ken Glynn, Paul Ryan and Dan Murray were assigned to this job which resulted in an overwhelming victory for CIO.

Local 65, URW&DSEA announce an overwhelming majority of the workers voting for CIO in a cross-check at H. Behlen.

Congress has returned! It is hoped during their vacation they have realized that the pressing problem the people are confronted with is reconversion and jobs. There is an overwhelming demand for passage of the full employment bill. American workers and returning soldiers want work at a higher wage level. That is a MUST necessity. What private enterprise cannot do, the Government must do.

The unemployment insurance bill must be enacted as proposed by the CIO. The hypocritical chant about state rights is a subterfuge. The war was fought not on the basis of states rights but by Americans from every state for security and freedom. It is the Nation's obligation to see to it that the necessary transition security is provided for both returning soldiers and unemployed production workers.

Our gallant men of the armed forces crushed the enemy with weapons made and transported by the soldiers of production. America surprised the world in production for war. We can and we must create jobs and security for all in peace. We cannot go backward—it is forward America to the port of the Four Freedoms.



W. L. Douglas Shoes

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., BROCKTON 15, MASS.

905 PENN. AVENUE N. W.

(Opposite Department of Justice Building)

(Men's and Boys' Shoes Exclusively)

3 State CIO Conventions To Meet

Three State CIO Councils have scheduled conventions to be held within the next few weeks, following the relaxation of restrictions by the Office of Defense Transportation on rules governing conventions.

The Washington State CIO Council will hold its annual convention in Bellingham, Sept. 21, and the Vermont Council's convention will meet Sept. 22-23 in Rutland. On October 6-7, the Oregon Council will convene in Eugene, Ore.

Under the new ODT rules there is no limit on the number of persons who can attend a convention if they come from within the same state in which the convention is held. Only limitation on attendance is that not more than 25 persons may attend from outside the state, including speakers and guests.

30,000 Vote CIO In Bay State

Thirty thousand workers in the shipbuilding, textile and steel industries of Massachusetts have voted for the CIO in recent elections, reports the State CIO Council. Here are some of the outstanding victories:

The Marine & Shipbuilding Workers won an election at the Fore River shipyard in Quincy, one of the citadels of company unionism in the U. S., bringing 15,000 production and maintenance workers into the CIO, in an NLRB poll carried by a majority of nearly 2,000 votes.

The CIO Steelworkers won an election held among more than 2,300 eligible workers at the Whitin Machine Co., Whitinsville.

The Textile Workers defeated the AFL two-to-one in elections at nine New Bedford cotton and rayon miles.

Leather Workers Vote for CIO

The NLRB has certified the CIO Fur & Leather Workers Union as collective bargaining agent for 31 leather companies represented by the Chicago Luggage & Leather Goods Manufacturers Assn. The CIO union carried 505 votes and the AFL Luggage Workers 157.

Seamen Get $45 Pay Boost

A BASIC wage increase of $45 a month covering some 100,000 seamen was ordered last week by the Natl. War Labor Board. It takes effect Oct. 1, when the decision of the Maritime War Emergency Board eliminating all bonuses is due to be applied.

Pres. Joseph Curran of the CIO Natl. Maritime Union in a wire sent to NMU officials in all ports called the increase a "step in the right direction" but said "under no circumstances does it represent the union's full demands." The union will continue its struggle for the 40-hour week and other demands through collective bargaining, he declared.

"The union feels the Board did not do full justice to the seamen's demands," the wire stated. "The ships must sail. The boys must be returned. The union recognizes this responsibility.

"But we say the WLB let the seamen down. We intend to continue to fight until seamen get the same rights as workers ashore."

UNION DEMANDS

The demands of the NMU before the WLB included a 55 cents minimum hourly wage for ordinary seamen whose base pay had been 34½ cents an hour; comparable adjustments for other ratings, time and a half for Saturday and double time for Sunday.

In addition to the NMU, the WLB directive affects two other CIO affiliates—the American Communications Assn., and the Marine Cooks & Stewards—in addition to two AFL seamen's unions and the independent Marine Firemen, Oilers & Watertenders.

Hosiery Workers To Vote on Strike

STEPS are being taken to hold a strike vote in the entire organized full-fashioned hosiery and commercial finishing industries, the CIO American Federation of Hosiery Workers announced this week. The decision to hold the strike referendum was voted unanimously by the union's Natl. Executive Board.

The action was made necessary, AFHW Pres. Alexander McKeown said, because the major employers' group, the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers Assn., had refused to meet any but a few minor demands of the union in negotiations for a renewal of the two-year agreement which expired August 31.

McKeown accused both the Association and independent manufacturers of being "blind to the real needs of the hosiery workers."

Fifty of the Federation's branches with nearly 20,000 members voted in a nationwide referendum to reject the meager proposals of the employers.

"The organized hosiery worker felt keenly that the few cents and minor concessions offered by the mills were totally inadequate to meet the rise in prices," the union stated. The workers have received no pay increases since the contract went into effect in 1943.

"Many of our workers have been and still are earning less than 60 cents an hour even though their jobs require considerable skill," McKeown declared.

The union is asking for a 10 cents increase and a 65 cents minimum. Employers have offered an increase averaging 3 cents and a 55 cents minimum.

Minn. Unions File Strike Notices

Six strike notices involving CIO unions in Minnesota, in protest against the stiffening attitude of employers since V-J day, were filed last week with state and federal authorities, reports the Minnesota CIO Council.

Unions involved are Local 1139, CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Local 1139, Local 25, CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers; Branch 38, Federation of Hosiery Workers; and Local Industrial Union 478 in Austin, which filed three strike notices against a dairy, a grocery store association and eight restaurants.

STAINLESS STEELS FOR THE TOUGH JOBS OF INDUSTRY

Stainless steels do the tough jobs of industry. Their superior resistance to corrosion and oxidation and their remarkable strength-weight-ratio, make them valuable in many applications.

Navy to CIO 'Well Done'

Thanks for a well-done job were tendered the CIO this week by Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal in a letter to CIO President Murray. Forrestal wrote:

"On this day of final victory I am sending to the unions in your Congress which have worked most closely with the Navy a special letter of gratitude.

"May I at the same time extend to you and all of the national officers the Navy's thanks for a tough job well done."

WORLD UNITY NEEDS LABOR

The CIO will push demands for increased labor participation in world peace machinery at the Paris World Trade Union Conference, CIO President Murray wrote this week in New Times, official Soviet trade union journal. Major excerpts from his article are reprinted here.

By PHILIP MURRAY

IT WAS with deep satisfaction that the CIO participated in the London World Trade Union Conference and in the unanimity of its resolutions and decisions. Since that Conference it has been a source of gratification to me personally to serve on the Administrative Committee which the Conference designated to carry out certain tasks.

Murray Tells Soviet Workers CIO Pushes International Action To Build Permanent Peace

The unions affiliated to the CIO and its subordinate organizations have examined the documents, held meetings, and our National Office is receiving resolutions of approval. The recent visit of the Soviet Trade Union delegation, headed by Vassilli Kuznetsov, was a practical example for our members of the advantages of international cooperation. The membership of the CIO is determined to continue its building of international friendship.

At its meeting in July of this year, the CIO Executive Board discussed the Draft Constitution of the World Trade Union Federation, approved it, and voted to send to Paris a delegation consisting mainly of the Vice-Presidents of CIO. At the same time, the Executive Board instructed the delegation to vote for affiliation of the CIO with the Federation.

Our delegation will attend the Paris Conference, confident that the next step will be taken on the road to world trade union unity. A useful program of work has been laid out.

A strong World organization of trade unions will then be born, and the efforts of all of us must be devoted to making it as all-inclusive as possible. Disunity, the curse of previous world organizations, must be avoided.

It is with great satisfaction that I learn that in addition to the CIO delegation there will also be present at the Paris Congress representatives of five Railroad Brotherhoods: the Trainmen, the Conductors, the Firemen and Enginemen, the Signalmen, and the Train Dispatchers.

The Draft proclaims as a prime purpose of the Federation: "To organize and unite within its ranks the trade unions of the whole world, irrespective of considerations of race, nationality, religion or political opinion."

We must secure the adhesion to the Federation not only of the large industrial countries, but also as many as possible of the small countries, including the colonial and semi-colonial areas. Well learned by the world has been the lesson that oppressive conditions in one country act as a source of infection for all countries. The development of strong trade unions is the guarantee of progress toward higher living standards and eventual independence.

One of the most important matters to be brought before the Congress is the report which the delegates will receive of the work of the Administrative Committee appointed by the previous conference. Included in that report will be "Representation of World Labor in International Agencies and Organizations."

In San Francisco, in accordance with the instructions of the Conference, the Administrative Committee put forward its demands to the Steering Committee of the United Nations Conference. It met with little success. It will be the duty of the Paris Conference to discuss this result and decide what further measures should be taken to impress on the governments of the United Nations the need for the representatives of 60 million organized workers to have the right to participation in all world organizations which are deciding the fate of the workers.

The CIO expects that the Paris Congress will reiterate with all the force it can command the right of the World Federation of Trade Unions to be heard on all questions of international security, and to insure that the point of view of trade unions is directly presented by their own representatives in the Social and Economic Council. For this there can be no adequate substitute.

WORLD NEWS ROUNDUP

CIO delegates this week were preparing to fly or sail to France for the World Trade Union Federation Conference scheduled in Paris for Sept. 25. Pressure of work, connected with reconversion and other problems here, will keep CIO Pres. Murray and UAW Pres. R. J. Thomas away from the meetings, which are called to ratify the draft constitution and finally set up the WFTU.

Already in Paris is Sidney Hillman, head of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who will lead the CIO delegation. Other delegates will include the CIO vice-presidents, who attended the London meeting last year, CIO Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey and General Counsel Lee Pressman. Michael Ross, newly appointed director of the CIO's International Affairs Dept., will go ahead of the delegates to help in preliminaries.

One delegate will be going from Canada, according to an ALN report. Decision was taken after a vote in the Canadian Congress of Labor (CCL), which is made up of CIO and Canadian national unions, to attend. The delegate will be Pat Conroy, secretary of the CCL. The alternate will be C. H. Millard, head of the Steelworkers in Canada.

Labor in Brazil

Brazil's new reorganized trade union movement will be represented in Paris, according to a report from the news service of the Confederation of Latin-American Workers (CTAL). Three delegates will go from the Workers Unification Movement (MUT). This is the first time that Brazilian workers have been permitted contact with workers organizations in other countries.

Cuba Ratifies

Cuban labor has already ratified the draft construction of the WFTU drawn up at the preliminary meetings in London, Paris and San Francisco last year and early this year. Angel Cofino, who was Cuba's delegate to London and is a leader of the Cuban Confederation (CTC) will attend the Paris meeting.

Australian Delegate

The WFTU can make a big contribution to solving problems of women workers in industry, Mrs. Jessie Street, WFTU delegate from the Australian Amalgamated Ironworkers and Munitions Workers Union told ALN in a recent interview in New York.

Mrs. Street said that she hoped the WFTU would press for full carrying out of the World Charter's declarations of equality of opportunity for men and women. Women must be given jobs, she said, if we are to have full employment. "With the enormous demand for consumers goods, houses and social security in every country there should be no difficulty on the part of any nation in fulfilling this pledge."

CIO News Coverage

Full coverages of the Paris meeting will be offered CIO News readers through stories from Len De Caux, CIO publicity director, who will attend. De Caux has just returned from a month's trip to U. S. bases in the Pacific.

Farmers Hear of CIO

Farmers at the Tuscarawas County Fair in Ohio carried away some 100,000 pieces of CIO and PAC literature from the CIO-PAC booth there recently.

The booth displayed products made by CIO members in plants in Tuscarawas County. Through the distribution of literature at the booth many people received factual information on the CIO which they would not get in any other way.

As a result local leaders of the Grange and Farm Bureau have asked PAC people to speak at their meetings and the 16th Congressional District CIO-PAC plans to have similar booths at later County fairs in the district.

A Salute—ECA Radio salutes CIO workers everywhere for their service on the home front . . . for their untiring, patriotic, and mighty efforts . . . which have done so much to help win the war.

And A Promise—ECA Radio promises to do all in its power toward maintaining full employment . . . and pledges to give the public extra values in finer, precision-built radios . . . produced with greater efficiency as a result of harmonious labor-management conditions.

ECA RADIO presents **WILLIAM S. GAILMOR** every night—Monday through Friday—over WJZ, key station of the American Broadcasting Co.

ELECTRONIC CORPORATION OF AMERICA

45 WEST 18TH ST. · NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

MAGNESIUM

THE LIGHTWEIGHT METAL WITH A MISSION

destined to lighten labor and free moving machines from deadly weight

Magnesium is the metal that makes the front pages of today's newspapers because it is news. So light a metal—one-quarter the weight of steel and a full third lighter than aluminum—will long continue to be news because it is the Metal of Motion whose mission is to free the world from the hampering and fatiguing effects of dead-weight. Now that it has fulfilled its wartime duties it is readily available to all industry and to ease labor wherever tools are used.

Dow is the pioneer producer of this metal that is destined to change our lives, recovering it from ocean water at the great Texas plants and also from Michigan brine. Dow is likewise the developer of Dowmetal Magnesium Alloys and operates foundries and plants for their fabrication. These achievements with magnesium are noteworthy examples of Dow's capacity to advance industry through outstanding developments in chemical engineering.

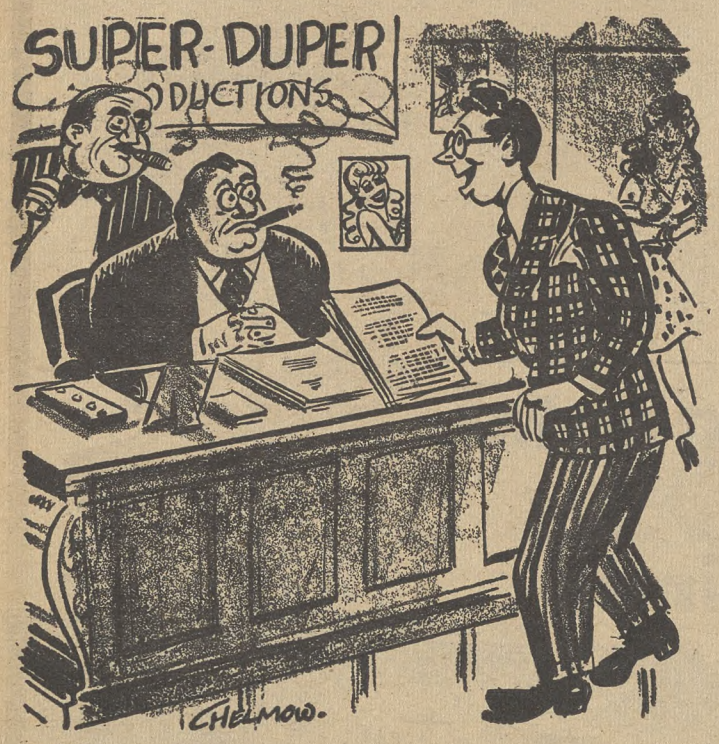
DOW

CHEMICALS
INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY • MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

NEW YORK • BOSTON • PHILADELPHIA • WASHINGTON • CLEVELAND • DETROIT • CHICAGO • ST. LOUIS • HOUSTON • SAN FRANCISCO • LOS ANGELES • SEATTLE

Gags & Grins From The Labor Press



"This is sensational, J. B. ! ! ! A story about a newspaperman who doesn't smoke, drink, gamble and hates women."

Guild Reporter.

SOMEBODY PICK ME UP AND I'LL KNOCK HELL OUT OF THIS GUY.

NMU Pilot.

Low Pay Shops, Laundries Fight Jobless Aid Bill

By ELEANOR FOWLER
Secretary-Treasurer,
CIO Auxiliaries

HOW tough a situation faces women workers in the next few months is clear from the testimony on the Kilgore bill to increase maximum benefits to the unemployed to $25 for 26 weeks.

T. C. Sperry representing the National Retail Dry Goods Assn. opposed the bill because he said sales girls who had left retail stores for war jobs would get more from unemployment compensation under the bill than their pay would amount to in their old jobs.

George H. Johnson of the American Institute of Laundering agreed wholeheartedly. These spokesmen for substandard wage industries expect women workers to come right back at the old starvation rates.

DON'T WORK FOR FUN

Women care though—in spite of the misleading propaganda that women just work for pin money and have no business outside the home. Two recent studies by the U. S. Women's Bureau have underlined once again the fact that women work because they have to support themselves and to contribute to the support of their families.

In the Baltimore area of Maryland, 80 per cent of the women employed want postwar jobs and 9 out of every 10 must work to support themselves and others. Twice as many women as before the war want to work in manufacturing and Government jobs. Higher pay is the principal reason. Average weekly take-home in war plants was $34; in stores and laundries $21.

A N. Y. State survey, conducted in cooperation with the CIO Electrical Radio Machine Workers, reveals a similar situation. Seven out of every ten married women and nine out of every ten single women want jobs after the war. They need jobs to support themselves and to help their families.

ANOTHER BLOW

Unemployment and pay cuts resulting from transfers to substandard jobs are not the only headache women workers face. Discontinuance of the wartime child care program as of Oct. 31 is a terrific blow to the working mothers. Studies of the financial responsibilities of mothers using the centers have shown that over half of them are the sole support of their families. A high percentage of them also are wives of servicemen and very few will have their husbands home and at work by Oct. 31.

President Truman has announced that he has asked General Fleming to ask Congress for authority "to continue the centers necessary for servicemen's wives." We do not think that legislation is necessary. We believe that John W. Snyder, director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, could direct the Federal Works Agency to extend the time that centers may operate to meet war-created child-care needs. Write Mr. Snyder now at the White House, Washington 25, D. C., urging him to take this step.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Buy War Bonds

L. J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS

Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED
BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED
BUTTONS AND TABS
FOR
UNION DUES MEMBERSHIP EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS ADVERTISING LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No Charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES
New York Representative:
Herbert R. Lerman New York, N. Y.
37 E. 14th St., Algonquin 4-3356
Detroit Representative:
Herbert E. Lennig Detroit, Mich.
6432 Cass Ave., TRinity 1-4600
L. J. IMBER CO. 1725-41 W. North Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

44 Years of Know-how
in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.
20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois
20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

Big Business Ganging Up On Labor, Says UE Pamphlet

BIG business is accused of planning to take advantage of reconversion unemployment to weaken unions, depress wages and increase prices, in a new 32-page pamphlet, "UE Fights for Job Security," issued this week by the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. The union estimates that 465,000 workers in the radio, electrical and machine industry may be jobless in the postwar period.

"Foreseeing that the reconversion period would present many difficulties to workers, UE made several offers to the largest companies in our industry to cooperate to minimize the effects of unemployment during the reconversion period and to promote fullest production and employment in the postwar period," the pamphlet states. "These companies repeatedly rejected UE's proposals."

Five of the largest companies —General Electric, Westinghouse, Western Electric, RCA and General Motors (Electrical Division) — employ 50 per cent of the workers in the industry, the pamphlet states.

"These large companies are interested only in maintaining high profits. This they are hoping to do, despite the pious protestations of one or another company spokesman, by cutting wages and by increasing the prices of their products.

"The results of such a policy are a low purchasing power and a low volume of production leading to continuing mass unemployment —conditions which big business expects to use to still further reduce wages."

After vigorously expressing opposition "to policies and plans which big business is making for the postwar world," the UE proposes a program "which will make full use of the productive capacity and manpower of the nation."

The program calls for:

1. A general 20 percent wage increase to make up for the reduction in hours, downgrading and higher cost of living.
2. A 65c an hour national minimum wage.
3. Unemployment benefits of $25 a week for 26 weeks through federal legislation.
4. Use of the facilities of government-owned plants to maintain high employment levels, by government operation if necessary.
5. A planned reconversion program which will ensure the speediest resumption of civilian production at wartime employment levels.
6. Passage of the Wagner-Murray Full Employment Bill to guarantee every worker the right to a job.
7. Establishment of River Valley Authorities for the development of economically backward river areas.
8. Strengthening of social security benefits through the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill.
9. Severance pay for laid-off workers.

UE Fights for Job Security. Issued by the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, 11 East 51st St., N. Y. 2, N. Y. Price, 10c a copy.

The People's Health

THE plan for Federal Health Insurance has been outlined in an attractive 16-page pamphlet, "For the People's Health," issued by the Physicians Forum, Dr. Ernest P. Boas, chairman. Crocket Johnson, creator of the comic strip Barnaby, illustrated the pamphlet.

"For the People's Health" sets forth the plan for health insurance embodied in the labor-supported Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill and shows how it will provide for extension of the present Social Security law to include payment of doctors' and hospital bills and for construction of hospitals where needed.

"To have the full program of national health insurance and other benefits of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, you, and all the people you know, will have to get behind it," declares the pamphlet.

"For the People's Health was published as a public service by the Physicians Forum, 510 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y. It was prepared by the Pamphlet Press of Reynal & Hitchcock, Inc., publishers.

UAW Program Calls For 10 Million Cars a Year

JUST before V-J Day, a 16-page illustrated pamphlet giving the official UAW-CIO postwar program for the automotive industry was issued under the title, "When War Ends." Although its title is a bit out of date now, the proposals advanced in it are not. The program was worked out by the UAW executive board.

UAW Pres. R. J. Thomas warns in the foreword that the interests of worker and farmers are in grave danger as part of a deliberate plot by some industrialists, particularly the leaders of the automotive industry, "to foster and create unemployment, to do away with collective bargaining and to destroy the living standards won by our organized workers and working farmers to protect them in time of need."

Calling for the annual production of ten million cars by 1950, and the employment of one million workers in the industry, the pamphlet shows how this will result in the employment of another five million workers in related industries.

"When War Ends" was prepared for the UAW by Pamphlet Press, a division of the publishing firm of Reynal & Hitchcock. Copies (in quantities) may be obtained from the UAW-CIO Education Dept., 1324 Maccabees Bldg., Detroit 2, Mich. Quantities up to 500 may be obtained from Pamphlet Press, 8 West 40 St., New York 18, N. Y.

On the Air with CIO

The Indiana State CIO Council presents a 15-minute program of comment on current affairs by Walter Frisbie of the CIO each Thursday at 5:15 p. m. over station WFBM. The program is called "CIO Comment."

* * *

Harlow Shapley, head of the office of Scientific Research and Development and the scientist in charge of the Atomic Bomb research, and Senator Brian McMahon of Conn., will discuss "Atomic Power" on the CIO America United program Sunday, Sept. 9 at 1:15 p. m. EWT on NBC stations.

On Sept. 16 Senator Wagner and Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt will talk on National Health.

* * *

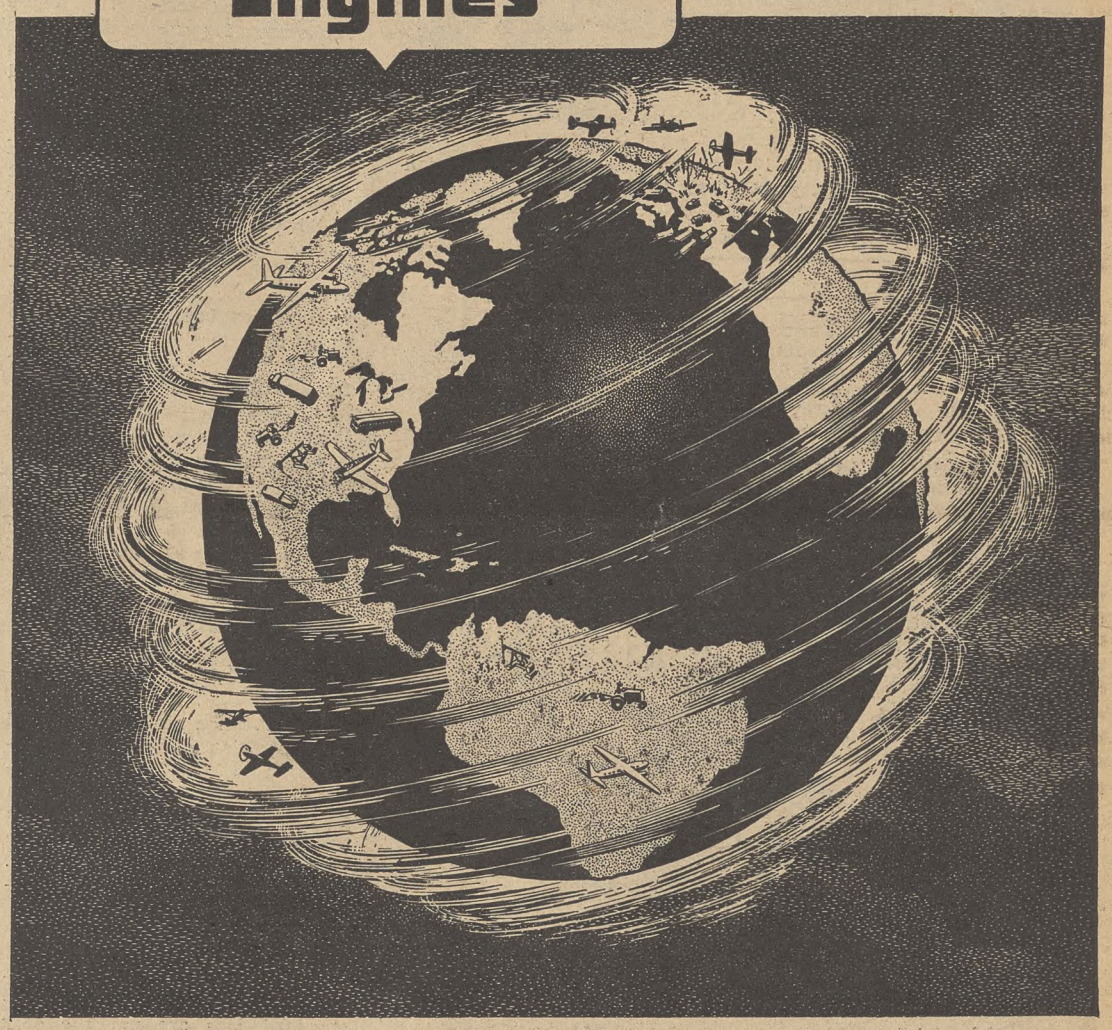
CIO's radio program, "America United," has been rated as a top forum by professionals who rate programs according to their listening audience.

"America United" was given a higher rating than the Chicago Round Table and Town Hall of the Air, forum programs which have been in existence much longer.

* * *

Radio's Quiz Kids showed themselves to be more progressive as well as brighter than many of their elders when polled recently on what kind of a postwar world they wanted. Among their wishes were for a world of equal prosperity and employment for all free from racial prejudices, and an efficient international organization.

Continental Red Seal Engines



Continental will always remain proud of its record as one of the "great engine builders" of the War. But with that task successfully completed, Continental looks forward with even greater anticipation to being one of the world's prime sources of peacetime Power.

The number and diversity of peacetime engine commitments already on Continental's books promises much for the prosperous on-going of our national economy.

Continental Motors Corporation
MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN

Cracking the Quip

By ARTHUR WHITE

VICTORY VIGNETTE . . . Some months ago YANK, the doughboys' magazine, asked this question of its GI readers: "What changes would you like to see made in postwar America?" . . . Just before V-E Day, a page of answers was published, the gist of which was that the Yanks on the war front wanted materialization on the home front of the issues they've been fighting for.

Our soldiers expressed a special desire for prejudice of all kinds to be blotted out for good, so that every American would get the kind of break promised in our Constitution. . . . When the issue containing the letters-of-answer arrived here, a U. S. official who is a real Yankee Doodle Dandy, read it with great relish. An aide remarked: "I see where some of the boys make a point of insisting that living standards for everyone be raised."

To which the official, chuckling with pleasure, replied: "Yes—our soldiers overseas better watch out, though, or some of our politicians might call them 'radical foreigners,' and tell them 'to go back where they came from'!"

* * *

In the recent British electoral campaign, Winston Churchill braved the boos and catcalls of a pro-Laborite section of London, to make an address on behalf of his Party's candidates. The Prime Minister pleaded for a return to Commons of many Conservative candidates, so that his hand might be strengthened in the war against Japan.

"What we need," added Churchill, "and must have, is a working majority—"

A member of the audience interrupted: "Better reverse that, Winnie! What we need is a majority working!"

* * *

A little girl we know who attends a progressive school had a cold one morning, and so her mother thought it best she remain home from school.

"But I can't, mother," the youngster insisted, "this is the day when we start to make a clay model of a cow, and I'm chairman of the udder committee!"

* * *

FROM THE SCRAPBOOK . . . J. B. Priestly's words of wisdom: "We should behave toward our country as women behave toward the men they love. A loving wife will do anything for her husband except stop criticizing and trying to improve him. We should cast the same affectionate but sharp glance at our country. We should love it, but also insist on telling it all its faults. The noisy, empty 'patriot,' not the critic, is the dangerous citizen."

Washington Guide

Congress Back On the Job

Congress came back to work this week, after a summer vacation that left gigantic problems of reconversion and postwar security totally unsolved.

While Congress was away, the world took a complete new turn in history. The last member of the Axis surrendered. The era of atomic power was born. The war production program stopped. Cutbacks and layoffs began snowballing up to throw millions of men and women out of jobs, to threaten millions of returning veterans with unemployment.

Congress left for its most momentous vacation in history with nothing done or prepared to meet the crisis of unemployment and depression now facing us.

Hearings on the emergency unemployment aid bill (S 1274) hadn't started. Nor had work on the jobs-for-all bill (S 380). The 65c minimum wage bill (S 1349); social security improvements (S 1050); polltax repeal (HR 7); permanent FEPC (HR 2232); equal pay for equal work (S 1178); the Missouri Valley Authority S 555) are also still unfinished business.

Though little or no progress was made on these and other bills, the propaganda mills kept grinding away all summer on the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill (S 1171) aimed at destroying labor's right to organize and bargain collectively. And Congress left behind it, when the summer vacation began last July, at least one time bomb in Rep. Lea's (D. Cal.) rider to the WLB appropriation, taking more than a million food processing workers out of WLB's jurisdiction.

Perhaps Congress has come back refreshed and eager to work. Those Congressmen who were visited by their constituents during the vacation at least had a chance to learn the score. Having learned, Congress must now act.

How quickly and effectively Congress acts depends on the voters back home. Workers faced with layoffs and shifts to other cities may feel more pre-occupied with their own immediate problems and less concerned with things that are going on hundreds of miles away in Washington.

But remember this—what Congress does now and in the immediate future concerns you and your welfare more directly than ever before.

Compromise With Hunger?

Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) has a "compromise" up his sleeve to end the fight in Congress over the Kilgore jobless aid bill (S 1274).

According to this plan, present state unemployment compensation levels would be frozen, but the duration would be lengthened to a uniform 26 weeks.

The "compromise" sounds good in newspapers. Actually, as a table (see page 2) of current state benefits shows, it simply freezes present inadequate rates.

Only one state (Washington) has a current level of $25 a week for 26 weeks. Most of the highly industrial states (N. Y., Mass., Ohio, Mich., Penna., Ill., W. Va., Ind. and others) have a top of $20. Many states where war industries have shut down (especially in the South) have around $18, with $15 the lowest figure. Duration varies between 14 and 20 weeks.

Connecticut, Michigan and Nevada have allowances for dependents. According to the Federal Security Agency, no other states have. The top, with dependents, is $28 in Mich.

The Vandenberg compromise begins to look a little less inviting on close examination. What it would actually do is freeze present rates and thus make it harder than ever before to raise them in the future.

This plan, backed by the GOP and by reactionary Democrats, would be used against attempts to amend the Social Security Act and to put social security on a uniform, national basis. It would consolidate the present state systems that penalize workers who went to areas without previous industrialization because war needed them.

It would also work severe hardships on returning veterans who may find themselves unable to get jobs or who are now being laid off after a brief experience of working.

It would work especially severe hardships on widows of servicemen and wives of disabled veterans who have been laid off jobs where they were the main support of families.

But most important of all, it would help preserve low state compensation levels and it would help preserve low state wage scales.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

A quick tabulation of bills now before Congress.

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Jobs-less aid (S-12-74; HR 38-91)	Provides up to $25 a week for 26 weeks for unemployed war workers, including U. S. employes, seamen.	S 1274 in Senate Finance Committee; HR 3891 in House Ways and Means. GOP "compromise" reported planned to freeze current State rates, extend duration.	Wire Senators and Representative to support S 1274, reject "compromise."
Jobs for all (S 380)	Empowers U. S. to see that all have jobs, either by private enterprise or with U. S. aid if needed.	S 380 in Senate Banking and Currency Committee.	Urge Senators, Representative to support.
Wage floor (S 1349, HR 3914)	Lifts present 40c minimum in wage hour act to 65c.	Senate Labor Sub-Committee (Sen. Pepper, D., Fla., chairman).	Urge Senators and Representative to support.
Polltax repeal (HR 7)	Enables 10 million white and Negro Americans to vote, including veterans returning to polltax states.	Passed House by 2 to 1; now tied up in Senate Judiciary Committee.	Urge Senators to get HR 7 out on floor, vote for cloture to end filibuster and pass bill.
Social security (S 1050, HR 3293)	Extends present coverage, increases benefits, adds new health, welfare protection to Social Security Act in need of overhaul after 10 years.	Still stalled after two years of dawdling in committee, with Senate Finance as worst bottleneck.	Urge immediate hearings, action to get bill on the floor.
Ball, Burton, Hatch (S 1171)	Would wipe out Wagner Act and other labor laws.	Senate Labor Committee, with new press drive shaping up for quick hearings, vote.	Tell your Senators and Representative to stay away from this one.
Equal pay (S 1178)	Requires equal pay for equal work, no discrimination against women on lay-offs.	Senate Labor Committee (Sen. Murray, D., Mont., chairman).	Urge Senators to support as vital to women (especially widows of servicemen, wives of disabled men) who have to work.
FEPC (S 101, HR 2232)	Make FEPC permanent U. S. agency.	Stalled in House Rules; Discharge Petition 4 out on House floor.	Urge Representative to sign DP 4, work and vote for bill.

(Note: Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Coming Up: Issues To Watch

TAXES: The Washington Guide has been warning its readers about next year's tax bill for months. During this time, corporations have been given sizable slices of tax gravy, in the form of a sweeter deal on their excess profits refunds and on their carry back and carry forward.

Now comes Secretary of the Treasury Fred M. Vinson with a warning that individual taxpayers can expect little or no relief in the near future.

In an article in "Look" Magazine for Aug. 21, Pres. Murray calls for a tax plan to "give the government sufficient revenue to carry out its obligations to the people . . . protect the incomes and living standards of the great mass of workers and farmers and their families, whose purchasing power keeps industry going."

Watch for the new tax bill in Congress, test it by this basic criterion outlined by CIO.

★ ★ ★

SURPLUS PROPERTY: Stuart Symington, St. Louis manufacturer now heading the Surplus Property Board, had this to say on disposal of some 100 billion dollars worth of the taxpayer's property the other day:

"The limiting provisions of the act (governing disposal) were intended to achieve social or economic objectives that are laudable.

"In many instances, however, it may not be possible to comply with these provisions of the act and at the same time to dispose of surplus property so as to create immediate opportunities for employment."

Symington then goes on to ask for changes in the act, aimed to boost what he calls "the health of the economy in the long run" rather than "providing immediate employment and preventing delays in reconversion."

★ ★ ★

CHILD CARE: another key issue Congress will have to face is what to do with the child care facilities now that Lanham Act projects are being cut out in the general economy drive.

During the war, these facilities enabled hundreds of thousands of mothers to make a big contribution to war production. They could work on a war job knowing that their children were being well cared for, fed and looked after.

Now the war is over, thousands of mothers—especially widows and wives of disabled men—will have to go on working. Other thousands will have to work to bridge the gap between low wages and high living costs.

They will need assurance that their children are being cared for while they work.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Published by CIO Legislative Dept.

PHILIP MURRAY, President
NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary

Editorial Committee

John Edelman **Robert K. Lamb**
C. W. Fowler, Editor **Irving Richter**

The CIO NEWS

National Edition

Weekly Publication
Of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 38 — 82 — September 17, 1945

Ask $2 a Day Pay Hike

(See Page 3)

It's a Tough Life on State Benefits

(See Page 2)

Jobless Aid Fight Rugged

(See Page 2)

VETS JOIN PICKET LINE

World War II vets employed by the Murray Mfg. Co., Cleveland, donned uniforms again this week to join a UAW-CIO picket line protesting the firm's dismissal policies. 39 out of 45 vets were bumped from their jobs, along with 700 other workers. They're all working together to secure a square deal.

It's a Tough Life On State Benefits

JUST how tough life is going to be for families forced to subsist on meager state unemployment compensation benefits was graphically portrayed this week by a survey conducted under the guidance of the Washington, D. C., Board of Public Welfare.

In a one week's budget test of 45 families whose heads are members of the D. C. Congress of Parents & Teachers, the Board found that family spending for the necessities of life ranged from 6 to 291 percent above the allotments allowed people on relief.

D. C. weekly relief allowances for families of three to seven are:

Family of 3	**$21.35**
Family of 4	**24.40**
Family of 5	**27.70**
Family of 6	**30.40**
Family of 7	**34.70**

Weekly maximum unemployment compensation benefits allowed by the states range from $15 to $28. Many people will not be eligible for the maximums.

The D. C. survey found that:

1. Thirteen families of three persons each spent from $28.55 to $48.01 a week—34 to 125 percent more than the relief budget. They spent from $9.20 to $20.27 per family for food, exceeding the relief allowance by from 6 to 133 percent.

2. Twelve families of four persons each spent from $26.47 to $76 a week, as compared with $24.40 allowed relief clients—an increase of from 8 to 211 percent.

JOBLESS AID BILL IN RUGGED FIGHT

By C. W. FOWLER

THE fight for adequate unemployment compensation moved to the Senate floor this weekend, with debate on the bill set for Tuesday, September 18, and a petition under way for early House action.

Though emasculated in the Senate Finance Committee majority report, a sizable minority is expected to sign a dissenting report carrying the basic points of the Kilgore - Forand bill (S 1274) and to develop strong support when the bill hits the floor.

This is what the Senate Finance Committee, headed by Sen. George (D. Ga.) did to the measure requested by Pres. Truman and backed by CIO and AFL:

1. Eliminated Federal aid designed to bring payments up to a maximum of $25 a week.

2. Extended present inadequate state benefits (as low as $5 a week in some states) to a theoretical maximum of 26 weeks. The joker in this, however, is a clause limiting the extension of time to not more than 60 percent of the maximum already provided.

3. Made state acceptance of this limited extension permissive rather than mandatory. In the Kilgore-Forand bill, states failing to accept Federal funds could be by-passed by the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

4. Included maritime and Federal workers—but also with a joker placing Federal workers under state systems rather than on a nationwide basis. This means that a Federal employe, laid off a job in Mississippi, is at the mercy of Mississippi's benefits scale. Maritime workers come under the District of Columbia scale, which is a break for them.

5. Kicked out over a million food processing workers covered in the original Kilgore-Forand bill. Pres. Truman, in his message of last week, made a special plea for these workers, pointing out that they were discriminated against all down the line.

This job of hamstringing the bill, done by a combination of Republicans and tory Democrats, will be countered in the floor fight by progressive Senators supported by a mass outpouring of CIO delegations to Washington beginning this week.

"Legal basis" for the wrecking job was the plea of state's rights, with Sen. George banking heavily on telegrams from state governors and unemployment compensation officers declaring that the law prohibited them from accepting Federal funds to bring benefits up to a top of $25 (see box above for analysis).

George had wires from 21 states claiming that they could not take the additional Federal money. At the same time, George played down the fact that 17 states indicated they could, while 10 had not replied.

George was reported to have used outright suppression to falsify this picture when he buried a wire from Governor Coke Stevenson of Texas contradicting the assertion of his own unemployment compensation man that the use of Federal funds was illegal.

This suppression become all the more flagrant when we note that Stevenson's unemployment man is Claude Williams, who started the false issue of "illegality" in accepting Federal aid.

The 17 states that have supported Federal aid—key to the Kilgore-Forand bill—are: La., Neb., N. Y., N. H., Calif., N. J., N. C., N. D., S. C., Conn., Tex., Wash., Wis., Ariz., Ill., Mich., with Mississippi reported supporting the bill and Massachusetts and Minnesota leaning toward it.

SPIKE 'STATES-RIGHTS' STAND

PRINCIPAL argument of the anti-jobless-aid members of the Senate Finance Committee has been the claim that state law prohibits unemployed workers from accepting Federal supplements to state benefit scales.

According to this claim—carefully built up by Sen. George (D. Ga.) with the help of the newspapers—any unemployed worker taking a Federal supplement must have that amount deducted from his state payment, and therefore the Federal supplement will do him no good.

The argument is false, informed lawyers say, because:

1. States can enter into agreements with the Federal government, which is what the Kilgore-Forand bill calls for.

2. Clauses in state laws—which are similar throughout the country—prohibit unemployed workers from receiving duplicate compensation only, not supplementary compensation.

These clauses, it is pointed out, are designed to prevent individuals from receiving payments when they are not entitled to them. They do not bar supplementary payments by the Federal government agreed to by the states.

Tell-It-to-Congress Groups Trek to D. C.

WORKERS who helped win the war started to stream into Washington this week to tell Congress they want action now to make sure that America wins the peace.

The first of nearly a score of delegations that are scheduled to talk to Congress was a joint CIO-AFL group of 50 workers from Union County, N. J.

Others are due within a fortnight from New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the New England States.

The Union County delegation told their Senators and Congressmen that among 70,000 workers in the eastern end of their county, 25,000 have been laid off. Speaking in the name of more than 40,000 union members, the delegation said:

"The Army-Navy "E" flies proudly over our factories. We have done our wartime job sticking to our machines, fulfilling faithfully our no-strike pledge.

"Our workers deserve the better world they have worked for. They did not deserve the mass layoffs and insecurity following V-J Day."

passage of legislation to establish the unemployed, to enable the employed to maintain high take-home pay checks and maintain a high level of national income, our nation will be doomed to another depression, which will greatly exceed the cost of the ounce of prevention."

ed "Gung Ho" Marine raider, was Natl. Maritime Union at a giant Los Angeles. With Carlson is . Chief speaker was CIO-Sec. lined CIO's program for jobs ars for two atomic bombs yet l $2 billion for creating and ening unemployment benefits."

Needed-Human Side To Reconversion

WORKERS throughout the nation are waiting for Congress to carry out its committment—originally made in 1944—to provide for them as well as industry in reconversion, David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the CIO United Steelworkers, said this week in testifying on the Kilgore - Forand unemployment aid bill.

"We have witnessed the legislative record, law after law protecting industry's reconversion interests, granting substantial concession's to industry's alleged requirements," he said. "We have studied the emergency unemployment compensation bill passed for industry—the so-called 'carry-back' and 'carry-forward' tax provisions."

While watching this record of aid to corporations, labor has still to see real progress made on the "human side of reconversion," McDonald pointed out. Instead, it has seen so far only "loose talk" about workers' allegedly huge savings from wartime pay.

Knocking this false idea on the head, McDonald cited the Steelworkers' study of a typical steel community made in Braddock, Pa., which showed the average steelworker's savings to be only $313. This is not enough to start industry going again, since the worker, faced with uncertainty about his job, will have to use it to supplement inadequate state unemployment benefits.

"HR 3891 offers one answer" McDonald said. "It enables a worker to retain his dignity, to avoid the modern versions of apple selling, to make a comeback as postwar industrial activities get going at a high level.

"It is a device to safeguard and strengthen the democratic, orderly processes which we fought vigorously to preserve."

Survey Shows You Can't Live Decently On 40c an Hour

A 63-page Labor Dept. survey, probably soon to be published, is an eloquent statistical argument for the CIO-supported minimum wage bill (S 1349, HR 3914) which would lift the pay floor from 40 to 65 cents an hour now and to 75 cents in two years.

The survey displays minimum wage budgets showing that a minimum of from 60 to 80 cents an hour is needed now to provide a subsistence standard of living for unskilled workers, and adds that the cost of living will likely rise.

The report declares "the powerful inflationary forces of a wartime economy have countered our efforts to raise the minimum standard of living so that the 40-cent minimum today represents in purchasing power no more and possibly less than the 30-cent statutory minimum did in 1939." The report quotes facts and figures showing that:

1. The wartime rise in the cost of living for low-income groups is greater than for other groups because food and clothing prices, which represent a greater part of the low-paid workers budget, have risen more than the average of all other items.

2. Of the 12,200,000 wage earners in manufacturing industries in the summer of 1945, 330,000 (or 3 percent) received less than 50 cents, 1,230,000 (or 10 percent) received between 50 and 60 cents, and a total of 2,380,000 (or 20 percent) received less than 65 cents an hour.

3. Profits of 13 low wage industries in 1944 were greater than the average for all leading corporations. The low-wage industries included tobacco products, cotton goods, silk and rayon, knitted goods, miscellaneous textile products, clothing and apparel, shoes, lumber, furniture and wood products, telephone and telegraph, and restaurants and hotels.

Taft Takes a Shellacking In Jobs-for-All Fight

ATTEMPTS in committee to hamstring the jobs-for-all bill (S 380) were turned back this week in a series of tie votes rejecting weakening amendments proposed by Sen. Taft (R., O.).

Taft's amendment were mainly aimed at striking the word "assure" from the bill's purpose of providing jobs for all, substituting a weasel word such as "promote" or the like.

The strategy of Taft and his allies is to turn the bill from a program fixing U. S. government responsibility for full employment and production to a vague statement of intention that will remain merely a pious wish.

Other amendments supported by Sens. Wagner (D., N. Y.), Murray (D., Mont.) and Tobey (R., N. H.) were agreed upon as strengthening the measure. These included use of the word "responsibility" in place of "policy" for full employment, added full production to full employment, changed "able to work and seeking work" to "able to work and desiring to work" and eliminated a clause that could have been interpreted to shut housewives out of the full employment picture.

Meantime, broad liberal support for the bill came from a meeting of church, fraternal, women's, farmers and labor groups here in Washington, which urged Congress to pass the bill "containing as a minimum these positive commitments."

In acknowledging defeat of his amendments, Taft promised that he would carry the fight to the floor. Anti-full employment strategy there will be to bog debate down in a long series of apparently picayune quarrels over wording, designed to confuse the voters.

This is a familiar reactionary trick, and has the aim of wearing down proponents of progressive bills by long and tedious arguments over phrases. Changes which appear harmless are argued ad nauseum, with the plan of wearing patience thin and then slipping a seemingly innocuous but actually dangerous change through the completed measure.

Crack Down On Jim Crow

Alleged Jim Crow practices in the AFL Seararers' International Union brought an order from the Fair Employment Practice Committee this week, directing it to revise its policies and practices so that seamen shall be hired without regard to race, creed or color.

The FEPC also directed the union to "cease specifying the race or color of seamen requested by it from the rotary hiring list of the War Shipping Administration."

The order prohibited the union from continuing its practice of refusing to accept men for jobs because of their race when they are referred to the union.

Hail V-J, Ask Jobs

Demands for full employment were coupled with celebration of the victory over Japan in a CIO demonstration last week at Syracuse, N. Y. Four CIO floats and hundreds of people marched in a parade.

A committee, headed by CIO Sub-Regional Director John J. Maurillo, has urged the Mayor of Syracuse to establish a full employment committee representing labor, management and the public.

STEEL, UE WAGE DEMANDS

$2 A DAY PAY BOOSTS ASKED

By FRED d'AVILA

SPEAKING for nearly 2,000,000 workers, five CIO unions this week filed notice with employers that they will push militant demands for wage increases to maintain a decent standard of living for their members in the face of an estimated 48 percent rise in the cost of living since 1941.

Biggest unions involved were the United Steelworkers and United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, both of which decided at Executive Board meetings to ask for $2 a day raises.

Other wage demands were announced this week by the United Rubber Workers, the Oil Workers and the State, County and Municipal Workers.

In Pittsburgh, Philip Murray, president of the Steelworkers and of CIO, announced the union's wage policy following a meeting of the Steelworkers Executive Board and the Wage Policy Committee.

"With wages practically frozen during the war," Murray declared, "the Steelworkers have been faced with a steadily rising cost of living which seriously undermined their living standards. With V-J Day, there has been a drastic reduction in working time which has meant a severe loss in weekly take-home pay."

Pointing out that steel profits have skyrocketed and that labor productivity has increased, Murray said:

"Frequent have been the expressions from high government officials that in the interest of our national welfare and to assure a firm foundation of postwar prosperity, it is essential that the mass purchasing power of the people be steadily increased.

"A substantial wage increase for the Steelworkers is now necessary to assure a decent standard of living for them and the members of their families and is vital for our nation."

Murray said the steel companies have been invited to a collective bargaining conference, tentatively scheduled for September 25.

Meanwhile, in New York, the UE Executive Board advised all locals to open negotiations immediately with management for a $2-a-day-wage increase.

A statement by Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald and Sec.-Treas. Julius Emspak said:

"A $2-a-day increase is of urgent importance for the security and health of workers whose incomes have been seriously reduced as a result of the cut in working hours since V-J Day.

"The UE, in common with the entire CIO, realizes that a $2 daily wage increase is of crucial importance not only to our membership. The entire economy of the nation will suffer if wage-earners are not paid wages sufficient to permit a decent standard of living.

"Small businessmen and merchants, doctors, dentists, farmers, housewives, all will suffer if the wage-earner is not given sufficient wages to pay his bills and live at a standard of health and decency."

In Washington, the United Rubber Workers announced similar wage demands at an Executive Board meeting. A statement by retiring Pres. Sherman H. Dalrymple and by L. S. Buckmaster, vice-president, who succeeded Dalrymple, asked for:

A 30 cents an hour raise, a basic 30-hour week with time and a half for hours after six each day and after 30 each week, time and a half for Saturdays, double time for work on Sundays and six holidays, straight time pay for six holidays when not worked, and 10 cents an hour extra for night shifts.

"The General Executive Board is convinced," Dalrymple and Buckmaster said, "that the wage policy will contribute to a sound economy, insure purchasing power and will not affect the prices of the commodities produced in view of the stability that can be maintained in the price of rubber."

In Fort Worth, Tex., Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers, announced that the union will reject company-offered increases of only 10 to 15 per cent as hours are cut back, and said the union will press for "52 hours pay for a 40-hour week or less."

"The oil companies," Knight declared, "enter the reconversion period with enormous financial reserves, an assured market and few of the headaches that characterize other industries which mobilized for war.

"A heavy responsibility rests upon the leaders of the industry to cut the work week back to the normal 36 hours as rapidly as possible to create jobs for tens of thousands of employes who are coming back from the armed services."

In New York, the State, County and Municipal Workers called on Governor Dewey to grant a $400-a year-wage increase to all state employes, establish a $1,600 minimum, reduce the work week to 36 hours for clerical employes and to 40 hours for all other workers, and pay time and a half for overtime.

'U. S. Needs Fair As Well As Full Employment'

"The United States needs not only full employment, but fair employment." That point was driven home this week by George Weaver, director of the CIO Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination, speaking at a two-day working conference of the Natl. Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee, meeting in Washington.

Weaver pointed out that President Truman, at the Potsdam meeting of the Big Three emphasized the fact that the Allies must make certain all Nazi racial laws are revoked. Weaver said that the policy should be carried out, too, in the U. S., by passage of permanent FEPC legislation which would help to guarantee equal job rights for all people.

The FEPC conference was called to plan nationwide political strategy for the early enactment of permanent FEPC legislation.

Philly Job Rally Packs Big Hall

"Jobs for all—now" took the spotlight in Philadelphia this week, with Mayor Bernard Samuel proclaiming Wednesday as Full Employment Day and with most of the area's major politicians attending a rally of 7,000 workers in Convention Hall.

On the stage also were both Pennsylvania Senators, Joseph F. Guffey and Francis J. Myers, and five of Philadelphia's six Congressmen.

The mass meeting heard CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey warn that "we in labor are not going to stand idly by while profiteering lunatics destroy America—our America as well as theirs. We have set our sights on full employment and full production and we are not going to shrink from our goal."

CIO's Full Employment rally drew this crowd of 7,000 people to Philadelphia's Convention Hall this week.

SPADEWORK FOR PROSPERITY

In the wage movement now being launched by its biggest unions, the CIO is doing the basic spadework without which there can be no sure foundation for national prosperity.

Every competent authority agrees that our prosperity will depend upon steadily increasing mass purchasing power. But for some time the whole trend, so far as wages are concerned, has been in the opposite direction.

Frozen wage rates during the war lagged far behind soaring living costs and since V-J Day, with all the cutbacks in war orders, take-home pay has been reduced by shorter working time in most cases to less than a living wage.

Meanwhile corporation profits and reserves have reached record heights, aided by the greatly increased productivity of labor during recent years, for which the workers have received no increased compensation.

The United Steelworkers of America therefore has decided to demand a general wage increase of $2 a day throughout its industry.

The United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers has also asked its locals to open negotiations for a $2-a-day increase. The UAW-CIO is making similar wage demands, and other CIO unions have already started, or are about to start, their own wage movements.

The CIO is thus taking the lead in a movement which is not only necessary immediately for a decent standard of living for its members, but is also essential for farmers, businessmen, professional people and all others whose incomes depend upon the workers having adequate purchasing power.

The success of this wage movement will determine the success of all other plans now being made to usher in an era of expanding prosperity for all the American people.

"TOMMYROT" AND "SHAME"

The British have a habit, at public meetings, of expressing their reactions to a speaker's words by cries of "Hear, hear," if they approve his statements, or of "No" or "Shame" if they disagree or disapprove.

George Meany, AFL secretary-treasurer, was therefore left in no doubt as to the reactions of the delegates to the British Trades Union Congress, whom he recently addressed.

According to the Associated Press report, his unmeasured attacks on the CIO, the Soviet trade unions and the new world labor organization drew shouts of "Tommyrot" and "Shame" from the British unionists, in "the most tumultous session."

British labor has had many opportunities during the war to learn about the magnificent war record and progressive character of the CIO. It has also maintained close relations with the unions of the USSR.

So when Meany exhibited his factional spite against the CIO and his profound ignorance of the Soviet trade union movement, with which the AFL leaders have blindly refused even to meet, the British unionists know he was talking "tommyrot."

They also considered it a crying shame that a leader of American labor should thus slander and try to disrupt the movement of uniting world labor in one strong organization, which promises so much for the welfare of all workers and for future world peace and democratic progress.

At the Paris convention to establish the World Federation of Trade Unions, the labor movements of all countries will give the appropriate answer by creating the all-inclusive unity of world labor—inclusive also of the AFL, if its leaders can be induced to forego their present narrow isolationism.

Looking Ahead

By Len De Caux

WHEN you disagree, but can't think of a good comeback, the easiest course is to say, "Oh Yeah!"

It's a mock agreement that actually opposes, and is the greatest mental labor-saving device since the adding machine.

One of the toughest questions I was asked by GIs on my Pacific trip was: "What are the arguments advanced against the Full Employment bill and the jobs-for-all program?"

I could think of some of the cracks made by our tories but of little or nothing that could be called an argument.

And now that President Truman, in his message to Congress, has so eloquently summed up the demand of most Americans for adequate jobless benefits, full employment legislation, higher wages, a permanent FEPC, a big housing and public works program, etc., the opposition still seems at a loss for arguments.

Its chief reaction to such an obviously popular program is to "praise it with faint damns," or just to grunt, "Oh Yeah!"

★ ★ ★

But let's not kid ourselves on the extent and power of this opposition, in and out of Congress. What it lacks in arguments, it more than makes up in money, venom and determination.

It has already shown its strength in the Senate committee considering Truman's proposal for jobless benefits up to $25 a week for 26 weeks, by voting down any Federal supplements to the pitiably inadequate state benefits.

But, typically, most of the robbers of the unemployed claim they would have loved to vote the higher benefits, and had to cook up a phony argument about states not being able to accept the Federal supplements, to justify voting against them.

The fight for passage of the full Kilgore jobless-aid bill must now be carried to the floor of Congress. Opposing Congressmen must be shown, not only that the people want it—which they know—but that they're determined to have it passed, or know the reason why.

★ ★ ★

The Twohey Analysis of Newspaper Opinion shows most of the daily press opposed to higher jobless benefits and from 68 to 78 per cent disapproving the Full Employment bill.

But most of these big-business organs now avoid the stupid line about higher benefits "encouraging idleness." Still less do they frankly voice their masters' feeling that breadline-unemployment makes for more docile workers and lower wages.

Rather, they say that "we are not alarmed" about unemployment; it's much exaggerated (this, despite the layoff figures in their own news columns); the laid-off workers have lots of savings, are just taking "vacations," etc.

Similarly, the editorials against the Full Employment bill pay lip-service to its aims, but claim it is "impractical," based on a "defeatist philosophy" (a strange definition of defeatism!), or a "New Deal totalitarian measure."

This foreshadows opposition tactics in Congress, which will be to praise the objectives of the Full Employment bill, but to deprive it of all meaning, on the pretext of making it more "practical" and eliminating "government interference."

★ ★ ★

But the fact that most opponents of Truman's proposals are forced to approve them "in principle" rather than to meet them head-on, should give encouragement (as well as a warning against slippery tactics) to labor and progressives.

It is a recognition that there is an overwhelming popular demand for such a minimum program, to cushion reconversion for low-income groups and to lay some basis for postwar prosperity.

Of course, Truman's message falls considerably short of the full CIO program for jobs for all, though it does include some of its major immediate planks.

But even this limited program will be no more than an expression of pious aspirations, if the administration does not roll up its sleeves and fight for it, and if labor does not mobilize all its strength behind it.

To get real action, the CIO must organize as never before. It must build its unions to gain higher wages through collective bargining. It must get behind its Political Action Committee to end substandard wages through amendment of the wage-hour act.

A powerful labor movement is all-essential for the enactment of Truman's proposals and to push ahead with the other measures necessary for a prosperous and expanding economy.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux.....Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 September 17, 1945 No. 38

AFL's Stand On WFTU Irks Citrine

By ANTHONY JENKINSON

BLACKPOOL, England, (ALN) — In one of the most forthright speeches of his career, Sir Walter Citrine, general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, this week delivered a vigorous reply to the argument against AFL participation in the World Federation of Trade Unions advanced by George Meany, AFL fraternal delegate to the 77th TUC convention here. The TUC convention voted general approval of the WFTU draft statutes, with a number of recommendations for amendments.

WANTS INTL. UNITY

"It must be understood in the U. S. that the TUC believes in international trade union unity," Citrine said amid loud applause. "We have no strictures to make against the CIO," he declared. "We find the same sincerity of purpose as in our own ranks." Dealing with the AFL attitude toward Soviet trade unions, Citrine stated:

"We have known since 1917 that there were no private employers in the USSR. The Russian unions must therefore necessarily differ somewhat in structure. They have different kinds of problems to deal with. I don't think any of us have the right to charge that the Soviet unions do not look after the rights of their members.

"I think it would be excellent if the British government would plan economically and socially as does the USSR. I don't think there are no mistakes made in Russia, but nobody can say it isn't a good thing to plan these days. It would be a good thing if British unions were taken into confidence on the highest government levels as are the Russian unions."

After stating that the London world labor conference last February was "the most representative I have ever attended in my life," Citrine charged that the AFL was "trifling" in complaining that the International Federation of Trade Unions did not call the conference, pointing out that the AFL made it clear that it would not have participated even if the IFTU had called the conference.

BOO MEANY

Citrine's remarks were occasioned by Meany's speech here this week, in which he reiterated that the AFL's refusal to participate in the WFTU was based on "the inclusion of representatives of the CIO and of the pseudo-trade unions of Russia." Meany's statement was greeted with cries of "shame" and "tommyrot" from the delegates. Ebby Edwards, chairman of the conference, had to appeal to the delegates' sense of fair play and the rights of free speech in order to allow Meany to continue.

In other important actions, the conference urged the government to retain the factories it ran during the war; demanded equal pay for women workers; praised the work of shop stewards and joint production committees in the war and proposed their incorporation into regular trade union machinery; urged the public ownership of all forms of transport; condemned the 1927 Trades Disputes Act, limiting affiliation of unions.

World News Roundup

PRELIMINARY approval of the draft constitution of the World Trade Union Federation rolled in from a dozen national trade union centers this week, as delegates took ship and plane for Paris for the Sept. 25 ratification meeting.

Meeting in Blackpool, England, the Trades Union Congress had approval of the draft on the top of its agenda. The officers report showed that the TUC General Council has "provisionally endorsed the WFTU draft constitution subject to satisfactory agreement being reached in regard to the trade secretariats at the forthcoming conference in Paris."

(These "trade secretariats" are international bodies such as the Intl. Federation of Transport Workers, Miners, etc.)

According to the report, the TUC will have seven million members in the new world labor body, paying $96,000 in annual dues; the CIO will have six million, paying $88,000; and the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions (USSR) will have 28 million members, paying $170,000.

Ebby Edwards, who came to the U. S. to attend the Oakland (Calif.) meeting where the WFTU constitution was drafted, chaired the Blackpool convention. George Isaacs, who was a co-chairman of the London meeting in January, is now Minister of Labor in the new Labor governments.

At the same time Allied Labor News reported that the Intl. Federation of Trade Unions has also voted "general approval" of the WFTU constitution. The IFTU is generally expected to dissolve following affiliation to the WFTU.

16 In Latin-America

Reporting in "CTAL News" this week, the Latin American Confederation of Labor (CTAL) said that all except two of the 18 members of the CTAL will send delegates to Paris. The holdouts are Peru and Nicaragua "where special conditions have postponed nominations." Two other countries (Argentina and Paraguay) will send underground representatives.

A plea for lower dues to the WFTU came from the other side of the world in a statement from S. A. Dange, head of the All-India Trades Union Congress (AITUC). Dange's plea was based on the fact that "the Indian's average wage is less than one-tenth that of the European worker and consequently trade unions funds are also on a low scale." Dange added that the AITUC approves the draft constitution and will affiliate to the WFTU.

LABOR'S WORLD . . . the Rochester, N. Y. AFL is unanimously on record urging that AFL's officialdom review its decision to stay out of the WFTU . . . two observers will go from the U. S. railroad brotherhoods to the Paris meeting . . . they are Trainmen's Representative Martin Miller and Vice-Pres. Jones McBride of the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen . . . German Free Trade Unions in Berlin now number about 200,000 members organized into 18 unions . . . three Dutch trade union centers, the Christian Natl. Trade Union, the Catholic Employes Alliance and the Alliance of Trade Unions have decided to unite.

EX-GI JOE AND THE CIO

ANOTHER decision by arbitrators this week denied veterans super-seniority while holding that they are entitled to be restored to their old jobs with seniority which includes time spent in the service.

The case arose under a contract between the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Los Angeles, Calif., and Local 100, CIO Rubber Workers. It involved two employes, John Braaksma and Ernest S. Wood, a veteran, who both claimed they should hold jobs on the first shift as rotary machine operators.

The board of arbitrators decided that Braaksma was entitled to the first shift job because he had greater seniority than Wood, even allowing for the latter's period in the armed forces in computing his seniority.

In a decision involving the Sun Shipbuilding Co. and the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, the board decided that Samuel McCorkell, a veteran, was entitled to two weeks' vacation with pay under the contract and that the company was refusing to allow him his seniority for time spent in the service in computing his vacation time.

'Super-Seniority'

The Rev. George G. Higgins, of the National Catholic Welfare Conference Social Action Department, this week added his voice to those protesting the Brooklyn Federal Court ruling upholding "super-seniority" for veterans.

President John Green of the CIO Marine and Shipbuilding Workers union will carry the fight against the decision—which involved a yard under contract with his organization—to the Supreme Court, and Clinton S. Golden, chairman of the CIO Veterans' Committee, has declared the ruling is "anti-veteran."

Like Golden, Father Higgins feared that setting veterans apart from the rest of the population by giving them job preference in all cases would cause national anti-veteran reaction.

The priest also pointed out that the ruling would play havoc with U. S. industrial relations. He said the veteran under the super-seniority theory would be protected in his job for only one year, as guaranteed by the Selective Service Act, but that during the subsequent years he would be at the mercy of his employer.

Father Higgins said that to give a veteran super-seniority is "an insult to his patriotism, an injustice to the civilian worker and an almost infallible guarantee of industrial strife. I refuse to believe that that's what the typical veteran wants."

Apple Stands

Apple stands manned by veterans of World War II were set up this week in front of the Selectar Manufacturing Co., Long Island, N. Y., to remind the company that the vets didn't fight the war to make the country safe for union-busting.

The 16 vets are among 300 members of Local 1227, CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, who were laid off after V-J Day. Other laid-off workers are picketing the company and its offices in New York.

Picketing began when the firm informed the union that it was ready to rehire 75 workers, but only on condition that it could pick the workers it wanted, in violation of the seniority clause in the contract.

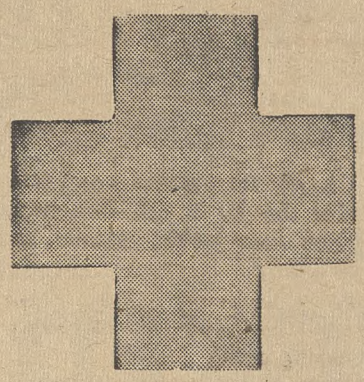
Jobs-For-All Bill

The GI okay is placed on the Full Employment bill, S 380, in two leading articles in The Stars and Stripes, Mediterranean edition, written by Sgt. Lyle Dowling, formerly executive assistant of the CIO Electrical Radio and Machine Workers.

In addition to the legislative measure providing jobs for all, the articles advocated increased mass purchasing power through higher wages, lower taxes on low-income groups, and extension of credits to such nations as Italy, to enable populations abroad to buy goods they need and which U. S. industry needs to sell.

Veterans Benefit

Veterans, upon their return to employment, shall receive the vacation pay which they would have received had they not entered military service under the new contract signed by the Barnard & Lees Manufacturing Co., Moline, Ill., with Local 814, CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.



The Need Is Still Great—

THAT CROSS OF RED

. . . what does it stand for?

IT IS AN ORGANIZATION OF MEN AND WOMEN BANDED TOGETHER TO TRY TO HELP ALL HUMANITY.

WHEN YOU GIVE TO THE AMERICAN RED CROSS THERE IS MORE THAN CONTRIBUTION OF MONEY TO A WORTHY CAUSE

This Patriotic Message Sponsored by

W. C. RITCHIE & CO.

Chicago, Ill.

1. Thousands of Filipino guerrilla fighters, recruited largely from peasant and working class ranks, wreaked havoc among Japanese troops. These stalwarts accompanied the U. S. 6th Ranger Infantry Battalion on a mission which freed American prisoners of war from the Jap prison camp on Cabanatuan, Luzon, P. I.

WAR-WRECKED PHILIPPINES LOOK TO U.S. LABOR'S AID

By LEN DE CAUX

Progressive forces in the Philippines, that helped kill 25,000 Japs and traitors, face bitter pro-fascist and feudal opposition. What's cooking—how labor and liberals look to us for help—is told by CIO News Editor Len De Caux, just returned from Manila, in the second of two articles.

MOST of the big-shot Filipino politicians who collaborated with the Japanese, but still hold public office, now claim to have been secretly working with the anti-Jap guerrillas. But whatever the merits of such widely disputed claims, there is no question that the real brunt of the resistance was borne by the guerrilla bands of peasants and workers, who killed thousands of Japs and suffered endless persecution, torture, imprisonment and bloodshed at their hands.

Outstanding for its militancy among the guerrillas was the Hukbalahap, the People's Anti-Japanese Army. It was described by Maj. Gen. G. H. Decker, chief of staff of the U. S. Sixth Army, as "one of the best fighting units I have ever known." Organized in March, 1942, the Hukbalahap fought the Japs from the start and was joined by a number of Americans left in the Philippines as "the only organization that was really fighting the Japs."

The Hukbalahap grew into a disciplined force of some tens of thousands of fighting men, armed chiefly with weapons captured from the Japs or left behind by the retreating Americans. By February, 1945, the "Huk" had fought 1,200 engagements with the enemy and could claim to have killed more than 25,000 Japanese, spies and traitors.

Unlike most of the other guerrillas the Huk operated chiefly on the plains of the chief rice-producing areas of the Philippines, using the mountains only for temporary retreat. Made up mostly of peasants, it was largely successful in preventing the rice and other crops from falling into Japanese hands. It was able to rescue over 20 American aviators.

But at the same time, the Huk antagonized the fuedal landowners by its policy of requiring a major share of the crops to go to the peasants instead of the landlords, and by its democratic policies of establishing mass peasant organizations and holding elections to set up village, town and provincial councils.

THE opposition to the Huk from feudal and fascist elements is believed partly responsible for the raw deal it has received from U. S. Army authorities and the Counter-Intelligence Corps. In February, 1945, American MP's arrested Luis Taruc, commander-in-chief of the Huk, and Casto Alejandrino, vice-commander, on wild charges made by such elements. They were released when these charges could not be proved, and after protest demonstrations by tens of thousands of peasants, but were again arrested in April for alleged "seditious speech," and are still imprisoned.

Letters of Taruc from jail, read by the writer, testify to the high social and democratic idealism of these Huk leaders and their bitter sense of injustice at such treatment from their American allies, on whose behalf they fought so bravely.

Besides such arrests of Huk leaders, the U. S. Army authorities are charged with many other attempts to crush it by raids, disarming, etc. Some parts of the Huk army have been incorporated in forces under American command and then assigned to labor battalion work.

One of the leaders of the Huk whom the writer met is Dr. Vicente Lava, a Filipino chemist and author of textbooks on physics, who has studied and taught at American universities and is a member of the New York Academy of Arts and Sciences. When the Japanese came, he went off to join the Huk as the only group he knew to be fighting them.

Quiet, serious and liberal, Dr. Lava is now devoting his efforts to plans for the democratic industrialization of the Philippines and is one of the outstanding leaders of the Democratic Alliance.

The Democratic Alliance is a popular front of farmer, labor and small business groups with a consistent anti-Japanese record. It has a political program calling for national unity against fascism; opposition to collaborators; civil liberties and democratic rights; immediate relief for the needy; social and economic security; rehabilitation of the national economy, and friendly relations with the United Nations.

The Alliance is supported by five leading guerrilla organizations, including the Hukbalahap, by the big peasant organizations, and by the Committee on Labor Organization (CLO) in the labor field. It expects to run candidates in the coming elections.

THE CLO is by far the largest labor body in this agricultural country, where unions were completely destroyed by the Japs and are now only in the early stages of re-formation. It is, in fact, apparently the only bona fide labor movement functioning at present.

Before the war there was a National Federation of Labor, headed by Angel Marin, which was closely associated with the government and big employers and

was conservative to the point of company unionism. But most of its leaders became discredited during the war, due to their record of collaboration with the Japs, and their present efforts to reorganize appear to be meeting with little success.

This group has no headquarters and apparently no income from dues. Its leaders are charged by the CLO with being company unionists, politicians seeking to build support for Roxas, and labor contractors who reckon as "members" the workers they supply on commission to employers.

THE CLO is modeled in many ways on the American CIO, and has, in fact, been greatly aided in its formation by dozens of CIO members in the U. S. armed forces who have given advice and assistance to the Filipino labor unionists.

A moving force in the CLO has been the Philippines Newspaper Guild, with a constitution modeled on that of the American Newspaper Guild, with which it has established contact, and some 250 members in the editorial and business offices of Manila's 15 daily newspapers.

The president of the Guild, Cipriano Cid, modest, alert and earnest, is chairman of the CLO. The full-time executive vice-president of the CLO is Guillermo Capadocia; the secretary is Manuel Joven of the Oil Workers, and the treasurer, Martin Bautista, president of the Seamen and Dockworkers Union.

The CLO has some 20 unions affiliated with it, including the strongest in the country, such as the Printers, Seamen & Dockworkers, Manila Railroad Workers, and the Tenant & Peasant Workers Union. It has headquarters at 2070 Azcarraga St., Manila, P. I., and expects to affiliate with the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Chief concern of the CLO at the present time is to relieve the acute distress of the Filipino workers, crushed between low wages and inflationary living costs. Philippine government figures, from the Emergency Control Administration (ECA), show that the present purchasing power of one peso is equivalent to that of 13 centavos last June. (There are 100 centavos to the peso, and the peso is pegged at 50 cents in American money.) A canta (2 kilos) of rice cost 28 centavos before the war, but now costs three or four pesos.

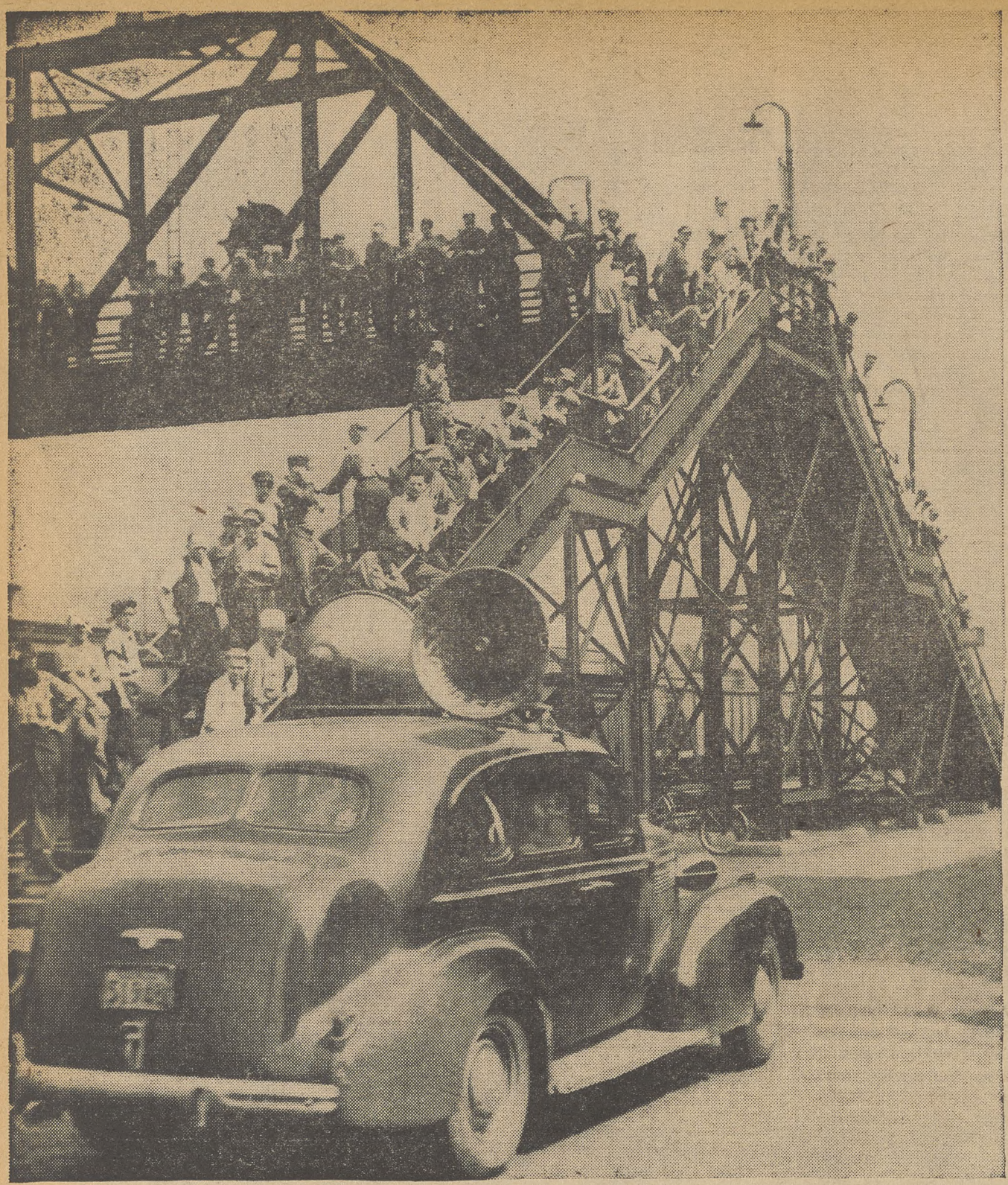
Wages lag far behind the sky-high and still soaring living costs, averaging around 3 to 5 pesos in private industry, and much less for the 100,000 Filipinos employed by the U. S. armed forces. The minimum for these army employes was set at 1.25 pesos a day, by agreement with the Philippine government, with some limited purchases allowed at controlled prices at army stores.

But in recent weeks, due largely to CLO efforts and to a strike of thousands of army workers in Luzon, the army has put into effect an increase of 75 centavos for all ratings, establishing a minimum of two pesos for an eight-hour day.

FILIPINO laborites and progressives are looking to American labor for assistance in obtaining immediate Philippine independence under Congressional Joint Resolution No. 93; a pledge that U. S. aid will not be diminished by independence; loans for rehabilitation and development from the Bretton Woods fund and the Export-Import Bank; release of Taruc and Alejandrino, and Congressional investigation of Counter-Intelligence Corps activities.

The CLO is also looking in particular for assistance and advice from U. S. unions to make up for its own lack of experience in union organizing and collective bargaining, and for literature and other aid in its educational activities. One project it would like to develop is the sending of some Filipino unionists, on a scholarship basis, to study labor organization at American trade union schools.

2. This Igorot girl guerrilla (right) was one of thousands who aided the Yanks. She carried 81-mm. mortar shells to front line troops in northern Luzon. Below, a Jap command car destroyed by guerrillas. Two occupants were burned to a crisp. The others ran from the car and were shot down on the Boulevard Espana, Manila.



Organizer Vincent Consiglio, above, is talking to the Renovo rail shop workers, shown in picture to the left, as they stand listening on the steps of the iron bridge which leads to the Pennsylvania Railroad repair shops.

CHALL

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

RENOVO lies small and grimy, belching smoke at the bottom of a scalloped bowl of green mountains in North Central Pennsylvania. It's a company town controlled and run by the not-so-hidden hand of the Pennsylvania R. R.

Years ago the PRR built the long, low red brick repair shops at Renovo, on the line between Buffalo, N. Y., and Williamsport, Pa. In the early days it was a booming repair center, employing thousands of workers.

Today only a thousand or so work at Renovo, but it is still an important repair shop where the rights won by labor in recent years are unknown. As such it is of great interest to the CIO United Railroad Workers, for the URRWA is challenging at the polls the feudal privileges of the PRR and the Brotherhood of Railroad Shop Crafts, the company's petted child, born—or rather re-born—in 1938 out of the old Employe Representation Plan.

All dolled-up in the clothes of an independent union, the SCB (Shop Crafts Brotherhood) is fighting to maintain its status as collective bargaining agent for 50,000 shop workers in seven groups, in a series of system-wide elections being held in PRR shops in 14 states.

Elections are being conducted by the Natl. Mediation Board, administrative agency of

the Natl.
Aug. 20
will not
time fo
the U. S

Result
shop by
contestin
brotherh
the elect
ballot fo
zation or

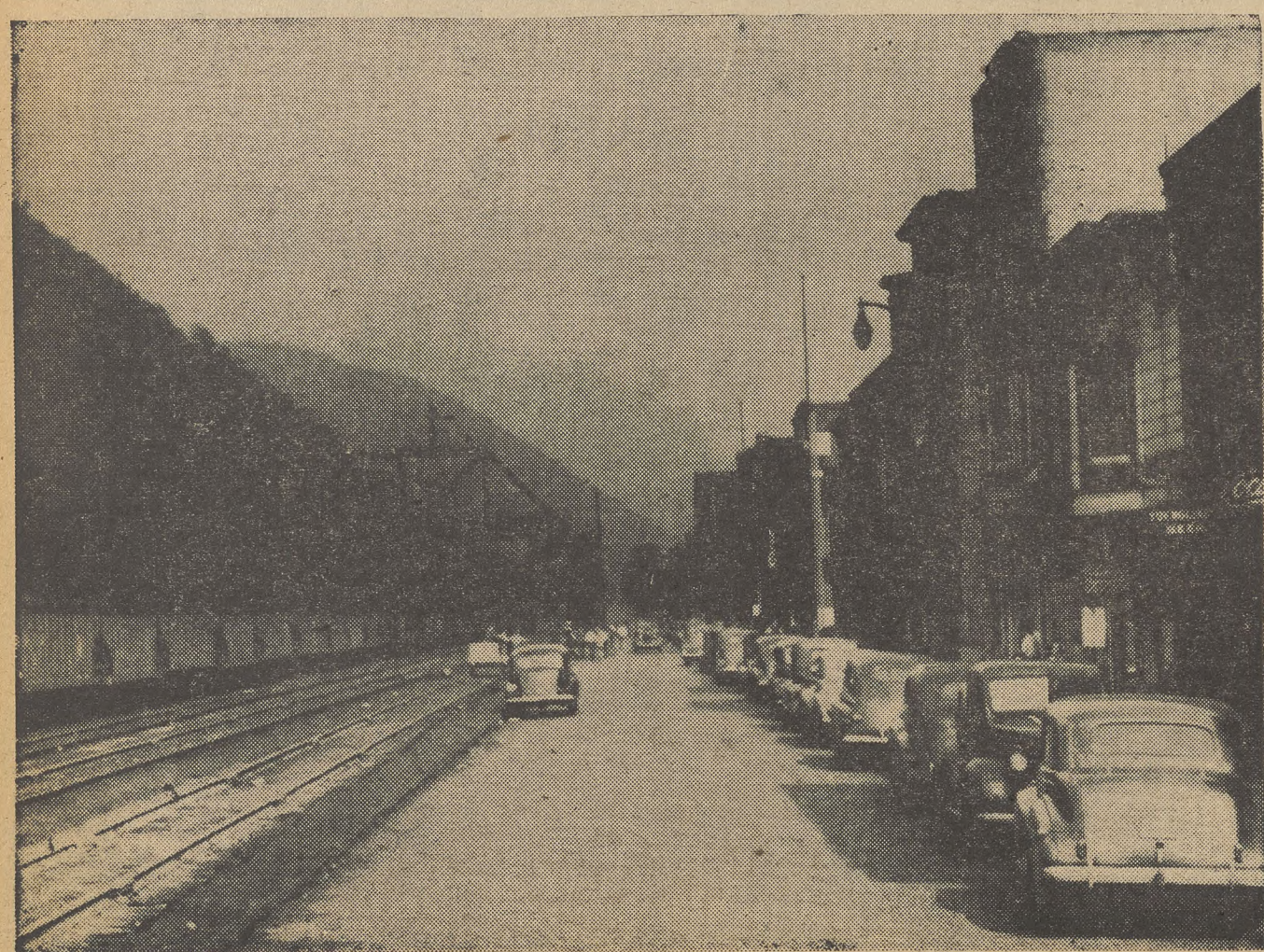
If the
it will b
maintena
out the P

THE
aroun
several h
was held
drive in
Workers
from Alt
sped ove
satin ribb
the soft

The
bowl of
for a
nothing
of the

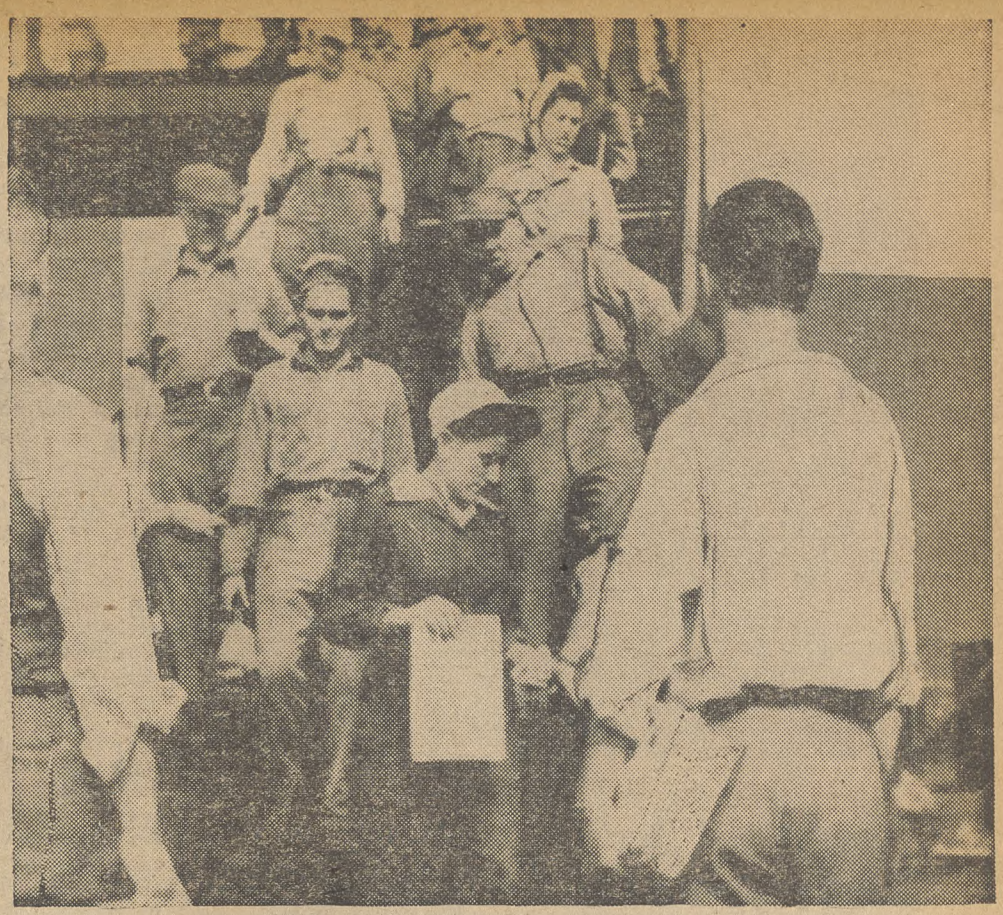
Bitte
compan
showed
people
CIO ca
Everyw
discussi
and tal
or join
street

They



Looking down the main street (left) of Renovo, PRR-dominated town. The car repair shops where some thousand workers are employed, lie at the foot of the mountain to the left. Workers there voted this week on whether they wanted the CIO or company-dominated brotherhood to represent them.

Some of the workers were afraid a company stooge might blab if they were seen taking a copy of the Rail Shop Edition of The CIO NEWS, but not this fellow. George Rose (back to camera), a machinist and official from the big Car Shop local in Altoona, mentally chalks up another pro-CIO vote in the election ending Sept. 20.



Here is one of the several hundred women workers in the repair shop taking a copy of The CIO NEWS as the employes stream down the bridge steps at four o'clock when the first shift comes off the job. She looks like another good CIO vote in the election which can end the reign of the company union.

ENGE TO FEUDALISM

Railway Labor Act. They started and will conclude Sept. 20. Votes be counted until Oct. 4, to allow former rail shop workers now in services to vote.

of the election will not be given pp, but in total votes for the two parties—the CIO union and the od—from all shops taking part in on. A third space is also on the write-ins for "any other organi- individual."

CIO Railroad Workers union wins, ecome bargaining agent for 50,000 nce of equipment workers through- RR system.

PRR election in Renovo, where d a thousand workers, including undred women are eligible to vote, Sept. 11-12. As part of its election the PRR shops, the CIO Railroad sent a motor caravan to Renovo oona, Pa., 86 miles away. The cars a modern highway, smooth as on looped up and down and around slopes of the mountains.

e of the town, in its big green mountains, is romantic enough Hollywood drama. But there is modern or pretty about the life orkers.

ness, defiance and fear of the which rules their destinies in the faces and remarks of the approached by members of the avan. The whole town was tense. here groups on the sidewalk were ng the election. Women watched ed it over on their front porches ed the men to stroll down the nd see what was happening.

xpected trouble. The first day the CIO was in town with its loud speaker, it looked as though they might be right.

At noon, as the workers began pouring over the long iron bridge built high over the network of railroad tracks and leading from the town to the shops, the CIO sound car, driven by Vincent Consiglio, URRWA organizer, began touring the street at the foot of the stairs leading to the bridge. Suddenly a fire truck appeared and blocked the street, sirens blowing, bells jangling, horns honking to drown out the words of the CIO speaker.

It made such a racket that practically everybody in town rushed out on the streets. The loudspeaker continued above the noise and although some of the speech bringing the CIO's message to the workers was lost, enough could be heard to be effective. Even if the workers and the townspeople crowding the sidewalks heard nothing, everybody knew that the CIO was in town and that the company was trying to stop them. It made many of them hopping mad, the CIO men heard later.

Ransom Reeder, URRWA director in the Altoona area, one of the leaders who spoke over the loudspeaker, told a company stooge that the CIO appreciated having the crowd called out, as this trick gave the CIO a big boost.

The attempt to prevent the electioneering was not repeated. Apparently the company stooges decided their tactics were bad. Last Monday when the caravan of local URRWA officials from Altoona came back, and cruised up and down the red brick street with the loudspeaker as the workers went back and forth to work over the big iron bridge, the opposition was represented only by two fat cops standing on the corner looking indifferent. Again the whole town turned out on the streets to listen and watch.

ONE BY ONE, officials from the Altoona locals took the "mike" to talk to the Renovo workers and ask them to vote for the CIO. They told how their national union was asking for a 20c hourly wage increase and other demands which would bring benefits to PRR shop workers enjoyed by members of strong CIO unions.

They gave their records as local union officials and told how many years they'd worked for the PRR. These service records were impressive. A group of officers and shop stewards from Car Shop Local 1339 who spoke from the CIO car had such service records as these:

C. F. Troutman, 29 years; Andrew Martin, 25 years; Jack Reeder, 21 years; David L. Weiner, 20 years; Grover C. Ritchey, 30 years; R. H. Little, six years, and George B. Rose, 27 years.

Service records of speakers from the two other locals were: South Altoona Local—C. I. Romine, 35 years; Paul L. Wagner, 27 years; Roy Steel, 35 years. Juanita Local—W. S. Moyer, 20 years; John Toman, 21 years; Willard Emeigh, six years.

Other speakers with the CIO caravan included URRWA Area Director Ransom Reeder, Field Representatives Vincent Consiglio and Thomas Brennan, and Joseph Blank, part-time organizer in Renovo, who has worked in the shops 18 years.

ALTOONA, home town of the members of the three-local caravan to Renovo, is also the national headquarters of the CIO United Railroad Workers. While the Altoona locals' men were campaigning in Renovo, campaigns in other rail shop centers were being carried on, under the direction of A. B. Martin, URRWA national director.

At 2 o'clock in the morning, the day the CIO caravan left Altoona for Renovo, Director Martin took the train for Cleveland, first stop of his tour of other rail shop election towns.

A regular beaten track through the coal dust that coats the sidewalks of Altoona runs between the union office and the small hotel nearby where Martin lives with his wife and 15-year-old daughter, Shirley. They are a closely-knit family. All three eat, sleep and breathe rail shop unionism. It's the center and moving force of their existence.

Mrs. Martin spends most of her days and a good part of her evenings working in the union office, without pay. Shirley goes to high school and does her homework in the hotel room in the midst of union conferences. Some union organizer or member is always dropping in to talk things over.

For many weeks these talks have been about the PRR election, the biggest event so far in the union's brief history. The CIO rail shop organizing drive started in February, 1943. Two and a half years later the URRWA is storming the company-union citadel of the big PRR.

Abe Martin, a man of strong, sturdy frame, heavy gray hair and striking black eyebrows, will break forth in a stream of rail shop facts and statistics at the drop of a hat. He's completely sold on the idea that the CIO can and must build an industrial union of rail shop workers a million strong and rid the industry of company-dominated unionism.

He's very hopeful of winning the PRR election. With that battle won, he says, the rest will come much easier.

The union is demanding 20 cents hourly increase in pay and after the election will press its fight for this and other union demands.

S. H. DALRYMPLE

Resigns URWA Presidency After Ten-Year Tenure

Dalrymple Resigns As URWA Head

ROUNDING out a decade as president of the CIO Rubber Workers, S. H. Dalrymple this week resigned at a meeting of the union's General Executive Board at Washington and was succeeded by Vice-Pres. L. S. Buckmaster.

Joining with the CIO unions demanding wage increases to meet the loss to the workers suffered by cutbacks in hours, the URWA board not only called for an hourly wage increase of 30 cents but also for the return to the six-hour day and 30-hour week, in effect in many plants under contract before the war.

Dalrymple's resignation was effective Sept. 15. On Sept. 12 he completed 10 years' service as president of the union which he headed since its inception.

Dalrymple headed the Rubber Workers during the Goodyear strike in 1936 and the Firestone strike in 1937, epic conflicts which established the union as the representative of the men who make tires and other rubber products, and during his tenure the membership grew from 3,080 to 200,000 members. The URWA now holds bargaining rights in 220 plants covering 250,000 workers.

WANTED TO RESIGN

Dalrymple said that he has wanted to resign for a couple of years to give somebody else a chance to be president.

Buckmaster also has been active in the Rubber Workers since the inception of the union. Working 18 years in the tire industry after serving in the Army during World War I, he was president of the Firestone local at Akron for a six-year term which included the period of the strike and has been vice-president of URWA since 1941.

The new president said that continued operation of the government-built synthetic rubber plants would assure that foreign cartels controlling crude rubber would not be able to charge high monopolistic prices to U. S. rubber manufacturers.

L. S. BUCKMASTER
New URWA Head

Civil Service Thanks UFWA For Job Plan

The CIO Federal Workers Union this week received formal recognition for its contribution to the reconversion policies of Government departments in a letter to UFWA Pres. Eleanor Nelson, from Civil Service Commissioner Flemming.

UFWA several months ago sent to the commission the union's plan providing a complete ban on outside hiring until returning veterans and present war service workers have been placed, and making mandatory the transfer of workers from contracting to expanding Government agencies. The Civil Service Commission later issued an order on re-employment which carried the fundamental principles of the UFWA plan.

Consider Plight Of Plantation Workers

The plight of the plantation worker in Arkansas was a major subject of discussion at the recent convention of the Arkansas State CIO Council, in Little Rock. The convention set up the Arkansas Workers Research and Advisory Committee, headed by Harry Koger of the CIO Food & Tobacco Workers Union, to get the cooperation of "progressive, honest planters and various liberal groups in bringing about improved economic conditions for underpaid and exploited plantation workers."

Auto Makers Seen Testing UAW Power

CIO United Auto Worker strikers at the Kelsey-Hayes Co., Detroit, Mich., regard the two-week-old strike as a test by the Big Three auto makers—Chrysler, Ford and General Motors — of the strength of the UAW.

The strike started Sept. 8, after the regional War Labor Board ordered the reinstatement of only nine of 13 men fired by the company last April. Three of the men not ordered rehired were the most active union committee members.

Realizing what was at stake, UAW members authorized the strike by secret ballot in a 5-1 vote.

Strikers point out that the plant supplies parts of the Big Three and that "naturally Ford and the rest would like to see the Kelsey union crack wide open and turned into a company union outfit where neither seniority nor real union conditions would exist anymore."

PeaceAgreement Signed by UE, Five Firms

Local 475, CIO Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers and five Brooklyn manufacturers this week blazed the trail in management-union cooperation by signing an agreement to establish a joint advisory industrial council.

The council aims to solve employe-management problems and to arrange for "voluntary arbitration" of differences so as to eliminate "unnecessary intervention of governmental agencies." The local holds contracts with the five companies—American Machine & Foundry, International Protector, Intertype, Mergenthaler Linotype and A. Schrader's Son—and has been involved in no strike or lock-out at the firms since its organization in 1939.

Court Orders Bosses' Group To Obey NLRB

In what is believed to be a precendent-setting decision, a U. S. circuit court of appeals in San Francisco this week ordered an employers' group—the Los Angeles Merchants and Manufacturing Association and its subsidiaries—to cease violating the Wagner Act.

The ruling climaxed a six-year court battle by the association against an NLRB order. The NLRB had found that the association and its subsidiaries had set up 434 company unions from 1937 to 1939 and had boycotted employers who refused to cooperate.

UFW Forms Council

A Southern District Council, the union's first, has been formed by the CIO United Furniture Workers, to speed up organization in the furniture industry in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, eastern Tennessee and southeastern states. Intl. Representative Bernard Hiatt was elected temporary president.

Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. John J. Maurillo, Syracuse, N. Y., announces: Cyclo Therm Co., Oswego, N. Y., CIO Steelworkers 43, AFL 5; campaign was conducted by Reps. Danquer and Kowalski. Victoria Paper Mills Co., Fulton, N. Y., CIO 83, AFL 26, campaign conducted by PWOC Rep. Fred D. Sandner.

E. B. Pugh, CIO Reg. Dir. Virginia, reports: Old Hickory Chemical Co., Bellwood, Va., subsidiary of Dupont Co., CIO Textile Workers 20, No Union 10. Rep. Clara Teck was in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. E. L. Sandefur, Carolinas, reports: Inman Mills, Inc., Inman, S. C., CIO Textile Workers 340, AFL 13, neither 107. The campaign was conducted by R. C. Thomas, TWUA State Director of South Carolina, assisted by local committee members of the mill. The AFL had a contract with the company for the past two years, but dissatisfaction finally grew beyond all bounds and ended with an overwhelming victory for the CIO.

Frank J. Bender, CIO Reg. Dir., Maryland, reports: Savage Mfg. Co., Md., CIO 148, against 11. Samuel J. Fiore, Rep., Textile Workers, CIO, was in charge. Lord-Mott Cannery, CIO, 196, AFL 94, neither 7. This was handled by Joe Hellinger, FTA Representative.

Geo. Brown, Dir. Org., OWI-CIO, reports: Oroville Lumber Co., Oroville, Calif., CIO 22, AFL 4.

President Martin Wagner of Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers announces: Patterson Sargent Paint Co., Cleveland, Ohio, CIO 126, AFL 2, neither 8. UGCCWA Rep. Wendell Ringholz was in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. Walter Harris, Chicago, reports: Wilson Industries, Inc., Chicago, MMSW-CIO 71, against 8.

Edward McCrone, CIO Reg. Dir. Connecticutt, announces that unemployment benefits of $22 per week will be paid to 108 employes of the High Standards Mfg. Co. as the result of a ruling of the Unemployment Compensation Commissioner. We will continue to fight for these things to protect our CIO members who are laid off due to cancellation of war contracts.

W. A. Copeland, CIO Sub.-Reg. Dir., reports: Ingram Spinning Mills, Nashville, Tenn., CIO, Textile Workers 160, no union 81. TWUA Reps. Grant Williams and Betty Johnson were in charge.

The Wage Policy Committee of the United Steelworkers of America convened in Pittsburgh on September 11 and adopted a wage program demanding a $2.00 per day increase and notified employers, requesting that negotiations commence. This will undoubtedly set the general pattern for the CIO and is necessary to assure the purchasing power that will aid in full employment and postwar prosperity. The USA-CIO will receive the support of all members and unions of the CIO.

The Consolidated Edison Company of New York and the certain AFL so-called unions are having a difficult time in their effort to nullify the contract and destroy the bargaining rights of the Brotherhood of Consolidated Edison Employees because they affiliated with the CIO. This anti-union conduct of this AFL affiliate is consistent with their dealings in the past with the company.

All this will be exposed and the fight for free and clean unionism and the guarantee of these Consolidated Edison workers' God-given right to affiliate with the CIO will be supported. Larger corporations than the Consolidated Edison have tried these tactics and failed when they met up with the CIO. All the CIO unions in New York and several AFL unions are supporting these workers in their fight.

At this writing we are preparing to leave for Europe to attend the World Trade Union Conference in Paris and the writer will report in this coluumn from time to time on developments there.

Council Pledges Aid To N.Y. Utility Workers

The N. Y City CIO Council this week named a special committee to help carry the CIO Brotherhood of Consolidated Edison Employes' case to the public, as members of the union prepared to take a strike vote Sept. 27.

The Brotherhood recently voted in a referendum to affiliate with the CIO and is now a part of the CIO Utility Workers Union. The Consolidated Edison Co. has repudiated the contract with the union, claiming that the identity of the Brotherhood has changed. Pres. Joseph A. Fisher of the CIO UWU, charged that the company is seeking to evade payment of several million dollars in wage adjustment to its employes.

CIO Newsmen Aid In Winning Pay In Lockout

The St. Louis Newspaper Guild, CIO, played an important part in obtaining the promise of the publishers of the three dailies of the Missouri city this week to pay 2,500 newspapers workers full pay for the time lost during a three-week lockout during a strike of house-to-house newspaper carriers.

The Guild joined with three AFL printing trades union in telling the publishers that not one of their members would return to work until all members were assured of full pay, and in publishing a daily paper, believed to have been a persuasive argument in convincing the publishers to come to an agreement with the carriers, affiliated with the AFL Pressmen's Union.

UOPWA Head Files $100,000 Libel Suit

President Lewis Merrill of CIO Office and Professional Workers, this week filed a libel suit for $100,000 against David Sher, chairman of the administrative committee of the American Jewish Committee.

Merrill said he was basing his suit on libelous statements Sher made in a speech to the committee's employes during working hours in which he attempted to dissuade them from joining the union.

Mrs. Laura Walters (above) is a working mother with three children, Wallace, eight; Martha Lou, five, and Howard, ten. Her husband is overseas. "There is no place else for the children," she said of the child care center. "I have to continue working." Mrs. Laura Botsford (right) has a four-year-old son, Charles. Mrs. Botsford's husband is an invalid. She must work and wants to keep Charles in a child care center where he will have trained supervision.

NO CHILD CARE—NO JOBS

By SARA LEE DILL

"I JUST don't know what I'll do if the nursery school closes." Working mothers interviewed this week by The CIO NEWS in Washington, voiced the sentiments of mothers all over the country who find it necessary to work because they are for one reason or another the sole support of their children.

The future of the desperately needed child care centers, established under the Lanham Act for children of war working mothers, is being decided as this is written, in meetings of the Lanham Committee with the officers of the Federal Works Agency.

SMALL, dark Mrs. Winona Pourier, mother of Gabrielle, four, is one of the mothers whose husbands are still overseas. She lives with her sister, Verone Moser, and her small son, John, three.

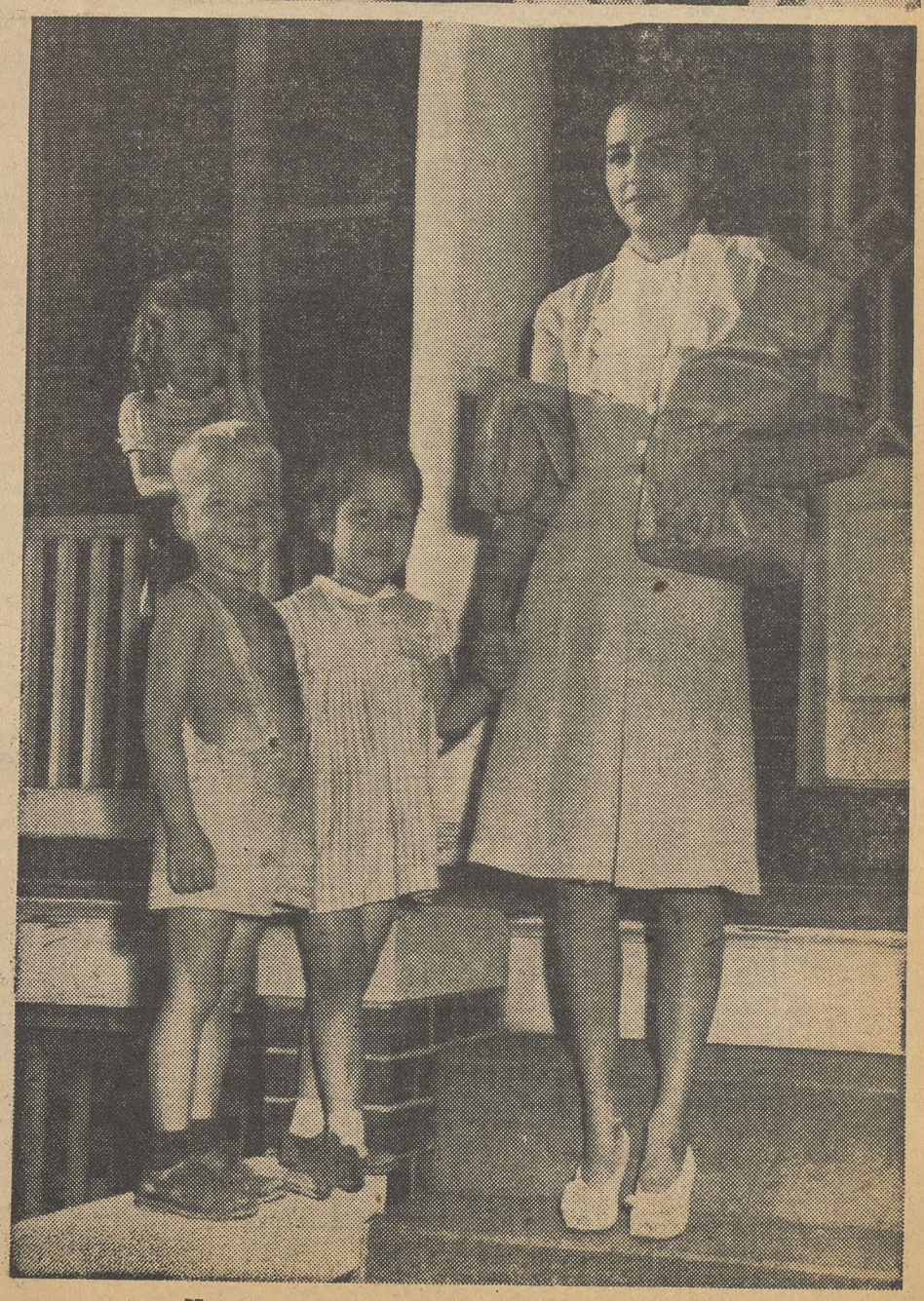
"We have to work," Mrs. Pourier explained. "I have no idea when my husband will come back. I don't know what we'll do if the nursery school closes. One of us will have to quit working. We have no parents to go to. We're really desperate."

Mrs. Mathilda Botsford's husband is a life invalid. She is the sole support of four-year-old Charles.

"The nursery school is very necessary to me," she said. "It's nice for Charles. He's happy there and I hate to put him somewhere else. In a private home he would not have the care of trained people that he has in the nursery school. He's been going there ever since it opened two years ago."

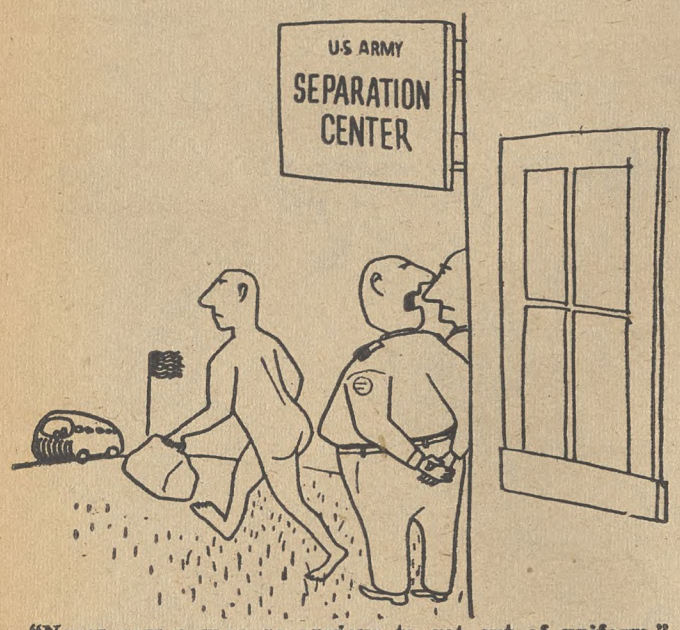
Mrs. Laura Walters is the working mother of three children, Howard, ten; Wallace, eight, and Martha Lou, five. Her husband is in the Army in England. Her two school-age children will go to the child care center before and after school and during lunch hours in the winter.

"There is no place for the children," she said. "I have to continue working. We can't live on a private's pay. My husband has been ill all the time he has been overseas and I'm not sure he'll be able to work when he returns."



Mrs. Winona Pourier (right) with daughter, Gabrielle, four and nephew, John Moser. Mrs. Pourier's husband is overseas. John's mother, Mrs. Pourier's sister, is divorced. It is necessary that both women continue working.

Gags & Grins From The Labor Press



"Never saw a man so anxious to get out of uniform."

"I heard you didn't believe in controls, Boss."

—From NEW DAY, National Union of Distributive Workers, South Africa.

". . . and stop calling me SIR!"

1st, 2nd and 4th Above by George from CIO NEWS Servicemen's Edition

Classes Help Auxiliaries Build CIO

By ELEANOR FOWLER
Secretary-Treasurer

THE first city-wide CIO Auxiliary study course opened September 10 in Cleveland with 25 women registered. Sam Sponseller, CIO Regional Director, is teaching the first two sessions of the course which deal with the history, structure and policy of the CIO. There will be six sessions of two hours each.

In addition to studying the CIO itself, the class will devote two sessions to the History and Role of Women in the U. S. A., with Abbie Graham, author and educational director of the Cleveland YWCA, as teacher of the two sessions, and to parliamentary law led by Elizabeth Gorman, CIO endorsed state representative.

The idea of a city-wide auxiliary school grew from discussion at the June board meeting of the CIO Congress of Women's Auxiliaries. At that time, Faye Stephenson, president of CWA, and Lucile Wenzel, president of the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Auxiliaries, volunteered to see what could be arranged in Cleveland.

Other cities are already planning similar leadership training classes. Helen Blanchard, CWA Director of Organization, feels that education should go hand in hand with organization and expects the new Dayton Auxiliary Organizing Committee to follow Cleveland's example. Minneapolis auxiliaries, working through the Hennepin County CIO Auxiliary Council, are planning classes, too, as a result of their meetings with CWA President Stephenson in July.

WOODWORKERS INTERESTED

The B. C. Lumber Worker, organ of the Woodworker locals in Canada, carried a story in August describing plans for the Cleveland class and suggesting the possibility of a similar course for the fourteen Canadian auxiliaries of IWA.

Auxiliaries have always been conscious of the need for education. Many of them have taken advantage of labor schools in their communities. The New York NMU Auxiliary, for instance, pays tuition for two members each term to attend the George Washington Carver and the Jefferson Schools in New York.

Auxiliaries have also frequently sent one member to attend a labor summer school session. Bertha Perrin, president of the Ohio CIO Auxiliary Council, who attended the Ohio labor summer school at Antioch College, writes:

"Mere training to earn a living or to keep a house is not enough. Women today have more personal lives to lead. The world is counting on us for wisdom based on a broad understanding of the problems of today.

"Auxiliaries of the CIO can cooperate with all organizations and individiduals whose primary concern is the welfare of the people. To do that most effectively our women need the best education they can get."

Mrs. Perrin is absolutely right. The most important way in which auxiliaries can help the CIO right now is in building community support for and understanding of our CIO program. Classes like the one in Cleveland can equip many women for the job.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Buy War Bonds

L. J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS

Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED
BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED
BUTTONS AND TABS

FOR
UNION DUES MEMBERSHIP EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS ADVERTISING LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No Charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES

New York Representative:
Herbert R. Lerman New York, N. Y.
37 E. 14th St., Algonquin 4-3356

Detroit Representative:
Herbert E. Lennig Detroit, Mich.
6432 Cass Ave., TRinity 1-4600

L. J. IMBER CO. 1725-41 W. North Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

44 Years of Know-how

in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.
20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

NOW!

10 millions face unemployment now.

Congress must act to prevent another depression now.

These are simple truths which every CIO member must recognize. You can no longer coast along, waiting for Congress to act when it pleases. Its failure to plan for an orderly transition from war to peace has placed you in great peril.

You must make Congress act, to ease the reconversion crisis and assure jobs for all.

Your Congressman will respond to your pressure. You can exert that pressure through your PAC, your political voice.

Your PAC is fighting for broader unemployment insurance, a 65 cent-75 cent hourly minimum wage, the full employment and social security bills, a permanent FEPC, an upward revision of the national wage policy. Mass meetings, leaflets, posters — all information media—are today being used to bring your demands to Congress.

This program requires funds. Last year CIO-PAC appealed for a $1 voluntary contribution to re-elect Roosevelt. Now, we appeal to you again for funds. One dollar for the battle against unemployment.

One dollar.

ONE DOLLAR FOR JOBS

Here is a small reproduction of an attractive two-color poster, 11 by 17 inches, announcing the new pamphlet, "Guaranteed Wages the Year Round." The poster is being distributed free to CIO local unions by the CIO Education Dept.

CIO Sponsors Film on Annual Wage

As part of the CIO's campaign for a guaranteed annual wage, a colored-slide film with recorded dialogue and music is being made in Hollywood for the CIO Department of Education and Research, Kermit Eby, the department's director, announced this week.

George Guernsey, assistant director of education, has just returned from Hollywood, where he negotiated arrangements with United Film Productions to make the slide film, and supervised writing of the script.

The slide film can be run cheaply and easily in theaters, halls or homes anywhere, Guernsey says, and will be available for public use through the CIO. Further information on renting or purchasing the film when it is ready, may be obtained from the CIO Department of Education, 718 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D. C.

On The Air With CIO

Should holding companies, investment banking groups, large industrial empires and other businesses be allowed to control radio stations? If they are, how should this control be limited in the public interest?

FCC asked these questions in a recent report and urged Congress to "consider the advisability of further defining the qualifications of licensees and particularly to determine to what extent" these Big Business groups should be permitted to run broadcasting stations.

These questions arose from the recent FCC decision approving 4-3, the transfer of the Crosley Corp.'s. station WLW, Cincinnati, to the Aviation Corp. of America. The FCC minority said the corporation "is a large holding company of a type which has been traditionally a matter of concern because of their use as an instrumentality for gaining control over large segments of the economy of the country without corresponding responsibility."

* * *

The Kilgore Unemployment Compensation Bill will be the subject for discussion on the America United program Sept. 23 at 1:15 p. m. EWT on NBC stations. Senator Alvin Barkley (D., Ky.) and Eugene Meyer, publisher of the Washington Post, have been invited to speak. The America United program for Sept. 30 will be broadcast from the World Federation of Trade Unions meeting in Paris.

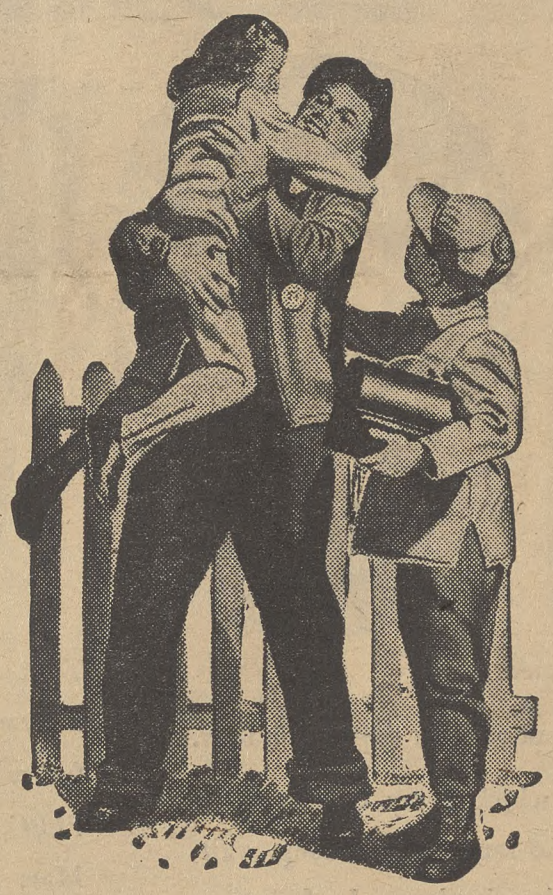
* * *

Suggesting that a board composed of high government officials control the use of atomic energy and put it to the proper use for the people of the country, Sen. Brian McMahon of Connecticut, on CIO's America United program, last week said that if atomic energy finally supplants use of electric power, coal and oil, it will have a terrific effect on our economy.

It "can't be turned over for private exploitation and private use just for the enrichment of a few. It is too big," he pointed out. "It is too important, and it must be, when it arrives, integrated into our economy. Otherwise, I am afraid that our system as we know it would be destroyed."

Dr. Harlow Shapley, head of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and the scientist in charge of the Atomic Bomb research, pointed out that "the thing is so internationally known and can become so internationally potent that national, and American control of it, is not to be thought of."

Where will YOU fit in America's future?



You know the kind of future our enemies planned for you.

Slavery. Poverty. Despair . . .

By *buying* War Bonds, you helped prevent *that* kind of America.

By keeping War Bonds, you help create *your* kind of America—*and insure your place in it!*

What do you want for your country? Prosperity? Full employment? A high standard of living based on good wages and plentiful, low-cost merchandise?

Then keep your War Bonds until maturity! For those bonds not only provide weapons of war against the enemy. *They are weapons against* inflation—and inflation is the surest road to another depression.

What do you want for yourself? A home of your own, some day? Your own business? College and a good start in life for your children? Freedom from worry about future emergencies?

Then keep your War Bonds until maturity! They'll be worth four dollars for every three you put in. That's as good as a 33% pay raise! And, meanwhile, you'll have the comforting assurance that the money is *there* in an emergency!

Keep your present bonds—and keep on buying all the new ones you can, so long as the country needs your money. It's not only patriotic. It's darned good *sense*, too!

Keep faith with our fighters—

BUY VICTORY BONDS FOR KEEPS!

Inland Rubber Co.

Michigan Scrap Iron & Metal Co.

Tuthill Pump Co.

Cracking the Quip

By ARTHUR WHITE

VICTORY VIGNETTE . . . A group of Senators were discussing the Full Employment Bill . . . "I believe it is possible to have jobs for all," affirmed one politico, "but we've got to plan for it." . . .

"I'm still a bit afraid of that word 'planning'," ventured a rather cautious Senator, "because the opposition uses it to stigmatize the bill. According to them, it's every kind of ism, including rheumatism." . . .

"That always hands me a laugh," stated a third member of the Upper Chamber. "The guys who yell loudest against planning for full employment, are probably the very ones who complain to the wife that she never plans her budget properly, and never thinks of looking ahead in order to prevent emergencies."

* * * *

Two Congressmen were having a set-to, over the merits of one of their political brethren.

"He's a professional patriot," thundered one Representative, "which is another way of saying that he's the worst kind of hypocritter!"

"You're absolutely wrong!" cried his opponent angrily. "I say that John is an honest-to-God patriot, and it's a pity that we don't have more like him! Why, he's a man who virtually idolizes the American Eagle—"

To which the other interrupted: "Yes, the American Eagle—on the back of every American dollar!"

* * * *

CRACKING THE QUIP . . . They say that Col. Juan Peron, worried and nervous over the rising tide of opposition to his regime, paid a visit to a doctor. The medic diagnosed his case as one of nerves, wrote a prescription costing two bucks, and asked for a five dollar fee.

"I've only five dollars with me," said Peron. "Lend me the money for the medicine, Doctor."

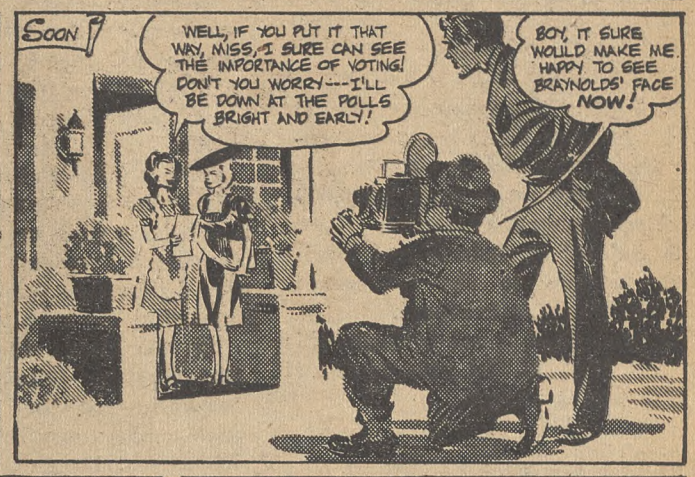
The medic gazed at the Pampas Fuehrer for a moment, then said, "I've made a mistake in my diagnosis. Your nerve is all right, but you have an enlarged gall."

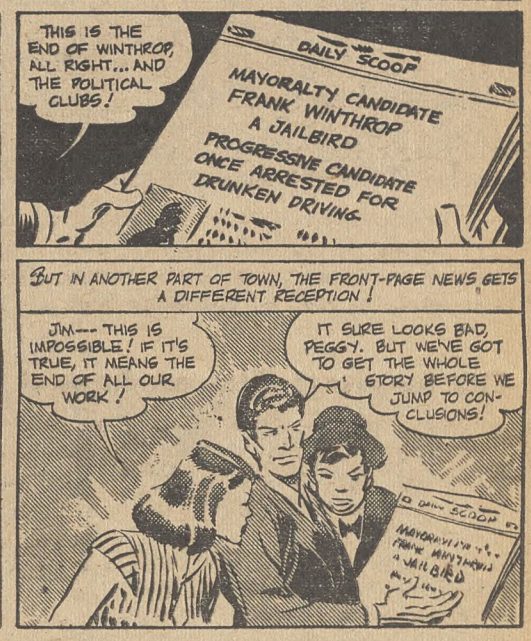
* * * *

I love to hear the alarm clock in the morning. I'm unable to understand those who can't bear the sound of it, and who each morning feel like hurling it out the window or smothering it under the pillow—just to sleep another half hour. For me the alarm clock is the symbol of life; it is a signal that the great city re-awakens, that a new day begins, that streets and buildings will soon again be filled with people.

I love to hear the alarm clock in the morning . . . I am a night-watchman.

Copyright by ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, Inc.





Washington Guide

Floor Fight On Jobless Aid

The GOP-tory Democrat combination on the Senate Finance Committee, headed by Sens. Taft (R., O) and George (D., Ga.) have chosen to make a floor fight on S 1274, the Kilgore bill for emergency unemployment compensation.

They made this choice by emasculating the original Kilgore proposal in their report, completed as The CIO NEWS went to press.

Their report—which will be countered by a minority report—cuts the heart out of the original bill by:

1. Killing the maximum of $25 and weaseling on the duration under the present stringy state laws.

2. Leaving more than 1,500,000 food processing workers out.

3. Subjecting Federal and maritime workers to the inadequate state laws now in existence.

The floor fight is set to begin this Tuesday, Sept. 18. Get your wires and your delegates in now.

Petition For House Action

The fight for House action on the jobless aid bill came closer to a head this week with action by Rep. Michael Bradley (D. Pa.) to start a petition supporting the Kilgore-Forand bill (S 1274, HR 3891).

Bradley's petition urges the House Ways and Means Committee to report out a bill containing the main features of HR 3891. It says in part:

"We the undersigned members of the House of Representatives urge the House to proceed at once with the passage of adequate unemployment compensation legislation to meet the present emergency.

"We believe the great majority of the members of Congress, if they realize what are the facts and what is involved for the country, will support this legislation."

House action on the bill is being held up, the GOP-tory Democrat coalition hoping to see it defeated first on the Senate floor. Senate action is set to start Sept. 18.

Wire your Representative to sign Rep. Bradley's petition, support HR 3891 in committee and on the floor.

* * *

QUOTE OF THE WEEK: New York's Mayor LaGuardia, speaking for S 380, the jobs for all bill: "Well, you either assure their existence by employment or you assure their subsistence by relief."

WASHINGTON GUIDE
PHILIP MURRAY, President
NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary
Editorial Committee
John Edelman Robert K. Lamb
C. W. Fowler, Editor Irving Richter
Published by CIO Legislative Dept.

Words And Music By GOP-Democrats

Anyone lacking further proof that a reactionary Republican and a reactionary Democrat make the coziest of bedfellows in politics ought to look in at the hearings on the unemployment aid and the jobs for all bills.

Every venomous remark against workers, every accusation that being unemployed means you're a loafer and a bum was echoed and reechoed from both sides of the committee tables.

For a Republican like Sen. Taft, who sneers "the trouble with a program is that nobody pays any attention to it," you have a Democrat like Sen. George who deliberately suppresses evidence supporting the administration's bill.

On the House side, a Republican like Knutson (Minn.) who favors bullwhips for the unemployed is matched by a tory Democrat like the 82-year-old Doughton (N. C.) who told CIO legislative people that he thinks the unemployed are tramps.

More Insults From Bilbo

More insults to the labor movement and to decent people generally were presented by America's shame, Sen. Theo. G. Bilbo in response to a letter from CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey.

Replying to Carey's recent letter to Congress asking support for a permaent FEPC, Bilbo wrote:

"Now just where do you get this idea? Who told you so? This damnable, un - American, unconstitutional, communistically inspired piece of legislation . . ." etc.

Bilbo's reply, of course, is typical. The purpose of reporting it is not to drive home the notorious fact that Bilbo is Bilbo.

The way to deal with Bilbo, as the CIO has pointed out, is to repeal the polltax by getting HR 7 passed in the Senate.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

A quick tabulation of bills now before Congress.

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Jobless aid (S 1274, HR 3891)	Provides up to $25 a week for 26 weeks for unemployed; travel aid; includes veterans, seamen, food processing and U. S. workers.	GOP-tory Democrat conspiracy led by Vandenberg (R. Mich.) and Doughton D. N. C.) trying to kill S 1274, HR 3891 in Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees.	Rush wires, delegates to Washington; demand full passage S 1274, HR 3891 as written; reject "compromise" of Vandenberg as completely phoney.
Jobs for all (S 380)	Gives U. S. responsibility of seeing all have jobs, either by private industry or U. S. aid.	GOP led by Taft (R. O.) in Senate trying to wreck bill with weakening amendments in Senate Banking Committee.	Rush wires, tell S 1274 delegations to urge support of S 380 without weakening amendments as proposed by Taft, Vandenberg.
Wage floor, (S 1349, HR 3914)	Lifts present 40 cents wage-hour minimum to 65 cents.	Senate Labor sub-Committee (Pepper, D. Fla., Chmn.)	Tell delegates on S 1274 to include this in **minimum** program to Congress.
Social security (S 1050, HR 3293)	Extends, increases present coverage; adds health, welfare benefits; amends present act badly in need of it after 10 years.	Senate has stalled two years without even holding hearings on the bill.	Demand an end to the two years' stalling; early hearings, favorable report and vote.
Materity, child care (S 1318, HR 3922)	$100,000,000 for maternity, child health and welfare, aid to crippled children, day care for kids of working mothers.	S 1318 to Senate Labor-Committee; HR 3922 to House Labor Committee. **Both have CIO support.**	Write both Senators and your Representative to support. $100,000,000 for health of our children is little enough.
"Equal rights" (HJ Res 49)	Smashes laws protecting women workers from unhealthy, dangerous working conditions; abolishes maternity aid, child welfare; aimed as wedge against all social legislation covering men, women both.	House Judiciary Committee, seven dissenting, has reported it out. Senate Judiciary has now lifted ban on consideration of comments. Hearings likely to start soon.	Write your Congressman and Senators to oppose as dangerous step to end all protective laws affecting both men and women workers.
Ball-Burton-Hatch (S 1171)	Wipes out Wagner Act, ends free collective bargaining, prohibits union shop, etc.	Senate Labor Committee, with big new drive coming up for early hearings.	Repeat to your Senators and Congressman: keep away from this one.

Note: Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Issues to Watch And What to Do

CHILD CARE: Sen. Pepper D., Fla.) and Rep. Norton (D., N. J.) have a new bill (S 1318, HR 3922) in the Senate and House Labor Committees for aid to young mothers and children that CIO is strongly supporting.

The bill provides $100,000,000 a year for aid, divided 50 million for maternity and natal care; 25 million for aid to crippled children; rest for day care for children of working mothers.

CIO is fully supporting this bill. Cost is less than one battleship. Returns are a generation of healthy, well cared for children.

* * *

TAXES: This is a straight quote from an AP story on the financial page of the Washington Post. It needs no comment. Headlines: "Improve Tax Outlook Sends Stocks Higher."

Story: "Stock market prices advanced fractions to around three points and closed near the best level of today's session with new 1943 highs sprinkled liberally throughout the list.

"Buying orders predominated because of an improved tax outlook due to a House committee's promise to enact measures to reduce 1946 payments."

This same day the House Ways and Means Committee voted unanimously to start work on a new tax bill within 10 days. (See column one, this page.)

* * *

MORE ON TAXES: Just one day before the Ways and Means Committee made the announcement that sent stocks up, 10 business organizations, including the Chamber of Commerce and the NAM, set up a "Clearing House Conference on Tax Preblems" as a permanent affair.

According to the report, "business and industrial interests have acted independently in urging adoption of various tax programs." This is now to be ended in a grand display of unity.

Beardsley Ruml, author of the Ruml plan tax steal of 1943, which forgave millions of taxes for the rich, will be active in the new group.

* * *

ADD NEW LOWS: Exchange of stirring sentiments between Reps. Knutson (R. Minn.) and Landis (R. Ind.). Knutson was in the middle of a long tirade against the British labor government when Landis popped up with this gem:

"Is it not a fact that there will always be an America if we do not give away the country?" Knutson: "May I say to the gentleman he never uttered a greater truth in his life."

The CIO NEWS

National Edition

Weekly Publication
Of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

Vol. 8, No. 39 — 82 — September 24, 1945

DETROIT LOW DOWN

See Page 2

CRISIS FOR JOBLESS AID

See Page 5

B-B-H—AN EVIL BILL

See Pages 8-9

More than 1,000 militant delegates from all over N. Y. State flocked to Washington this week, parading from Union Station to the Senate Office Bldg., to let Congress know the people want jobs. Paraders, held up an hour and a half by police, dumped placards in their truck at the end of their march. More news on pages 2, 3.

Photo By Clever, Creative Arts

HOW ABOUT IT, MR. TRUMAN?

See Pages 2, 3 and 4

LOWDOWN ON DETROIT

UAW Plans for 30% Boost in Wages

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

LABOR unrest, as the press vaguely calls it, continued to seeth beneath the surface or to break out in fresh strikes this week in the Detroit area as top international officials of the CIO United Auto Workers Union returned to the city from a 10-Day Executive Board meeting in Flint. They laid plans there for the long, hard fight ahead for a 30 per-cent pay boost in the automotive industry. They brought back with them the Union's new wage plan adopted unanimously by the Board at the Flint meeting and released in Detroit by UAW Pres. R. J. Thomas.

Here are the main points in the program:

1. Automobile manufacturers will be asked to negotiate on an industry-wide basis an agreement providing for pay increases amounting to 30 per cent of the payroll. Part of this will be used to correct inequalities, part for health insurance and death benefits for UAW members, with most of it going for an across-the-board increase in hourly pay rates.

2. If management refuses industry-wide negotiations the UAW will choose one major auto manufacturing concern as a test, and if negotiations fail, that corporation will be struck nationally at the most opportune time.

3. This will give the corporation's competitors a chance during the testing period to capture the market from the struck corporation.

4. No strikes to raise wages will be called outside the test corporation if such strikes would in any way tie up the manufacturing competitors of that corporation.

5. If negotiations with other companies lead to offers of less than 30 per cent these can be accepted only if they contain a stipulation that negotiations will be reopened in the event that more is obtained on the national level. (Studebaker has already agreed to a 12 percent pay increase on this basis.)

6. The international union will take aggressive action against strikes which endanger in any way the success of the outlined program.

7. Strike action will conform to the Smith-Connally Act calling for 30 days notice and with the provision of the UAW constitution which requires a strike referendum of the membership.

Following the adoption of the wage plan by the UAW International Board members, the UAW Chrysler Department's Wage Policy Committee met in Detroit this week under the chairmanship of Norman Matthews, UAW Chrysler Director, and voted approval of the plan for all Chrysler workers.

Matthews said the committee will report back to the membership of the local unions they represent, and then make plans for taking a strike vote to enforce their demands if necessary. The Wage Committee of the UAW's Ford Department will meet in Detroit, September 29-30, under the chairmanship of Richard Leonard, the Department's Director, and is expected to take similar action.

The General Motors Department, headed by UAW Vice-Pres. Walter Reuther, previously presented the terms of the wage plan to General Motors in a letter to GM Pres. C. E. Wilson, and machinery for taking a strike vote to back the demands is being set.

A clear statement of what lies behind the UAW's demand for a 30 per cent wage increase was given this week by UAW Vice-Pres. Richard T. Frankensteen in a radio interview over the ABC Station in Detroit.

"For the auto worker the answer is pretty plain," Frankensteen told the radio audience. "Since 1942 his wages have been frozen. His cost of living has skyrocketed by 50 per cent. The corporations for which he works have been piling up staggering profits. Now that the war is over, hundreds of thousands have been laid off, and the weekly take-home wages of those kept on the payroll have been cut to the bone.

"When War Production was in high gear, the auto industry paid out fifty million dollars per week in wages. Now the weekly wage bill is down to less than twenty million."

Frankensteen pointed out that the UAW was definitely opposed to price increases and declared that they were not necessary. The industry has comfortable rolls of profit fat out of which wage increases may be paid. In addition the increasing efficiency of production means actual cuts in labor costs even while wage rates are going up, he said.

Figures released recently by WPB Chairman, J. A. Krug, showed that 42 industries expected that output per worker would be 40 per cent above pre-war averages, the UAW Vice-President stated.

Taking up the question of strike action about which there is much public confusion, Frankensteen said that although UAW locals in General Motors, Chrysler and Ford are planning to take strike votes under the Smith-Connally Act, the impression that such votes would mean immediate strike action is false.

"The union will strike only as a last resort if our demands are denied," Frankensteen declared. "Every effort is now being made to settle the Kelsey-Hayes strike in Detroit which will mean a quick return to work for thousands of Ford workers throughout the country. But only if we act unitedly to meet the festering grievances of the men and women in the shops can we establish real discipline and responsibility in the union," he said.

The public should know, Frankensteen declared, "that the real shut-down of automobile production lines has never come from labor. Even the big strikes of 1937 failed to cut total production in that year by a single car."

It was the empty pocketbook of the average American which brought about the real stoppage of production, he said. In the 11-year period before the war we lost production of 30 million cars because the American people were too poor to buy what the industry could produce. It would take a strike of 500,000 men lasting five years to equal that, he pointed out.

Wage increases to workers now will help build the purchasing power necessary to keep all our industries at full production in the years ahead, Frankensteen said.

PHILIP MURRAY
Issues Call for Action

Labor Meet Called Nov. 5

The labor-management conference called by President Truman to discuss, among other things, industrial peace, will be held in Washington Nov. 5, it was announced this week by Sec. of Labor Schwellenbach.

From 30 to 50 delegates, equally divided between labor and business organizations, are expected to attend. Sec. of Commerce Wallace, with Schwellenbach, will participate.

Meanwhile, Schwellenbach was armed with new powers this week as President Truman transferred the functions of the War Manpower Commission, including the U. S. Employment Service, and of the War Labor, to the Labor Dept.

Schwellenbach said he expects to develop the conciliation function of the Labor Dept., following transfer of the WLB, and put himself on record as opposed to compulsory arbitration in settling employer-labor disputes.

Neither the Natl. Labor Relations Board nor the Fair Employment Practice Committee was transferred by Truman to Labor Dept. jurisdiction, although such action is expected at least for the NLRB in the near future, it was indicated.

With the shuffling of agencies, came personnel changes.

Dr. George Taylor submitted his resignation as WLB chairman.

William H. Davis retired as director of the Office of Economic Stabilization, with OES functions to be assumed by the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

Edgar L. Warren, 42-year-old Chicago WLB official, was named head of the Labor Dept's. conciliation service. One of his first jobs will be the auto workers' wage dispute.

HOW ABOUT IT, MR. TRUMAN?

By FRED d'AVILA

A 1,000-strong flesh and blood CIO demonstration that took legislative action out of the dry dust stage served pointed notice this week on the Truman Administration and the Democratic Party that CIO wants speedy passage of reconversion legislation and will hold responsible those who do not militantly support it.

The flesh and blood came from New York State, more than 1,000 CIO paraders carrying flags and banners and signs demanding jobs; chanting "Solidarity Forever," while they were held up an hour and a half by Capitol grounds police; and descending on Congress to plug CIO's program.

The delegation, which jampacked the House Caucus room, was armed with a statement from CIO Pres. Philip Murray which said:

"Three of the leading measures called for in President Truman's message of Sept. 6 are threatened by lack of any organized effort by the Administration or its supporters inside or outside of Congress.

"These are the Full Employment bill, the Unemployment Compensation bill and the 65-cent Minimum Wage bill. If these three measures are not passed in substantially the form asked for by the President, it will represent a body blow to postwar recovery and a repudiation of the President's leadership.

"I do not consider that the Administration and the leadership of the Democratic Party in Congress have shown sufficient exertion to date on these crucial measures."

The delegates, who flocked to Washington by train, private car and airplane, gathered at Union Station Wednesday morning to march to the Capitol, but were halted abruptly by Capitol grounds police despite the fact that they had a letter from Senator McKellar giving them permission to parade.

For an hour and a half, while rain threatened, they held their ranks as Michael Quill, president of the CIO Transport Workers Union and a New York City Councilman, marched up and down exhorting the paraders to "hold that line" until a "jurisdictional dispute" between police forces was straightened out.

White and Negro workers, those who had jobs and those who had just been laid off, veterans of the Armed Forces and of the Merchant Marine, men and women — all maintained patient good humor while they waited for the "beef" to be adjusted.

The go-sign finally came, and the paraders streamed out for more than a quarter of a mile from the Station to the Senate Office Bldg., where banners were discarded and the delegates broke ranks to march to the House Caucus room and get down to the business of telling N. Y. Congresmen just what the people wanted.

Fifteen N. Y. State Congressmen—Cole, Traynor, Delaney, Marcontonio, Rabin, Keogh, Hefferman, O'Toole, Rooney, Hancock, Andrews, Kearney, Butler, Hall and Rafiell—attended the meeting and listened attentively to CIO representatives.

The Congressmen heard Quill sharply protest treatment by Capitol grounds police and declare that "this is not the proper treatment for American citizens visiting the Capital of the U. S."

They heard Robert K. Lamb, legislative representative for the CIO United Steelworkers, outline CIO's program, and warn the delegates that if the people back home do not get to work much of the labor's hard-won legislation will be "mowed down."

They heard Congressmen Cellar and Marcantonio promise the delegates that they would get good treatment . . . or else . . . by Capitol grounds police.

"No one, whether he wears a badge and uniform, or a black tie and a gray shirt, has the authority to deny the right of petition," Cellar warned, in supporting the CIO legislative program.

And Marcontonio, pounding a table in front of him, warned that labor is "up against the most serious crisis it and the country have ever faced."

"Appeasement," Marcantonio said, "did not pay against fascism. Appeasement and pussyfooting will not pay against domestic fascism seeking to undermine the progress and undermine the democratic institutions of this nation of ours."

With the standing-room-only sign hung outside the caucus room, the delegates split up into parties to visit President Truman, Democratic and Republican leaders in Congress, Senators and Representatives from New York, and other Federal officials.

To Truman they carried petitions bearing 200,000 signatures urging support for the Kilgore-Forand unemployment compensation bill and measures to provide full employment, a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee, a 65-cents-an-hour minimum wage, a liberalized GI bill of rights, and continued price control.

They left a statement with Senator Bilbo telling him, in his absence, that "the atmosphere of mutual hatred, suspicion and race bias, which you seek to create, is an obstacle to the unity which the American people must achieve to win a sound program of reconversion."

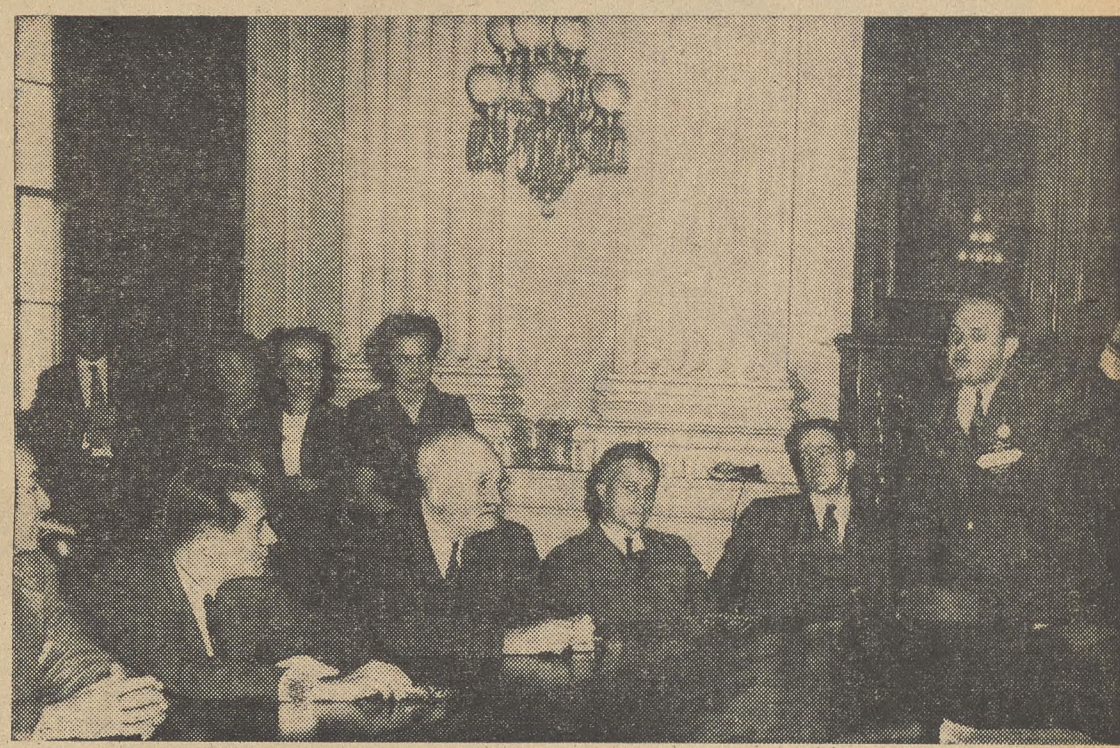
The delegation was organized by the N. Y. City CIO Council, under the leadership of Quill, Sec.-Treas. Saul Mills and Milton Kaufman; the N. Y. CIO Regional Office, whose director is Pete Mosele, and the N. Y. State CIO Council, headed by Louis Hollander.

As the CIO NEWS went to press, delegations from Delaware and Maryland streamed into the Capital.

The Delaware delegation was led by Regional CIO Director E. D. Hodson and Gilbert Lewis, president of the New Castle County CIO Council.

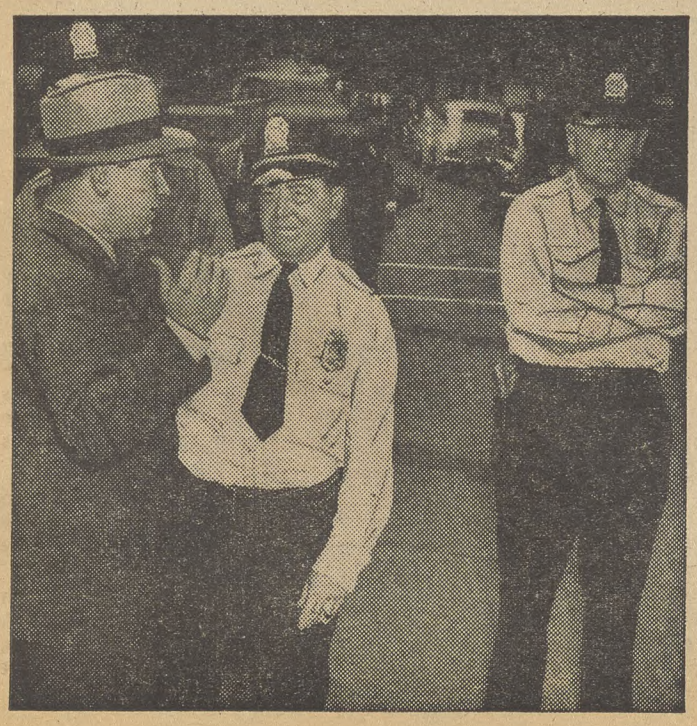
More than 1,000 CIO members from New York State came to Washington this week to demand action on CIO's legislative program. The parade (above) stretched from Union Station to the Senate Office Bldg. It was held up an hour and a half by a "jurisdictional dispute" between two of Washington's three police forces.

Some of the signs (above) carried by delegates. Others read: "Jobs for All—Paylines, Not Breadlines," and "Severance Pay for War Workers, Extra Bonus for Vets." The delegates sang "Solidarity Forever," while they waited for the go sign.



Fiery Michael Quill, president of the CIO Transport Workers Union and a N. Y. City councilman, led the delegation. He blasted the blockade of Capitol grounds police, told attentive N. Y. Congressmen (above) that the next delegation will be 30,000 strong, said that "it is time that the few remaining tramps and fascists should realize that this is America—not Berlin."

Paraders held ranks while Quill (left, below) talked with Lt. William Ballinger and Capt. Roy W. Brown (not in picture) of the Capitol grounds police force. In a sharp protest at the meeting, Quill said that "this is not the proper treatment for Americans visiting the Capital of United States."



Delegates in the House Caucus Room (below) after Senate Sgt. at Arms Wall Doxey ordered Capt. Brown to let the parade proceed. Capt. Brown held up the march an hour and a half despite a letter from Senator McKellar authorizing the parade. Quill quoted Brown as saying he "didn't give a damn who wrote the letter—McKellar or even Truman himself." "I suspect," said Quill, "that the Captain was unduly disturbed because a Negro veteran was carrying a flag."

THE NEEDED LIFT!

'NOT SUFFICIENT EXERTION'

Best editorial covering the current situation in Congress was written by CIO Pres. Philip Murray this week when he told more than 1,000 New York state and city CIO visitors to Congress this:

"Three of the leading measures called for in President Truman's message are threatened by lack of any organized effort by the Administration or its supporters inside or outside of Congress.

"These are the full employment bill (S 380); the unemployment compensation bill (S 1274): and the 65c minimum wage bill (S 1349).

"If these three measures are not passed in substantially the form asked by the President, it will represent a body blow to postwar recovery and a repudation of the President's leadership.

"I do not consider that the Administration and the leadership of the Democratic Party in Congress have shown sufficient exertion to date on these crucial measures.

"Your New York state delegation and the other CIO state groups coming to visit your Senators and Congressmen during the next three weeks have a major responsibility to tell Congress that the people back home expect speedy action in support of the President's message.

"You also have a great responsibility on your return home, to report to your communities the failure of Congress to date to rise to the tremendous job which faces it.

"The next 100 days should be as important for progressive legislation as any period in our history since 1933."

There it is, with the responsibility for stimulating Congressional action laid where it belongs—at the doors of the workers, the voters, the people.

NEEDED—REAL JOBLESS AID!

CIO Pres. Philip Murray issued a stern warning to Congress and the Administration this week when he described the vote on the Kilgore-Forand unemployment aid bill as "a grave disservice to the country in this crucial reconversion period."

Following is his statement, in which he also urged the House Ways and Means Committee to report the bill out as written:

"The emergency unemployment compensation bill as voted yesterday (Sept. 20) by the Senate is a travesty of the measure recommended by President Truman in his message to Congress last week.

"The Senators who voted to return USES to the states and who voted against maximum emergency unemployment compensation benefits of $25 a week voted for starvation wages, low living standards, and a Hoover depression which will make the crisis of 1933 seem trivial in comparison.

"They have rendered a grave disservice to their country in this crucial reconversion period. Many of them are apparently unaware that there is only a year until the national elections of 1946. The working people of this country will remember their refusal to assure a basis for full employment by providing adequate purchasing power during the reconversion period.

"I call upon the members of the House of Representatives to repudiate the meaningless bill passed in the Senate yesterday and to restore the provisions for a genuine emergency unemployment compensation bill as included in the Kilgore-Forand measure. I call upon the Ways and Means Committee to report the Forand Bill immediately."

Looking Ahead

By FRANK DONNER

CIO's Ass't. General Counsel writes this week in place of Len De Caux, on his way to the Paris World Trade Union meeting.

Once upon a time there was a man who had a suit. It was a good suit. It had stood quite a lot of punishment. Of course, it was not the last word in suits. It would have to be replaced some time. Meanwhile, there was no hurry.

One day the man read in the newspapers that a tailor had made him a new suit. This surprised him. It was news to him. He went to see the tailor and asked him about it.

"Oh, yes," said the tailor. "It's a beautiful suit."

"How do you know whether it fits me?" asked the man. "You haven't asked me for my size or anything. You never even spoke to me before, except maybe behind my back."

"Oh, no," said the tailor. "If I had told you about it, you might have made suggestions, and that would have confused me."

"Well," said the man, "let's see the suit."

So the tailor went to a closet and, sure enough, there was a suit. It was a very queer suit. The jacket was very fancy in front but it was all open in back. The vest was made of cast iron, without any give to it. The pants were made of leather, lined with razor blades, with two long knives sticking inwards in the seat. The whole thing had a pattern of black and white stripes.

The man looked at the suit very disapprovingly. It looked as though he would not be able to take a step in it without getting stuck. He thought the open back of the jacket would leave him awfully cold. He figured that the iron jacket would cramp his style quite a bit. It would keep him from doing lots of things he was used to doing. Also, he did not like the pattern.

All this seemed so obvious to the man that it was not long before he said, in a firm voice, "I don't like that suit."

"Now don't start yelling the minute you look at it," said the tailor. "At least it's a good basis for discussion. You might find some things that are all right."

"Name one," said the man.

The tailor didn't answer.

MORAL: Believe it or not, some proposals—even when made by three such eminent Senators as Ball, Burton and Hatch—have no merit at all.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux.....Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 September 24, 1945 No. 39

CRISIS FOR JOBLESS AID BILL—GET BUSY!

By C. W. FOWLER

OUT of a welter of Senate moves and countermoves on unemployment compensation, this one basic fact emerged this weekend — the labor movement has taken a severe setback in its attempts to get the original Kilgore-Forand bill safely past the GOP-tory Democrat combine that's been against it.

As The CIO NEWS went to press, this is how things stood in the Senate: 1) The original Kilgore bill providing for benefits of up to $25 a week for 26 weeks, was scuttled. 2) In its place was emerging a bill along the lines of the Vandenberg "compromise," which is actually no compromise at all but merely freezes current inadequate benefit rates while extending their duration.

In addition, the bill as coming out of the Senate, leaves the whole business in the hands of the state unemployment machines, including the Federal workers who are now included for the first time. Thus, a U. S. worker in an ordnance plant in Mississippi would get as little as $15 a week maximum benefits, while another worker who had done exactly the same work in another state could get a top of $20.

Only the merchant seamen got a slight break in the bill, which put them under the District of Columbia benefit scale—with a maximum of $20. They, too, might easily have been treated the way the millions of government workers were.

On motion of Sen. Lucas (D. Ill.) the bill also turns the U. S. Employment Service back to the states. This was done against Truman's specific request in his message, where he said it would harm both war workers and veterans alike. The USES, of course, involves considerable patronage, which the state's rights boys want retained in their own little baliwicks.

In voting the present bill, which now goes to the House, the Senate rejected attempts by Sens. Kilgore (D. W. Va.), Wagner (D. N. Y.) and Barkley (D. Ky.) to restore the original provisions by amending it on the floor. Travel allowances of up to $200 were retained, though not without a stiff fight from the polltax Southerners.

Some pretty desperate maneuvering went on to prevent a strong minority report from being issued after the majority report was bulldozed through by Sen. George (D. Ga.), who fought the Kilgore-Forand measure all the way through.

As the result of this maneuvering, it was reported that only one of eight members of the Senate Finance Committee kept up his courage sufficiently to be willing to let his signature remain on the tentative minority report.

Votes on the amendments offered by Barkley, Lucas and Kilgore were overwhelmingly on the reactionary side. The Barkley amendment, which would have restored the top of $25 a week for 26 weeks was beaten by 51 to 29; the Kilgore move to substitute his original bill for the bill proposed by George's committee was shouted down in a voice vote; while the Lucas amendment handing USES back to the states was voted in by 56 to 23.

The bill now goes to the House, where Rep. Doughton, 82-year-old polltaxer who runs the Ways and Means Committee, is even more hostile than Sen. George was on the Senate side.

As CIO President Murray told the N. Y. CIO delegates to Congress this week: "You have a great responsibility on your return home, to report to your communities the failure of Congress to date to rise to the tremendous job which faces it. The next 100 days should be as important for progressive legislation passed as any period in our history since 1933."

War Nets Big Steel Firms 113% Profit Gain After Taxes

PROFITS after taxes in the steel industry rose 113% between the comparative five year periods of 1935-39 to 1940 through 1944, the CIO United Steelworkers Union revealed this week in publishing a study, "Five Years of War Profits," prepared by the union's research department.

Commenting on the study, CIO Pres. Philip Murray, who is also president of the United Steelworkers, said:

"Never before have the steel companies been so rich. For five years of war production the steel industry has charged the American people over two billion dollars in open and concealed profits. About one billion of these war profits have been kept by the industry—added to its total financial resources, while other millions have been concealed. Seven hundred and sixty-five million additional dollars—more than three-quarters of a billion—have been paid out to stockholders.

"Contrast this with the financial position of America's 475,000 steelworkers. In five years of war work, they have accumulated only a total of $285 in savings, or $600 a worker."

Summarizing the study of steel profits, the Steelworkers declared:

"Profits before taxes during the five war years, 1940 through 1944, rose 276 per cent over the peacetime level of 1935-1939, from $933 million to over three and one-half billion.

"Profits after taxes rose 113 per cent from $576 million to one billion and $225 million.

"Total assets rose 22 per cent, from $4.86 billion at the beginning of 1940 to almost six billion by the first of 1945.

"Dividend payments rose 82 per cent, from $419 million to $765 million.

"Net current assets (working capital) between January, 1940 and January, 1945, rose 68 per cent, from $1.2 billion to two billion.

"General reserves rose 283 per cent, from $103 million at the start of 1940 to $395 million by the first of 1945.

"Undistributed profits rose 81 per cent from $585 million at the start of 1940 to one billion dollars five war years later.

"Total financial resources (excluding statutory and potential tax refunds) rose 131 per cent in five war years, from $689 million to $1.6 billion.

"Funded debt decreased 28 per cent from $903 million to $652 million.

"The excess of net current assets over funded debt in five war years rose 353 per cent from $308 million to one billion and 383 million.

"The industry earned over two billion dollars in open and concealed profits in the five war years.

"Open profits acknowledged in 1944 were $190,366,000, and concealed profits in 1944 were $271,165,000, making a total of $407,531,000 in actual profits after the payment of all taxes.

"Tax refunds amounting to $149 million, or 29 per cent more than peacetime profits, can be collected by the steel industry in 1946 if it breaks even.

"1945 profits continued high. As this study goes to the printer, the steel companies report greater profits in the first half of 1945 as compared to the first six months of last year. These reported profits are (1) after all taxes and (2) do not reflect concealed earnings which, as revealed in this study, are important in steel as compared to acknowledged profits."

JOBS-FOR-ALL BILL WEAKENED

WORKING at the same time that the full Senate was mangling the Kilgore-Forand unemployment aid bill, the Banking and Currency Committee this week produced its final report on the jobs-for-all measure (S 380), around which a struggle has been carried on for the past several weeks.

In its reported form, the bill now goes to the Senate floor with the basic clause declaring that the people have a right to work watered down to a declaration of a right to an "opportunity" for work.

This represents a victory for Sen. Taft (R., O.), principal GOP strategist in the campaign against the bill, which he won by a tie vote defeating a motion to restore the "right" to a job clause.

Taft was defeated, however, on another basic change proposed by him which would have prohibited the government from stepping in with funds to help provide jobs where private industry has failed.

The bill comes up on the Senate floor this week. Action is also being pushed for a report on the bill by the House Commitee on Expenditures in the Executive Department, where it has been referred. Rep. Manasco (D., Ala.) is chairman of this group.

WINS LONG FIGHT: Pres. Harry Bridges of the CIO Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union this week signed his final citizenship papers in San Francisco, with his daughter Betty and Naturalization Clerk Walter Castognetto looking on. He recently won a fight, carried to the Supreme Court, against employer interests seeking to deport him as an "undesirable" alien.

See Committee OK on Bill to Kill Polltax

Best information on HR 7, the polltax repeal bill, is that it will be reported favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee early this week. The vote is expected to be close, but it will support the bill.

Next job is to get it past the threatened amendment that Sen. O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.) wants to introduce in the bill's place. Constitutional amendments take about 20 years to be ratified—an historical fact that O'Mahoney is aware of.

After that, the bill will have to go past the filibuster that Bilbo and similar polltaxers will put up.

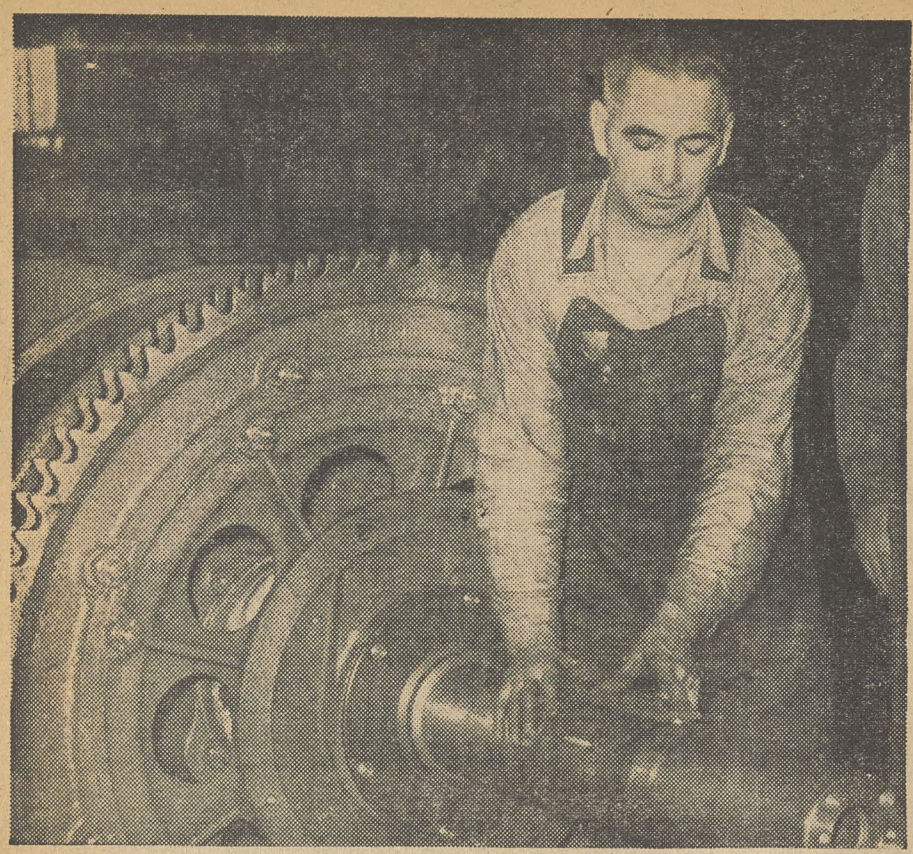
Get your Senator prepared to vote for cloture to gag the filibuster, to vote down the amendment trap and pass the bill.

Does He Part His Hair In The Middle?

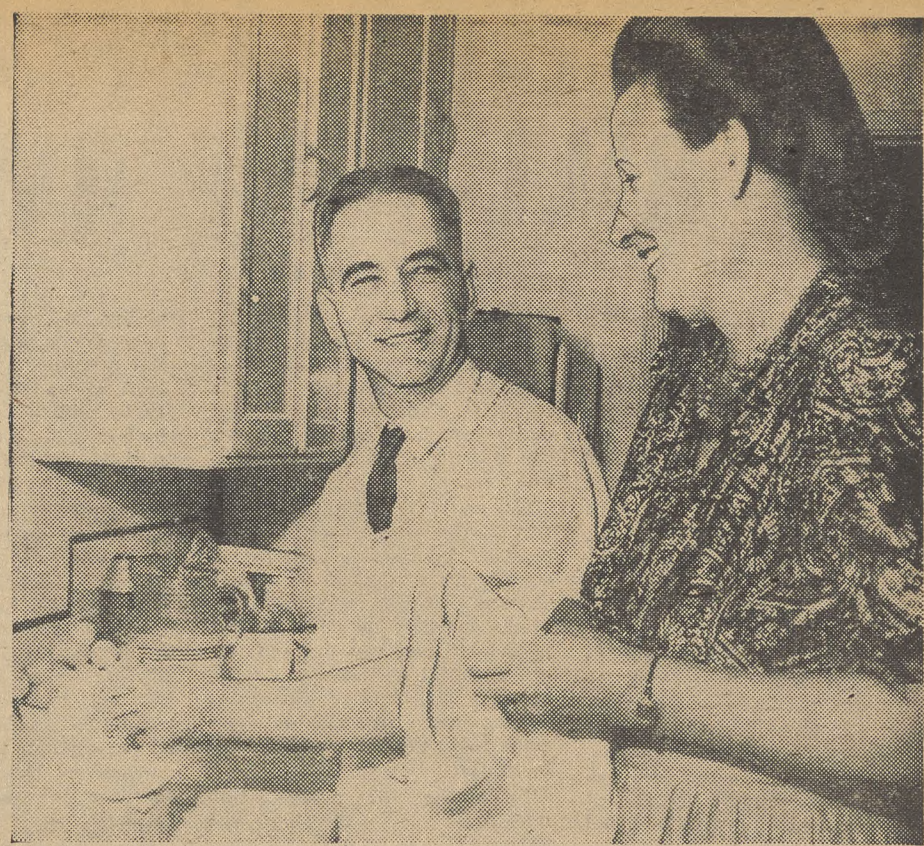
One of the rawest deals yet pulled in Congress was attempted by AFL lobbyists this week, when they tried to block the nomination of Raymond S. McKeough to the U. S. Maritime Commission.

Their objection to letting the Senate Judiciary Committee recommend his confirmation was a simple one; McKeough (a former Congressman) had worked for the CIO. That was all.

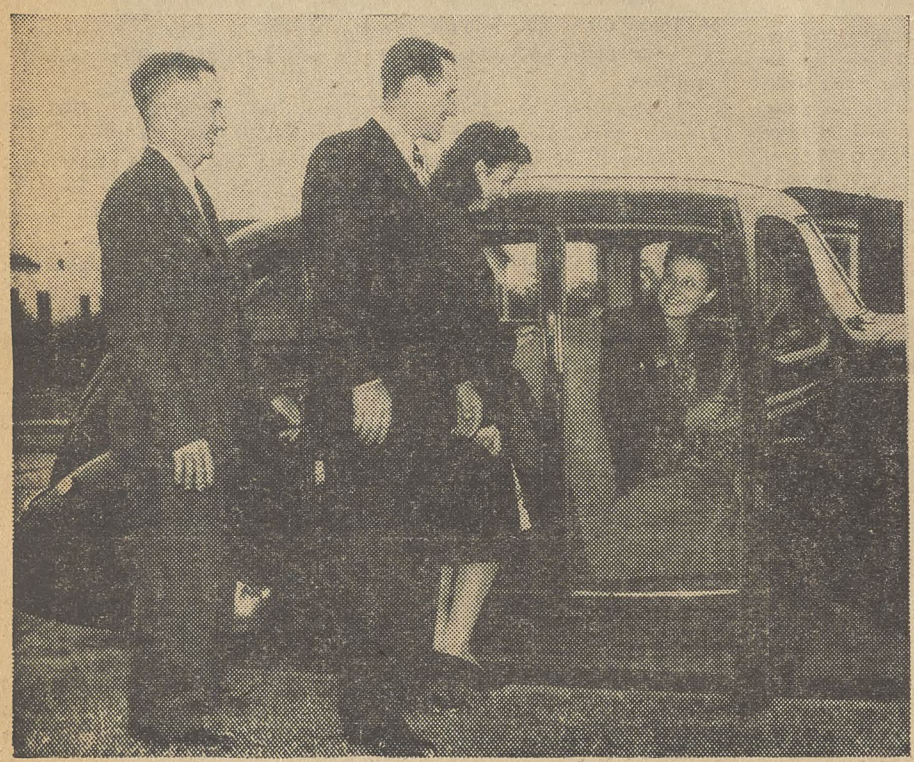
This attitude so offended some Senators—including an AFL man among them—that they were reported ready to write to Bill Green himself about it. The objecting to McKeough was done, incidentally, by Lew Hines, AFL's chief agent on the Hill. Hines scarcely bothers to tell Green what Hines is doing from day to day.



1 Art Hetzel is vice-president of Oil Workers Local 128 in Long Beach, California, and works at the National Supply Co., in neighboring Torrance. He is fitting the clutch key into a drum shaft used for oil well drilling.



2 "Don't do this often," says Art, "but when family night comes around at the local, I've gotta help my wife get through early so we can go to the meeting together." Putting the last touches to the day's dishes are Art and Adele.



3 Picking up another couple for the union's family night meeting, Mr. and Mrs. Hetzel stop at the home of C. T. Peterson, former secretary of the union. Family night sometimes means the kids come too. It helps liven up the meeting.

4 Art and Adele take their places in the front row. Stanley McCallie and his wife, Lucie, sit alongside. He's a union member at the Wilshire Oil Co., and she's president of the Los Angeles CIO Auxiliary, which sometimes meets first.

5 Mrs. Vera Warren mothered the idea of family meeting night. She's carrying the auxiliary message and plans into the general meeting where all can take them apart and put them together again. The joint discussions are effective.

FAMILY IN OIL

By CHARLEY ELLIS

MEETING nights of CIO Oil Workers Local 128 have a different flavor these days— added when the local began to hold family night meetings and invited wives of members to attend.

You get a taste of the new flavor when you enter 128's big meeting hall in their own headquarters.

While you're looking around for a likely place to sit down, you see some big, husky oil worker being hauled off by his wife to a seat in the front row.

"C'mon, let's go up to where we can hear everything," she says. And the boys in the rear of the hall with whom he had been chatting, laugh as he protests—but moves.

That's family night in Oil Workers 128. It comes the third Monday of every month.

Four women were present when the experiment began on the third Monday of November, 1944. The next month eight attended. At the last meeting, 50 women sat in with their men in the open meeting after an earlier auxiliary meeting in which they disposed of their own business.

It began when Mrs. Warren asked one woman why her husband didn't attend meetings. When the answer was: "Why my husband never goes anywhere without me," Mrs. Warren got the idea for family meeting nights. And it works.

Of course when the gavel pounds adjournment, the girls get up, hustle about serving coffee and cake to everybody, making all feel like it was a friendly sociable at someone's home.

CIO'S TAX PROGRAM URGES 'BREAK' FOR LOW INCOMES

A NATIONAL tax program to help restore "the drastic cuts in the purchasing power of American workers which came with V-J Day" was presented to the U. S. Treasury Dept. and to Congress this week by CIO Pres. Philip Murray.

In brief, the program calls for a new plan of taxes to relieve some of the burden on low income groups; avoidance of sales taxes; payment to workers and others of benefits similar to those industry has received; and aid to small business.

Full text of the CIO tax program follows:

TAXES at the moment affect very strongly our national task of reconversion.

The CIO agrees with recent expressions of President Truman and congressional leaders that the subject of taxes involves a need for immediate revision, leaving to a subsequent date the question of a more thorough and comprehensive overhauling of the tax system.

The most important and immediate problem which confronts the nation is that of restoring the drastic cuts in the purchasing power of American workers which came with V-J Day. The situation actually threatens to defeat our national objective of full production and full employment for reconversion and postwar.

Take-Home Pay Cut

Government officials have blandly admitted that though several millions of workers have already become unemployed, their numbers will be increased by several million more by the spring of 1946.

For those who still remain on their jobs, the working time has been severely reduced with resulting drastic losses in weekly take-home pay. With reconversion from war to peacetime production, basic wage rates have also been sharply reduced. All available governmental studies explode the myth of large savings by workers. A study of the Securities and Exchange Commission has revealed that the overwhelming percentage of accumulated savings are in the hands of business or income groups earning more than $5,000 a year.

At the same time the War Production Board has recently reported that American industry for the war period has increased its profits 120 per cent despite heavy wartime taxes. Profits before taxes rose 350 per cent. The War Production report goes on to state that the net value of all industry increased about one-third, net working capital doubled, and that industry today is in a condition of unparalleled financial health and hardihood.

As an example, the profits before taxes for the steel industry during the five war years 1940-1944 rose 276 per cent over the peacetime level of 1935-1939, from $933 million to over $3½ billion. Total assets rose 22 per cent; undistributed profits rose 81 per cent and total financial resources rose 131 per cent.

Nor should there be forgotten the special treatment that has already been accorded to industry, the benefits of which will first be enjoyed after the war. Special legislation permitted industry to accelerate depreciation for new plants over a five-year period at a time when war profits were soaring. A special postwar tax credit of 10 per cent of excess profits taxes has been accumulated. These funds are now available for deduction from 1945 tax payments. Under a carry-back and carry-forward arrangement, corporations may for two years receive tax refunds that in many instances will not only reimburse them for losses but even exceed their annual net profits for peacetime operations.

THE FOUNDATION for a successful reconversion is necessarily the mass purchasing power of the people. Without the demand for products thus assured, industrial activity at a high level will be short-lived. In the face of the savage reduction of the purchasing power through unemployment, loss of working time and reduced basic wage rates for millions of workers—immediate tax revision must be directed toward offsetting the tragic results which may flow from these conditions.

Tax Legislative Needed

To accomplish this end, the CIO urges the following immediate tax legislation:

1. The present 3 per cent "normal" tax should be repealed. It is grossly unfair in that it is a flat rate applied to all levels of taxable income with no allowances for dependents. The relief thus afforded would benefit primarily low income taxpayers—which is essential under present conditions.

It is this type of relief which is essential rather than an immediate decrease in taxes for all income groups, which would create windfalls for those who can afford to bear their present tax burden.

2. The exemption for single persons should be raised to $1,250. The exemption for a married couple should be raised to $2,000. The credit for each child or dependent should be set at $500.

For a family of four the exemptions plus credits would be $3,000. This would still be less than the tax exemption which the average family had before the war when the marital exemption plus two children amounted to $3,300.

Both for the single individual and for married couples with children, the exemptions that suggested are essential to provide a basic income necessary to maintain a minimum standard of living at a level of health and decency.

Promote Full Employment

Further, in the long run the protection of this minimum income will help promote a high level of production and full employment by protecting the purchasing power of low income groups. Excessive tax rates on low income groups, by restricting purchasing power, will pave the way for rising mass unemployment and low level production with resulting greater government expenditures and less revenue in the postwar years.

3. All sales and excise taxes take money away from families with very small incomes and cut the buying power of the people. All federal excise taxes, excepting those on liquor, tobacco and gasoline, should therefore be repealed.

4. Coporations are now entitled to a carry-back and carry-forward of operating losses and unused excess profits credits so that their taxes can be computed over a five-year period.

Individuals should receive the same type of protection. This would protect workers who have suffered a severe cut in their income during this reconversion period. The carry-back and carry-forward for individuals could be limited to that portion of their personal exemptions and credits for children and dependents that is not used in the current taxable year.

Thus, suppose a family of four has been entitled to $3,000 of exempt income. In 1944 the income of this family may have been $4,000, but this year, in 1945, it may be only $2,000. At the present time this family would have paid tax on a thousand dollars for 1944 but no tax for 1945. But in 1945 the income was $1,000 less than the exemption.

Under our proposal the family should be able to "carry-back"—just as in the case of corporations—this $1,000 exemption to 1944 so that it would get a refund of the tax paid in that year. This would provide relief to the families during the reconversion period when their income is being slashed as compared to the income which they received during the war period on which high taxes have been paid.

Income Tax Policy

5. Individuals should be compelled to pay taxes based on the size of their income no matter what its source. In accordance with this principle outstanding inequalities that now prevail under the tax law should be eliminated and all existing loopholes closed.

To accomplish this the following should be done:

(a) All income from outstanding tax exempt federal, state and local securities should be made to bear their share of the tax burden.

(b) Mandatory joint family returns should be adopted to eliminate the favoritism which permits married couples in the upper income brackets to dodge their full share of the tax burden.

6. Special tax relief should be extended to small business. This can be done by lowering present rates on corporate net incomes that are below $100,000. Further, corporations with incomes below $100,000 should be permitted to elect to be treated as an individual enterprise or as a partnership.

7. Further tax relief for individuals and for corporations should await the formulation of a comprehensive tax program. It is still uncertain as to what the financial needs of the government will be during reconversion and the early postwar years. No fears need be entertained that industry may thereby be injured as to endanger quick reconversion to full production and full employment. All government and private reports covering the financial status of American industry substantiate that conclusion.

Immediate tax relief to high income groups or industry is not an urgent requirement. This task should be approached with great care and only within the framework of the entire reconversion and postwar national economy, which is still in the process of formulation.

CIO's Main Tax Points

1. Repeal the present three percent "normal" tax as a means of relief "primarily for low income taxpayers—which is essential under present conditions."

2. Raise the present exemption for single persons to $1,250 for married persons to $2,000 and $500 for each dependent.

3. Avoid sales and excise taxes and repeal all those now in force except levies on liquor, tobacco and gasoline.

4. Apply "carry-back and carry-forward" to individuals to afford relief during a period of declining income due to reconversion.

5. Correct certain "gross inequities" by instituting mandatory joint returns by husband and wife and taxing all currently tax exempt bonds.

6. Relieve small business by lowering present corporate rates on corporation incomes below $100,000.

7. Hold further tax relief for individuals and corporations until "the formulation of a comprehensive tax program," in order to meet the needs of the government during the reconversion period.

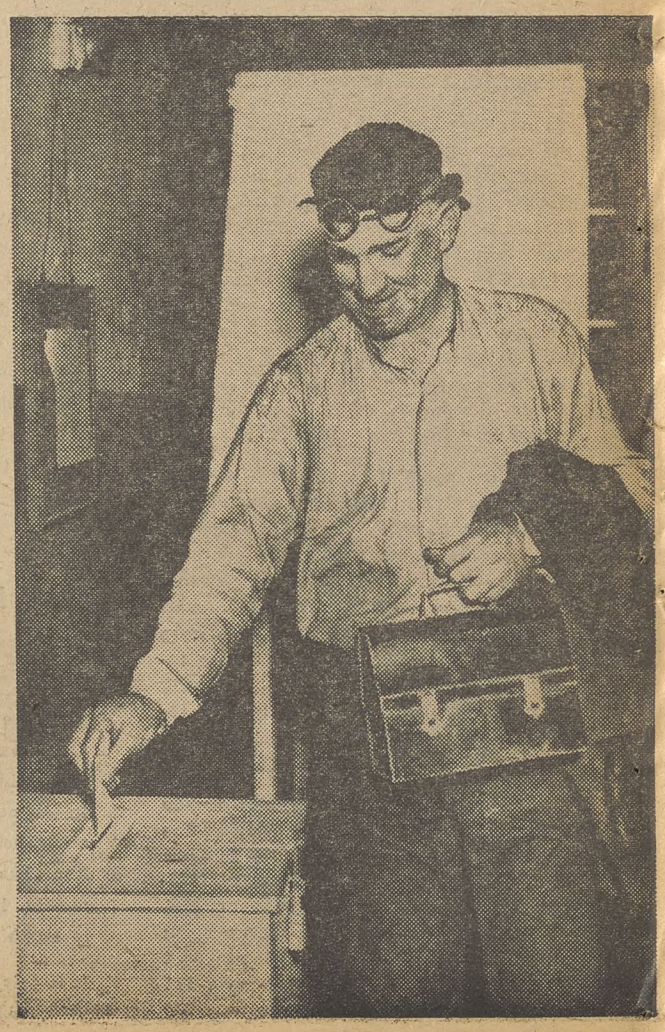
1 The Ball, Burton, Hatch Bill is slanted in favor of employers. Bias is clear when it is seen what happens when workers request a wage increase, or employers seek a wage cut. If a dispute arises after the demand for a wage increase, workers must accept the status quo during the period of elaborate and time-consuming conciliation and arbitration set up by this bill. Wage rates remain the same in the plant; the increase does not go into effect. However, when an employer imposes a wage cut, it is that situation which remains frozen through the interminable procedures set up by the bill. Workers would be as unprotected as they were when they went back to work at Youngstown's Sheet and Tube back in 1937. The legend tells the circumstances. The bill would turn the clock of history back.

2 Like our own democracy, collective bargaining is based on closed shop unless the union negotiating it not only re "There is no good reason why the majority rule principle s the determination of the sponsors that it be made difficult to of labor leadership I have never heard members of a labor or against their will." Ford workers cheered the news of the st higher wages back in 1941. BBH would have made their tou

BALL-BURTON-HATCH

4 Jones & Laughlin steel workers were faced with violence (below) while their right to a union was tested in the courts. For two years they waited while litigation bound them to the open shop and low wages. Employers were challenging the newly-passed Natl. Labor Relations Act. In essence, justice delayed is justice denied. The BBH Bill would harass labor continually by taking every opportunity to bring labor disputes into the courts. Under the NLRB, cases do not go to court until there has been a refusal to bargain. BBH would nullify this and make for endless litigation.

5 After over 100 injunctions were issued by reactionary courts, the Supreme Court validated the Wagner Act, assuring the workers the right to collective bargaining, in 1937. This open hearth steelworker (below) was among the first at Jones & Laughlin to cast his vote in a CIO election.



majority rule. The Ball, Burton, Hatch Bill would outlaw the presented, but had as members, two-thirds of the employes. hould be abandoned in bargaining for the closed shop except obtain," charged CIO Pres. Philip Murray. "In all my years ganization complain that a closed shop was imposed upon them gning of a contract involving union shop, dues check-off, and gh fighter tougher. And would deal a blow to democracy.

3 Jailed pickets. These were Ford workers in Kansas City back in 1937. The injunction was used against their civil right to picket. The Ball, Burton, Hatch Bill provides for the issuance of injunctions and nullifies the Norris, La Guardia Act which prohibited the use of injunctions against striking workers. Labor's anti-injunction fight has a long and bloody history behind it. The injunction was first used to break the Pullman strike led by Eugene V. Debs back in 1896. Only in 1932 did the Norris, La Guardia Act finally forbid its use in connection with labor disputes. The Ball, Burton, Hatch bill would negate the years of struggle against the injunction and would bring back anti-democratic methods, challenging the civil rights of striking workingmen. Management would jail workers and crush unions to increases profits.

H—AN EVIL MEASURE

6 Ball, Burton, Hatch would deny the right to collective bargaining of those engaged in "the employment of agricultural labor by farmers and cooperative associations." This invites renewed attempts to exclude about one million cannery and food processing workers from bargaining protection.

7 BBH would amend and shrivel the scope of the Wagner Act. The Wagner Act provides that workers engaged in interstate commerce are entitled to the benefits of the Act. BBH exempts employers of 20 or less. In this way more millions of American workingmen are excluded. BBH challenges the whole structure of free, collective bargaining. It weights the scales in favor of the employer; negates already existing procedures. Philip Murray charged it was full of "bias, compulsion, confusion, and a resort to the use of anti-democratic devices and concepts." (Captions by Helen Kay).

World Trade Union Meet Opens in Paris

By ANTHONY JENKINSON
By Cable from Paris via Allied Labor News

AMENDMENTS to the World Federation of Trade Unions Constitution offered by the British Trades Union Congress will be one of the main subjects considered by the World Labor Conference administrative committee here this week.

Other problems scheduled for discussion are applications for WFTU admission from organizations not represented at the London conference, including North China, Austria, Poland and Indo-China and reduction in WFTU dues for smaller countries.

The administrative committee will meet until the opening of the full conference here September 25. The administrative committee won't make decisions, but will make recommendations to conference committees.

The main issues facing the conference arise from questions raised in TUC amendments; will the conference set up a permanent organization as the French, Soviet and Latin-American union representatives advoate or provisional organization only as desired by the TUC, the IFTU and will Secretary Walter Schevenels and others of the old IFTU staff form the main WFTU staff?

A sharp fight is expected on these issues and the question of the independent trade secretariats. The International Mineworkers Federation is the only secretariat which has approved the draft proposals. The Metalworkers asked that they be discussed more at Paris and the Transport workers flatly rejected them. The TUC and the IFTU both urged that the proposals be reconsidered.

The Canadian AFL may not attend the conference. Addressing the TUC convention in London, John Noble, Canadain AFL leader, supported the AFL position on WFTU and said: "It may well follow that our movement will find it impossible to participate in the formation and continuation of this world body."

Confederation of Latin American Workers President Lombardo Toledano told a press conference here that he will propose that the conference urge that the United Nations recognize the exiled Spanish Republic government and break diplomatic and economic ties with Franco and Peron.

Toledano said he will urge that unless relations are severed, the WFTU should order a world strike against shipments to Spain.

EX-GI JOE AND THE CIO

MEYER Bernstein, veteran of several Pacific campaigns, has been named as assistant to Clinton S. Golden, chairman of the CIO Veterans Committee.

Although only 31 years old, Bernstein is also a veteran of the labor movement, having served for several years prior to 1941 as a researcher, and as organizer and intenational representative for the CIO Steelworkers.

Enlisting in the Army three days before Pearl Harbor, he served ironically in the Thirty-seventh Division from Ohio which as a National Guard outfit had helped to break the Little Steel strike. Bernstein's captain had done guard duty opposite him while Bernstein was picketing at Massillon.

Bernstein was transferred at the Fiji Islands to the Seventieth Bombardment Squadron of the Forty-second Bombardment Group after serving as a Browning automatic rifleman and later as cryptographer with the Thirty-seventh Division.

As intelligence specialist, and later as intelligence chief of the section with the rating of sergeant, Bernstein's job included snapping pictures while the bombs were landing—and while the Japs were filling the air with flak.

For his participation in a number of campaigns—including Guadalcanal, Northern Solomons, New Britain and Bismarck Archipelago—and in the antisubmarine patrol, he received a half-dozen stars, and for combat flying he was awarded the Air Medal.

Returning to the U. S. after almost two years in the Pacific, he was honorably discharged this month with a grand total of 103 points.

Voice Protest

The newly-formed Veterans' Committee for Equal Rights is planning to set up chapters throughout the country to protect veterans from discrimination because of racial backgrounds.

The committee grew out of protests made by 458 combat veterans at the Baxter General Hospital, Spokane, Wash., against the refusal of a Veterans of Foreign Wars post in that city to admit to membership a wounded Nisei (Japanese-American), Pfc. Richard H. Naito, who was named treasurer of the group.

WORLD NEWS ROUNDUP

WORLD labor news hit the big circulation magazines this week with a piece in the Sept. 21 Colliers on the World Federation of Trade Unions meeting in Paris beginning Sept. 25. The piece is signed by Sidney Hillman, who is leading the CIO delegation to Paris.

Hillman's article says that objectives of the WFTU include catching and punishing war criminals, seeing to it that the Axis pays for war devastation, supervising German reparations labor, fighting recognition of fascist Spain and Argentina, ending colonial exploitation, etc.

He has some sharp remarks on the way the WFTU representatives were barred from real participation in the talks of the social and economic commissions at the United Nations meeting in San Francisco.

Ammunition, the UAW-CIO's excellent monthly magazine, has a long article giving the backgorund of the Paris conference. It's in three parts, the first describing the French trade unions, their fight against the Nazis, the second discussing unity of anti-fascists in Italy, the third discussing evils of colonialism.

* * *

Tune in on your CIO America United radio program at 1:15 p. m. E. W. T. Sunday, September 30. The CIO Publicity Department, whose Director Len De Caux is in Paris, will bring a program on the Paris meeting from France at that time.

* * *

Japanese workers in war industries made around $5 a month for unskilled labor, up to $20 for skilled workers, Al Parke reports for Federated Press. (FP's editor was one of those invited to the Pacific trip by the Navy last month).

"Overtime began after an 11-hour work day and there was no weekly day off, only two or three days a month," Larke writes. "The money didn't buy much. A sleazy cotton suit cost 20 yen—one fourth of an unskilled worker's beginning wages for a month's work. Tennis shoes cost 15 yen. One egg cost 1.5 yen . . . therefore if you were highly skilled, worked 11 hours a day, 28 days a month, and had a large family, you would earn 50 eggs a month at black market prices."

* * *

More and more AFL workers are getting indignant at the top officialdom for refusing to join the world trade union federation. Latest to protest are the members of Local 107 of the AFL Paper Workers, in New York.

Meany's violent attack on the WFTU and on the CIO, the Soviet unions and the British TUC, made at the TUC convention last week, was met with protest from the "Committee for AFL Participation in a WFTU" headed by Courtney Ward of the Cleveland AFL.

"The falsehood that Russian trade unions are not free and democratic is a remnant of anti-Soviet propaganda," Ward said. "We shall not fall victim to such fantastic accusations which are not based on fact."

'Tween-Meal Snacks Help Cut Accidents

Accident and absenteeism rates have decreased as much as 30 per cent in plants which make between-meal snacks available to workers, Dr. Robert S. Goodhart, chief of the Dept. of Agriculture Industrial Feeding Programs Division, said this week.

Your car may still have to last you a long time...

If it's a Studebaker, you're lucky, because it's tops in engineering and craftsmanship

HAVE A CARE
HAVE A CAR
Safe cars save lives

YOU'RE well advised to keep a sharp eye on the condition of the car you're driving.

New cars won't be plentiful for some time. So, it's just prudent transportation insurance to keep your present car up to par.

You're particularly fortunate, if your car is a Studebaker. Quality workmanship and brilliant engineering give Studebaker cars outstanding advantages in reliable performance and low-cost operation.

Studebaker — PIONEER AND PACEMAKER IN AUTOMOTIVE PROGRESS

South Bend 27, Indiana, U. S. A.

JOBS FOR ALL AT HIGH PAY!

Pepper Says Full Employment Minus High Wages Equals Exploitation; Urges 65 Cents an Hour Minimum Now

By CLAUDE A. PEPPER
Democratic Senator from Florida

FOR over a year now the press has been busy worrying the bone of "full employment." It has become a watchword. Most people think it is a good thing, but they do not know what it really means. Practitioners are opposed to it. What Congress thinks is a question; but the fact remains that a sizeable group of Senators and Congressmen, among whom I am pleased to number myself, not only approve the idea of "full employment," but are working to make a reality out of that idea. We are promoting a broad form of legislation which would actually create great opportunities for more jobs in this nation.

But this is not enough. One of the things wrong with the slogan "full employment" is that it is only a half-slogan. A nation employed on substandard wage scales is not fully employed. A nation whose workers are paid so little that they cannot purchase the goods and services they produce is not a fully employed nation. A nation whose people do not earn money to maintain their health and their welfare is not only not fully employed, it is not even democratic, in the sense of democracy as a way of life.

The aim must be: "full employment at high wages." That is the goal set for the American economy by the progressive forces in Congress. It is for this reason—for the reason that without a high level of minimum wages, "full employment" can only become a disguise for human exploitation—that I introduced S. 1349 into the Senate on August 1. Nine other Senators asked to join me in sponsoring the bill, thus indicating their understanding of the need for higher minimum wages if America is to become and remain truly prosperous in the days of peace.

S. 1349 is cast in the form of an amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. This Act set up the Wages and Hours Administration.

The amendment does the following as it stands at present:

1. Establishes an immediate minimum wage of 65c an hour during the first year after passage.

2. Requires the minimum wage rate to be 70c during the second year.

3. Sets 75c an hour as a minimum after the expiration of two years.

4. Makes the Act effective 4 months after passage.

5. Broadens the coverage of the Act to include food processing workers and merchant seamen.

6. Provides for the recommendation by the industry committees of minimum wage differentials for jobs which should pay more than 75c an hour.

It also defines the classes of workers who are exempted from coverage under the Act. I find these exemptions extremely unfortunate. However, we are restricted by court interpretations and as long as intrastate commerce, industry and agriculture are not considered subject to federal legislation, but only of state interest, and as long as the Constitution is invoked to prohibit Federal standards in such employment, just so long will America fall short of reaching "full employment at high wages for everyone."

Nevertheless, S. 1349 is unquestionably a great stride in the right direction. It is one of the most essential bills before Congress. It must be passed. Then, using it as a base, we can push father and farther toward final achievement of the goal of universally high living standards in the United States which we are confident our tremendous production capacity can fulfill.

Making Congress Work

PROGRAMS of action designed to halt the rising wave of unemployment and pave the way to full peacetime employment at high wages have been instituted by CIO Political Action Committee groups throughout the country, a survey by National CIO-PAC officials revealed this week.

From Maine to California CIO groups were calling on local unions, city and state governments with concrete plans for relieving the present crisis. In every instance, although state full employment plans were not neglected, the action progams centered around the CIO legislative program and the need for its immediate enactment by Congress.

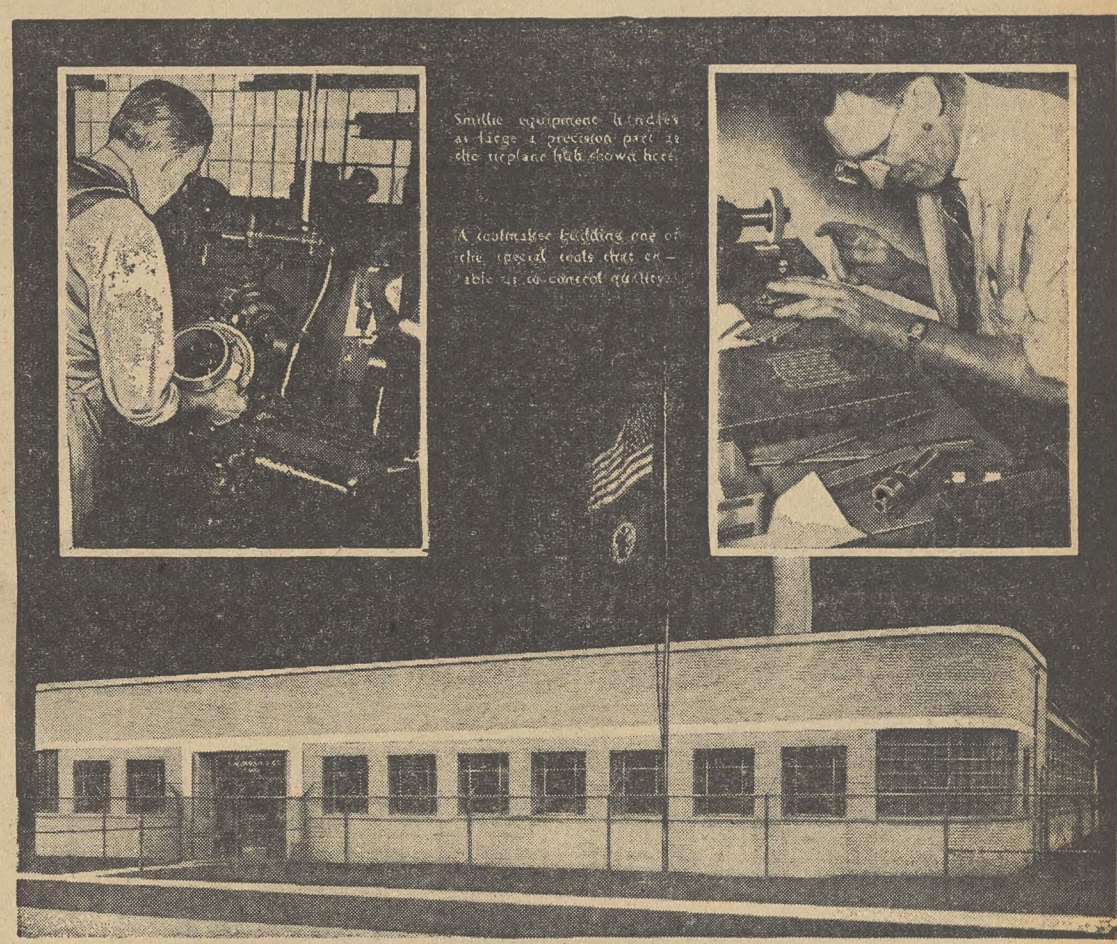
In Hartford, Conn., hundreds of workers staged a successful demonstration in protest of discharges, climaxed by a parade to the City Hall, where they demanded action from the major.

Georgia's Congressmen, before returning to work in Washington, heard many CIO delegations urge their support of the Murray-Patman Full Employment Bill; the Pepper-Hook Minimum Wage Bill; improved unemployment compensation benefits, including expenses for transportation back to former residences; general basic wage increases and general reduction of rents of Federal housing projects in proportion to the reduction in take-home pay.

The Ohio CIO-PAC was instrumental in making Governor Lausche reconvene the state legislation for a special session to pass on improved unemployed compensation benefits. George DeNucci, CIO-PAC official, wrote the CIO membership to hold up registering for benefits until the new law was passed.

The St. Louis IUC has adopted a novel technic in rousing the city's population to the dangers of unemployment and the need for passage of the CIO program. It hired an airplane to fly over the city streets and drop thousands of copies of the "Unemployment Now" leaflet.

In California the state CIO Council has placed before Gov. Earl Warren a program designed to assure jobs for all and increased trade for California industry. The CIO proposals, suggested for the forthcoming special session of the state legislature, feature a state full employment bill.



OUR PLANT

NOT THE SMALLEST and NOT THE LARGEST

BUT

WE AIM FOR THE HIGHEST PRECISION STANDARDS

At C. M. Smillie Company the objective is not to be the largest in our field. Nor do our present facilities label us as small. We aim at maintaining a reputation for excellence that will be known and valued throughout industry.

Since the founding of the C. M. Smillie Company in 1889, craftsmanship and ingenuity have been the watchwords. To this have been added modern plant facilities including amazingly accurate machines and scientific equipment that coupled with engineering and planning have produced thousands of parts of the highest accuracy.

The C. M. Smillie plant has caused many visitors to remark "the finest plant of its size." We appreciate this. But the efficient layout, the modern machines for every type of operation, a complete tool and gauge department, and inspection equipment—all reflect our basic aim—to operate so as to produce the very best in precision parts that can be made.

After Victory, this *extra* measure of value in Smillie precision will help to achieve your product leadership.

C. M. SMILLIE & CO.

1108 WOODWARD HGTS., FERNDALE, MICH.

TOOLS PRECISION SCREW MACHINE PRODUCTS FIXTURES

SMILLIE CORE BOX VENTS

PRECISION - Yesterday - TODAY - TOMORROW

Florida Rally for Full Employment

More than 3,000 people attened a full employment rally last week in Miami, called by the Florida State CIO.

The meeting, which was said to be the first big labor gathering in the state, heard speakers from the Miami Chamber of Commerce and the Business and Professional Women's Club, as well as CIO representatives.

A warning that what the nation needs is full employment was sounded by Staff Sgt. Donald Harris, hero of 33 missions in a Flying Fortress, who said that veterans do not want jobs at the expense of workers who gave them the planes and guns to beat the Axis.

Everybody's happy as who wouldn't be, while Einar Bredenberg, member of the CIO Steelworkers, left, receives from Harold Bernard, USA Connecticut representative, a check for $6,136, back pay awarded him by the Natl. Labor Relations Board for being discharged unfairly two years ago by the Wire Rope Corp., New Haven, Conn.

Strike Action Is Considered At Monkey Ward

The CIO Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employes Union is considering strike action against Montgomery Ward & Co., if management fails to bargain collectively in good faith after the Army returns the company's seized properteis.

This was made clear this week in an editorial entitled "Will It Be War or Peace at Montgomery Ward's?" in the National Spotlight, organ of the union's Montgomery Ward Organizing Committee.

The properties were taken over by the Army last December for non-compliance with War Labor Board directives. The editorial stated that the union is not blinding itself "to the company's record—a record of a concentrated campaign aimed at destruction of the union."

Already the largest locals in the union, Local 20, Chicago, and Local 332, Detroit, have pledged full support to the international in any action that may be required, including a strike.

Low Pay Keeps Social Agencies Understaffed

A national drive to lift substandard salaries in the welfare and non-profit field to a minimum of $200 a month for professional social workers and $30 a week for clerical employes was launched by vote of the National Social Service Committee of the CIO Office and Professional Workers of America, meeting this week in New York City.

The drive is in line with the program of the entire UOPWA and CIO to lift salaries, and is essential in this field, the social work group pointed out, to insure adequate staffing and standards of service.

Returning veterans were urged by the commitee, which represents 10,000 organized employes in private social work and non-profit agencies, to enter the welfare field, which it declared is now seriously understaffed.

Outlook Tells Why Bosses Like B-B-H Bill

How collective bargaining as it developed under the Wagner Act would be wiped out by the Ball-Burton-Hatch Bill is vividly described in the current issue of the Economic Outlook, CIO Department of Research and Education publication.

The Outlook says that the bill is the darling of employers, who are always prating about the "right to work" and "freedom of speech," because it would virtually outlaw strikes, prohibit boycotts and abrogate the Norris-LaGuardia Act, which prevents employers from getting injunctions against unions.

Other features of the measure the union-hating bosses like are the provisions prohibiting the union shop and maintenance of membership unless 75 per cent of the employes belong to the union, and allowing management to contest elections in the courts, the Outlook points out.

Rodgers Winner In Guild Election

William W. Rodgers this week was re-elected secretary-treasurer of the CIO American Newspaper Guild in a referendum election. Rodgers, who has held the post since 1941, drew 5,399 votes to 3,951 for Charles L. Whipple, Boston Globe rewriteman. Rodgers carried 71 locals, Whipple 10, with one local tied.

For CIO 100%

The Drug Trade Salesmen's Union, a subdivision of the CIO Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Union, Local 65, has been certified by the Natl. Labor Relations Board as collective bargaining representative of the salesmen of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Brooklyn Division. The vote in a Natl. Labor Relations Board election was 9 to 0 for the union.

Two Electric Titans Scoop Up Profits

DESCRIBING the earnings of the General Electric Co., and Westinghouse Electric Corp., as "tremendous," the CIO Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, representing 200,000 hourly and salaried employes in these corporations, urged the War Labor Board at hearings this week in Washington to order the companies to raise minimum levels of pay and grant others demands of the union.

The board was given facts and figures to show that the companies can afford to abolish wage differentials based on sex, grant severance pay for laid-off workers, paid holidays, provide protection of jobs and wages of veterans and raise the minimum hiring rate to 72 cents-an-hour.

UE officials stated:

The Westinghouse reserves and undistributed profits in 1944 were 127 million, compared to 43 million in 1943, and were more than ample to meet reconversion costs placed at only 26 million in 1944 stockholders' report.

GE's profits after taxes were 62 million dollars in 1944, a 42 percent increase over its 1936-39 average yearly earnings; that its profits were so high that when Army and Navy contracts were renegotiated in 1943 and 1944 it refunded a total of 116 million to the U. S.

At Pittsburgh UE accused the Westinghouse of using a company union-inspired strike by its office employes as an excuse to lock out its production workers, who are demanding a $2 daily wage increase. About 25,000 production workers have already been affected by shut downs at East Pittsburgh, Lima and Cleveland, O.

Vote to Join CIO

The employes of the Commercial Cables Co., one of the major international communications companies and an affiliate of International Telephone and Telegraph Co., this week voted by a two-to-one majority to affiliate their staff organization with the CIO American Communications Association.

UE, URWA, Georgia CIO Plan Parleys

With the relaxation of travel restrictions, two more CIO international unions and one more State Council have announced plans to hold conventions. The Rubber Workers will open their convention Dec. 10 at Chicago, if hotel accommodations can be obtained, and the Electric, Radio & Machine Workers will meet next January at a place to be announced later. The Alabama CIO will convene Oct. 19-21 at Birmingham.

Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

Michael Livoda, CIO Sub-Regional Director, Denver, Col., reports: Fruehauf Trailor Co., UAW-CIO, 16; no union, 8. UAW International Representative William C. Hunter was in charge, assisted by the CIO Regional Office and staff.

E. B. Pugh, CIO Regional Director, Virginia, announces: Emporia Mfg. Co., Emporia, Va., IWA-CIO, 71; against, 4. IWA Representative R. Wray Alt, made this the fiftieth CIO plant in Emporia in five months. George Brown Director Organization IWA-CIO, reports: Smith Lumber, Chapman, Ala., CIO, 365; against, 14. Browder Veneer Co., Montgomery Ala. CIO, 28; against, 16; CIO Regional Directors Carey Haigler and IWA Representative John Hawkins are responsible for these victories.

Francis F. Carmichael, CIO Regional Director, Boston, reports: Wilson Halford Optical Co., Boston, CIO 17; no union 0. Optical Workers Representative Joseph Duggan was in charge.

Joseph P. Selley, president ACA-CIO, advises: The Commercial Cables Staff Association voted to join the CIO by a vote of 152 to 74. This is especially important because this was the last remaining union of any size outside of the ACA in the international communications field.

Walter Smethurst, director, Paper Workers, CIO, Reports: Volney Co., Fulton, N. Y., CIO, 44; no union, 28. PWOC Representative Fred Sandner was in charge; American Merri Lei, New York CIO, 72; against, 45. PWOC Representative Carl Monaco was in charge.

William B. Taylor, directional organizer, Oil Workers organizing campaign, reports: Pure Oil Production, Michigan, CIO, 147; no union, 83.

Bertie Selden, editor, FTA News, announces: Dixie Portland Flour Co., Memphis, Tenn., CIO, 16; no union, 5. Lord Motts, Baltimore, Md., CIO, 196; AFL, 94; no union, 7. Reid-Murdock & Co., Rochester, Minn., CIO, 232; no union, 8.

Labor and humanity have lost a life-time champion in the death of Monsignor John A. Ryan. For years he has been a forthright champion of the rights of working men to organize and for the things now expressed as the four freedoms. Under his guidance the Catholic Welfare Society many years ago declared in favor of human security. The common man everywhere, regardless of denomination, will mourn his loss, but his deeds will live throughout eternity.

Meaney lies again! The illustrious secretary-treasurer of the AFL, George Meaney, just recently addressed the British Trade Union Congress and made a vicious attack on the CIO and blunderingly tried to explain why the AFL is playing the role of the ostrich in refusing to associate with trade unions of the world to build a permanent world peace and raise the elevation of the workers everywhere.

He must have thought he was addressing a certain type of business agent, some of whom are now sojourning in Sing Sing. We regret he indulged in this unwarranted tirade and so belittled himself. Real progressive trade unionists know the union movement is the real rock upon which democracy can be established everywhere and perpetuated.

His associates attempted in the best way they could to undo the harm he had done. Many members of the AFL expressed themselves in opposition to his statements and feel a sense of remorse that he ever uttered them.

The need of the world today is the cooperation of the people everywhere. That can be done better by association than by isolationism. The CIO will continue to foster international cooperation in its endeavors to strengthen democratic forces of the world, and will hope and trust Mr. Meaney and associates will see the light as many of the local representatives and rank and file of the AFL do.

When this column goes to press I will be nearing the shores of Europe to attend the World Trade Union Federation Conference in Paris, France. We will meet delegates from almost every country in the world and will endeavor to adopt a program that will serve the cause of the common man everywhere which is to eliminate bigotry in all its forms and build a better and securer life based upon human understandings, upon which the foundation of peace will be built and preserved.

4,600 Oil Workers Get $600,000 Boost

Six hundred thousand dollars a year was put into the pockets of 4,600 members of Locals 23 and 254, CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union, at the Texas Co. refinery at Port Arthur, Tex, when the War Labor Board revoked its power to halt wage increases. Texas Co. and the OWIU signed a contract July 14 providing that the wage increases were to go into effect as soon as wage controls were withdrawn.

The 400 members of the Oil Workers at the Socony-Vacuum (Standard Oil) Co. refinery in Trenton, Tex., went on strike this week to force wartime pay for peacetime work. They want a 30% raise because their 48-hour week has been cut to 40.

Steelworkers Sign 2nd Annual Wage Contract

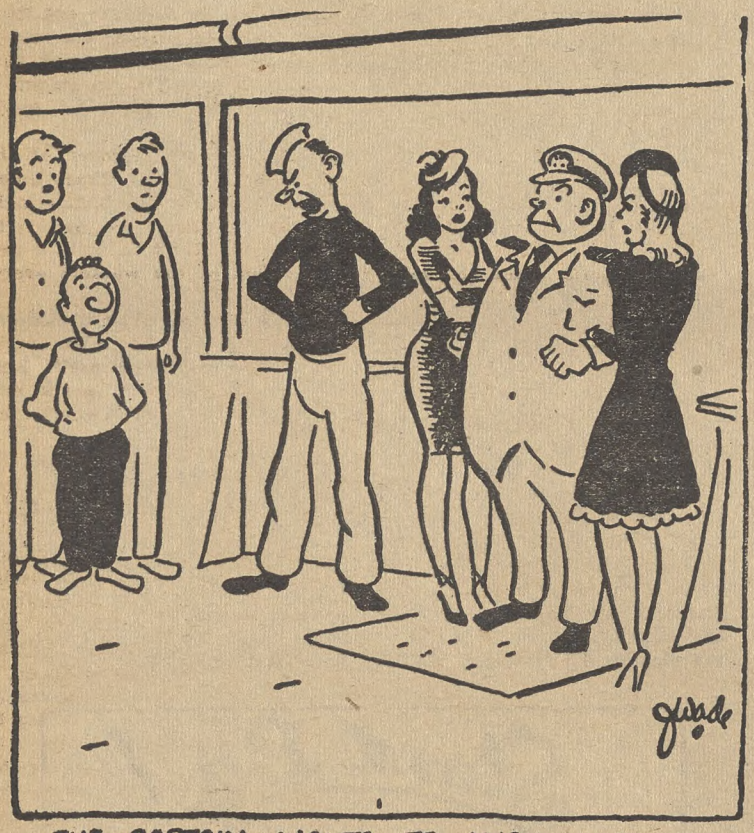
A second contract guaranteeing the annual wage has been signed by the CIO Steelworkers, with the Stratton-Wood Hardware Co., Memphis, Tenn. It is further proof that management is becoming aware of the merit of this proposal advocated by Philip Murray, Steelworkers and CIO president.

The other contract containing the annual wage guarantee was signed with the Wildman Mfg. Co., Norristown, Pa. The Marquette Cement Co. and Orgill Brothers Co., both of Memphis, also have signed contracts with the Steelworkers embodying guaranteed annual wage features.

Gags and Grins From The Labor Press

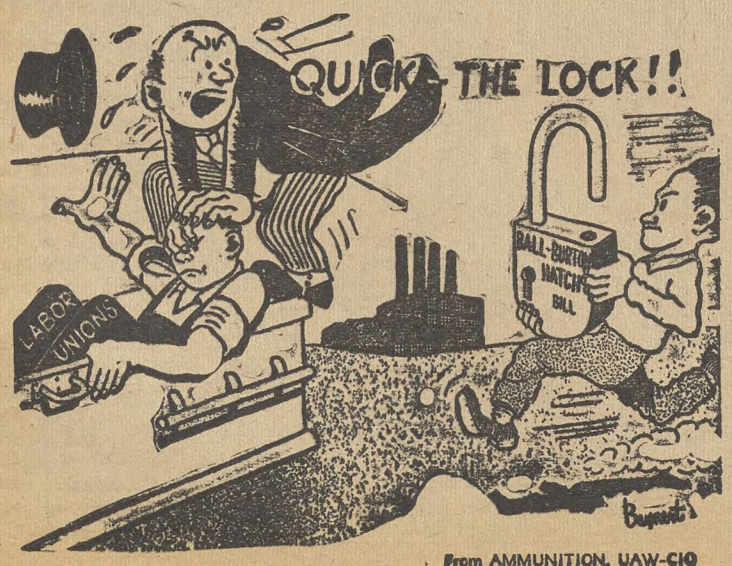
"So long, Johnson. You're the only occupation force on this island."

From CIO NEWS Servicemen's Edition



THE CAPTAIN WANTS TO KNOW WHO HOWLED LIKE A WOLF?

From NMU Pilot



From AMMUNITION, UAW-CIO

Mothers Ask Action On Child Care

By ELEANOR FOWLER

Secretary-Treasurer CIO Auxiliaries

THE MOST encouraging part of the whole fight for the continuation of wartime child care centers through this winter is the way the mothers have gone into action. Many of them have had little or no organizational experience before; but spontaneously, all over the country, they have banded together to fight for the right of their children to properly supervised care as long as they must work.

They have gotten in touch with their Congressmen, their town or city, county and state officials to plead their cause. Many of them have known almost nothing about how their government functions or when or how local men are chosen for office. They are busy finding out now and are full of good resolutions on action when election time rolls around.

We women in CIO can help these women to carry out their resolutions. We can see that they get all the information they need for effective political action and we can enlist their sympathy and support on many issues besides child care.

The organizational efforts of these war mothers have followed a very sound pattern. First they have set up their own mothers' committee. Then they have turned to the community to ask for support. In a number of places this has resulted in formation of broad citizens' committees to push for extension of Federal assistance to June, 1946.

BROAD BASIS

I had the privilege of attending the Washington meeting at which the District of Columbia Citizens Committee was formed. Representatives of such diverse organizations as the Board of Trade, the Federation of Churches, the Council of Social Agencies and the CIO voted unanimously to work together to get the emergency program continued through the winter.

The degree of effectiveness of the West Coast mothers can be judged by the fact that most of the West Coast Congressmen met recently with General Fleming to press for continued Federal aid until June, 1946. General Fleming's attitude is that he can do nothing unless directed by Congress.

The Congressmen have, therefore, set up a Committee to call on the House Appropriations and Public Buildings and Grounds Committees to urge them to okay using Lanham Act money to continue child care.

Federal Works' own figures show that over 43 per cent of the mothers using centers are wives or widows of servicemen and that that percentage is increasing. In some centers it runs up to almost 60 per cent.

The mothers are urging that the committee at least hear the mothers themselves before it makes any decision unfavorale to continuing the centers. Each one of us should give our support to the working mothers by writing to her own Congressman urging him to press for keeping centers open and writing to Chairman Fritz Lanham, House Public Buildings and Grounds Committee, to support the mothers' request for hearings.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Buy War Bonds

L. J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS

Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED
BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED
BUTTONS AND TABS

FOR
UNION DUES MEMBERSHIP EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS ADVERTISING LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No Charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES

New York Representative:
Herbert R. Lerman New York, N. Y.
37 E. 14th St., Algonquin 4-3356

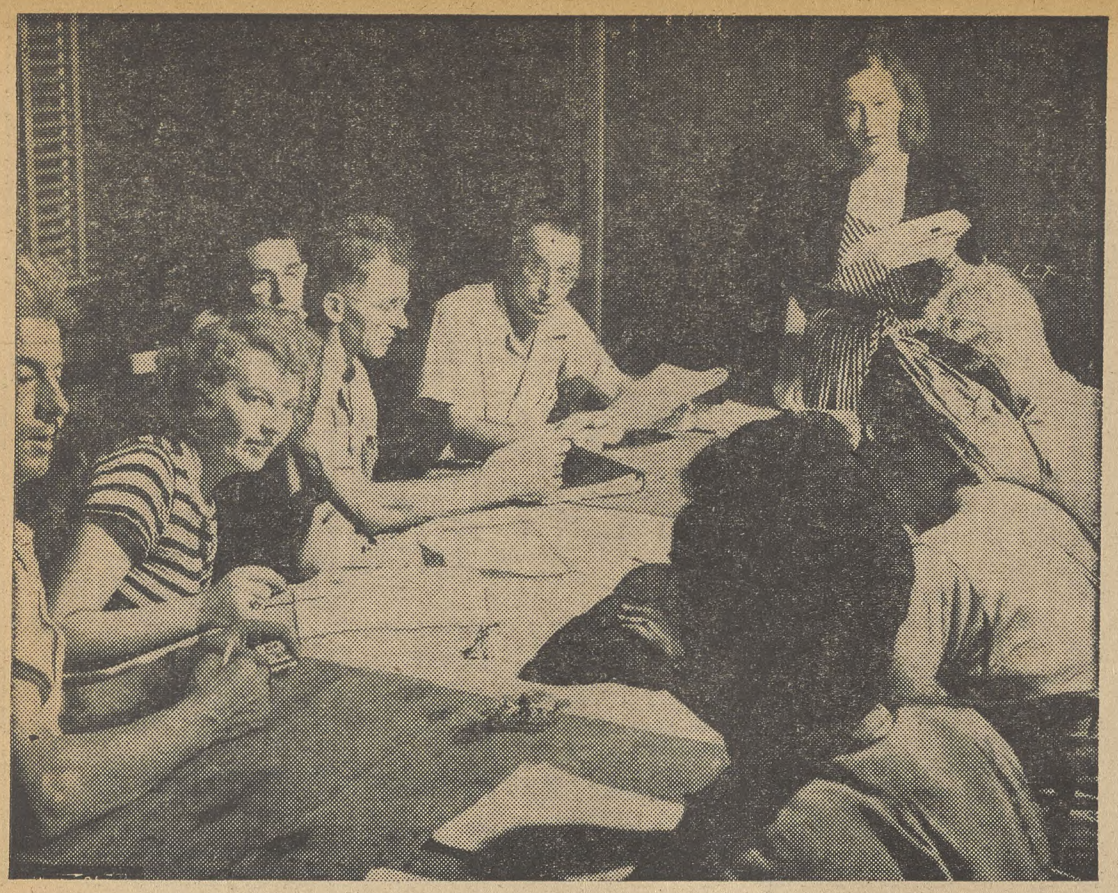
Detroit Representative:
Herbert E. Lennig Detroit, Mich.
6432 Cass Ave., TRinity 1-4600

L. J. IMBER CO. 1725-41 W. North Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

44 Years of Know-how

in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.
20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES



It was not all work (left) and no play (above) at the institutes conducted last summer by the Educational Department of the CIO Textile Workers at Webster, Mass. In the larger photo, Larry Rogin, the Textile Workers' educational director, is seated at the far left end of the table.

'Look' Tries To Bury PAC—It's No Go

By FRED ROSS

THE article on Sidney Hillman in the current issue of Look, the picture magazine, is a clever piece based on the fallacious assumption that PAC died with President Roosevelt.

As though the friendship of Roosevelt and Hillman needed to of proved, Look's Richard Wilson dusts off the hoary legend, "Clear it with Sidney." Which is as handy a springboard as you could find if you wanted to do the kind of piece that Wilson—and his publishers—wanted to do.

But it so happened that the American people wanted victory over Fascism and a prosperous postwar world, and that reactionaries, isolationists and pro-Fascists—and most newspaper publishers—wanted simply to get rid of "that man," no matter what the cost.

The motley crew had the power and the money, and they would have succeeded if PAC and the CIO had not turned out the vote in 1944. PAC reminded the American people how good for them was FDR's program and what the game of his enemies was.

PAC could do the job, because its hard core was American workers in CIO unions, who were close to the rest of the population because they were part of it—the part that was mostly keenly aware of the issues.

That's why the fate of PAC is not tied to any one man. PAC championed the cause of most Americans and will continue to do so. As the Look piece quotes Hillman as saying:

"PAC is not a political party . . . it will support any candidate of either party—if he is in accord with PAC objectives."

There is another motif in Wilson's tale, although he plays this one very gingerly—perhaps realizing that it didn't work against Roosevelt and PAC, and that it failed Churchill. It's the old, old business of red baiting.

Wilson says is so many word that Hillman is not a Communist, but that "he travels along with the Communists." His Russian background is also stressed. You see that for all his incisive writing, his economy with words, Wilson is trying to revive an old wives' tale.

Look really gives the show away in "Behind the Scenes With Look," where it does a transparent act of self-justification by saying that nameless political experts agreed with it that the article was "fair, objective," after Hillman called it "fundamentally unfriendly."

Msgr. Ryan Dies; Work Is Praised

CIO President Philip Murray and other labor and progressive leaders this week paid tribute to Msgr. John A. Ryan, who died Sept. 16 at St. Paul, Minn.

Murray said: "Millions of organized workers throughout the Nation mourn the loss of this great priest and distinguished public servant to whom the Divine Lord gave great wisdom to espouse humanitarian causes."

Msgr. Ryan was director of the social action department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference. Dr. Ryan's first published work, "A Living Wage, Its Ethical and Economic Aspects," initiated the first systematic discussion of the living wage in the United States. He was the author of the Minnesota minimum wage law.

He advocated a system of industrial democracy which would restrict the dividends of investors and give the surplus gains to the workers and managers. Dr. Ryan was a member of the Industrial Appeals Board under the National Recovery Administration and later was chairman of the Federal Advisory Council of the U. S. Employment Service.

CIO Blasts Housing Inflation

The CIO this week wrote to all Congressmen urging them to "use your influence with the proper authorities" to postpone revocation of War Production Board Order L-41 governing prices and allocation of building materials.

The letter to the President and to Congress, sent by CIO Legislative Director Nathan Cowen, said:

"With the revocation of this order the real estate lobby, which all through the war opposed stabilizing controls, has won an important round in its battle for reconversion inflation.

"In our opinion, it opens the door to an inflationary scramble for materials, to inventory hoarding, and precludes price control on new sales and on rental housing. There is a very real danger that urgently needed homes which should be sold at not more than $6,000 will actually be unloaded at prices ranging from $9,000 to $12,000 apiece. Such a speculative orgy will only end in the 'Boom or bust' catastrophe of post-World War I.

"In order to avoid this threatening spiral of inflation, which will affect all the people of the nation, we are urging that the revocation of WPB Order L-41 be postponed for at least three months beyond October 15, when it can be assumed that the shortages in materials, supplies and labor will have eased considerably."

Workers Ask Say On World Oil

Petroleum Administrator for War Ickes, who is also Secretary of the Interior, was asked to include an oil worker in the delegation now in London to negotiate an Anglo-Amerian oil treaty.

Six representatives of the major oil companies have been appointed as delegates by Ickes. President O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers International Union, in a letter to Ickes, pointed out that the Nation's oil workers have at least as big a stake in such a treaty as the oil companies, and should have representation.

Winter and Summer, TWUA Education Motto Is 'Make It Practical'

THEORY is reduced to a minimum in the education programs of the CIO Textile Workers, whether the classes are at the summer institutes conducted by the national union or at autumn sessions such as the Fall River, Mass., local is conducting now.

At the two one-week institutes held at Textile Lodge, Webster, Mass., the eduactional and recreational home of the TWUA Central Mass. Joint Board, mock union meetings were held to give the students a working knowledge of parliamentary law and public speaking.

There were also simulated grievances sessions, with some of the students—who came from 50 locals in New England—and others vividly reenacting the role of management. Other courses ranged from job analysis and job techniques to the history of the U. S. labor movement.

Similar institutes were held also this past summer at the University of North Carolina and at Hudson Shore Labor College, and were attended by a total of 100 members of the union, who in each case came from the states in the vicinity. Larry Rogin, TWUA educational director, was in charge.

An example of the practicality of the winter programs is the new course planned by Dolores Marconi, Fall River local's educational director, on how to prepare grievance reports. A course on chorus singing, and discussion groups have been added to utilitarian subjects given last year and including first aid, needlework and Americanization.

But education is too narrow a word for the work at Fall River, which includes bowling—the TWUA has the largest bowling leagues in New England—and a health program through which 6,000 textile workers have received free chest X-rays.

Oil Workers' Booklet Tells Union's Story

A trim booklet with a St. Patrick's Day green and a black and white cover, called "So You're a Member of the OWIU," has just been issued by the CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union. The 16-page illustrated pamphlet tells the fundamental facts concerning the Oil Workers, what a member owes to it and what it does and hopes to do for the worker, and how the dues are spent.

Cracking the Quip

By ARTHUR WHITE

VICTORY VIGNETTE . . . Former political prisoners of the Nazis, victims of the whip and the concentration camp, have been helping the Russians round up ex-Nazi Party members, street by street . . . Recently one of the Nazis was captured and when brought to Red Army quarters, the totalit-Aryan was questioned as to his affiliations.

But his captor interrupted by answering for him:

"He is a Nazi Party member. However, I would like to point out that for a long while he secretly disagreed with the Party's policies. He never assaulted anyone, never committed a murder, and never committed rape. In fact, I believe this man should be given another chance, because after the first year of the war, he was definitely anti-Hitler . . ."

"This is a most surprising statement," said a Russian Intelligence officer dryly, "and almost seems too good to be true."

"Oh, it is not true," grinned the German's captor, "I am just saving him the trouble of telling all the lies he was planning to tell."

* * * *

CRACKING THE QUIP . . . Our favorite yarn about filibusterers (like Sen. Bilbo) is the one concerning the isolationist who, when lend-lease was first proposed, declared his opposition thusly:

"I'll never agree to what the administration is proposing."

"What do you expect to do?" asked a colleague.

"I'll filibuster any bill out of existence," declared the isolationist hotly. "If I can't speak standing, after a certain point, I'll speak sitting, and if I can't speak sitting, I'll speak lying!"

"Which the Senator will do in whatever position he speaks," whispered an observer.

* * * *

A soldier was driving through Central Park the other day, with his gal seated beside him. A cop spotted the car, and shouted, "Hey, you—use both hands!" "Can't do it," yelled the GI. "I need one to drive with!"

* * * *

JOE WORKER SAYS: Some people may not believe everything they hear, but they do a good job of repeating it.

* * * *

The eight-year-old daughter of a union official was thrilled with the birthday gifts of a watch and a bottle of perfume, given her by her dad—things she had always wanted. She chattered about them all day long, until her mother gently admonished her:

"Everyone knows about your presents and everyone is happy for you. But, we are expecting guests for dinner. Please don't go on talking about your watch and perfume all the time."

The half-pint held her peace at the table through most of the meal.

Came a lull in the conversation and, unable to restrain herself any longer, she burst forth with: "If anyone hears anything or smells anything, it's me!"

Aid Bill KO'd By State Lobby

One of the slickest, best organized and most persuasive lobbies in recent capital history is as much responsible as any other factor for the wrecking job done on the Kilgore-Forand bill for unemployment compensation of up to $25 for 26 weeks.

This lobby is led by the "state's rights" boys, who persuaded so many Senators (and all the newspapers) that states could not accept Federal aid in providing for unemployed war workers.

It is so powerful—and persuasive—a lobby that its influence on this issue reached into high Administration and Democratic leadership circles, accounting in large part for the paralysis that leadership showed in the Senate fight now ended.

The state's rights lobby is run by two organizations: 1) the Conference of Unemployment Commissioners and 2) the Council of State Governments.

The Conference of Unemployment Commissioners is the outfit led by Claude Williams, unemployment commissioner for Texas. (Texas has a top benefit rate of only $18, payable for 18 weeks.)

Williams is the man who started the false cry that states could not legally accept Federal supplements in benefits to jobless workers. This excuse, so eagerly seized on by Sen. George (D. Ga.), who was in charge of the bill, was repudiated by 17 states and by Governor Stevenson of Williams' own state of Texas. Stevenson's wire, incidentally, was suppressed by George.

Leader of the second outfit, the Council of State Governments, is one Frank Bayne, big shot from the Rockefeller Foundation and long known as one of the smoothest inside operators in Washington.

Both these lobbies, with or without monopoly money behind them, have a big stake in keeping unemployment benefits low by rejecting Federal aid. The stake is patronage, pure and simple porkbarrel patronage.

If they let the U. S. government in, even if only by a supplemental payment made through the states, the patronage boys fear the voters will get used to the idea and will insist on Federal standards throughout social security. This can mean the end of hundreds of well-paid jobs now held by the faithful of the state machines.

This lobby is one of the most unscrupulous in the country. It takes its kick from the people least able to bear it—the unemployed. It cares nothing for the possibility of economic crisis, hastened by refusal to pay better benefits.

It's time it was put out of business.

Washington Guide

Answering Hysteria

Anti-labor hysteria is rising to new highs in the newspapers and in certain reactionary quarters of Congress. Every day sees new screaming headlines on strikes, new editorials denouncing labor's wage claims, new reasons why we can't have unemployment compensation, full employment, the 65-cent wage minimum, and other vitally needed measures to prevent depression and crisis.

In Congress, the drive against labor's interests—which are the interests of the nation—so far has taken the form of weaseling attacks on the three bills put on the top of the agenda by CIO President Philip Murray and the delegations visiting their Congressmen.

These three bills, the Kilgore-Forand $25 for 26 weeks bill, the full employment bill and the 65-cent wage minimum—are currently being twisted and distorted out of all recognizable shape.

What is the answer to these attacks? What can CIO members do with their Congressmen to bring the discussion back to the issues and to counter the artificial hysteria the anti-labor forces are striving to induce?

The answer must be given in redoubled work for the achievement of the objectives of the CIO, both on the collective bargaining front and on the legislative front.

On the collective bargaining front, we must double and redouble our efforts to secure wage increases and other needed improvements to bolster our country for the stresses of reconversion.

Back of our collective bargaining efforts must always be the basic CIO program of organizing the unorganized. Without organization, as President Murray has repeatedly pointed out, we have no strength and no influence.

On the legislative front, we must double our efforts to secure passage of the minimum program long advocated by the CIO. We must persuade the Congress—and the Administration—that only through full enactment of these measures can we hope to prevent another depression, another plunge into the misery and chaos of economic and social crisis.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

A quick tabulation of bills now before Congress.

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Jobless aid (S 1274, HR 3891)	As urged by CIO, provides up to $25 for 26 weeks for unemployed; travel aid; includes seamen, U. S. workers, veterans, etc.	Emasculated on Senate floor this week by GOP-tory Democrat combine; Administration leadership lacking. Next week to House.	Wire Representative to support Kilgore-Forand bill as written.
Jobs-for-all (S 380)	Gives government responibility for seeing all have jobs, either by private industry or with U. S. aid.	GOP, led by Taft in Senate Finance Committee, trying to wreck with weasel amendments. Next week to House Committee on Executive Expenditures (Rep. Manasco, D. Ala., chmn.)	Rush wires urging support of S 380 without amendments by Taft, Vandenberg et al.
Wage floor (S 1349, HR 3914)	Lifts present 40c mum to 65c, widens coverage.	Hearings in Senate Labor subcommittee set for Sept. 25. Deal reported cooking for 55c "compromise" — which is no compromise at all.	Write Senators and Representative to support 65c top, reject any lower amount.
Polltax repeal (HR 7)	Gives U. S. chance to dump Bilbo's, Rankin's and their like by giving 10 million Southern citizens the vote.	Passed House; sabotage planned in Senate through filibuster and proposed constitutional amendment.	Tell Senators to press for HR 7, to gag filibuster, reject amendment stall.
Social Security (S 1050, HR 3293)	Improves present act which is badly in need of repair and extension after 10 years service.	Still stalled in Senate Finance Committe after two years since introduction of original bill.	Urge Senators to work for early hearings, quick passage of bill.
Ball, Hatch (S 1171)	Wipes out Wagner; Act ends free unionism.	Far from dead or even moribund. Anti-strike hysteria laying basis for action.	Keep telling your Senators to stay away from any part of this one.

(Note: Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

SUPPORT CIO DELEGATIONS TO CONGRESS.

Coming Up On Capitol Hill

GI BILL: The GI Bill of Rights is in bad need of overhauling. The partial job done by Rankin (D., Miss.) left out protection for veterans from loan sharks, forgot to do anything about education allotments, etc.

Hearings are coming up on the House-passed bill in the Senate within the next week or two. CIO will testify for changes broadening the loan and aid features of the bill.

CIO will ask for increased allotments for GI's going to school, plus more for their dependents; extension of time on loan requests to 10 years; government guarantees for loans up to $5,000 (limit is $2,000); direct government loans at 3 percent interest (as is now done for farmers); increased unemployment compensation, from top of $20 to $25 a week, plus $5 for each dependent.

* * *

TAXES: CIO President Murray's new tax program (see text, page 7) gives us the ammunition we need to start our campaign for a fair and progressive tax program right now.

By putting the tax issues in relation to reconversion, Pres. Murray shows how taxes are important not only as a factor in the cost of living but also as a major influence on the whole national economy.

* * *

NAM SPEAKS UP: This week's issue of "NAM News" gives this tip-off on NAM's tax plans:

"The Administration and Congress appear in close harmony on the tax problem. A new tax law, described as a transition bill, is wanted on the statute books by November 1 . . .

"Outright repeal of the excess profits tax is generally predicted . . . A reduction in the corporate rate likewise is expected."

* * *

GUIDEPOSTS . . . Donald Richberg, corporation lawyer who wrote the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill, got $30,000 from the Willys-Overland firm last year for "special legal services" . . . three guesses what they were . . . Walter Lippmann, who berated Taft (R., Ohio) for trying to sabotage Bretton Woods last year, praises him now for the same job on full employment . . . per capital income in N. C., Rep. Doughton's state, is $689 . . . Doughton says $25 for 26 weeks destroys "incentive" . . . 25 times 26 is 650. . .

WASHINGTON GUIDE

PHILIP MURRAY, President
NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary
Editorial Committee
John Edelman — Robert K. Lamb
C. W. Fowler, Editor — Irving Richter
Published by CIO Legislative Dept.

THE CIO NEWS

5 Cents A COPY

Vol. 8, No. 40 | $1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA | October 1, 1945

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

CRISIS ON CAPITOL HILL

Charge to the account of _____ $ _____

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
DOMESTIC		CABLE	
TELEGRAM		ORDINARY	
DAY LETTER		URGENT RATE	
SERIAL		DEFERRED	
NIGHT LETTER		NIGHT LETTER	

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION 1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY BUY WAR BONDS TODAY

TO ALL CIO AFFILIATES:

THE HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE HAS TURNED ITS BACK COMPLETELY ON THE NEEDS OF THE WORKERS AND OF THE ENTIRE NATION IN VOTING TO END ALL CONSIDERATION OF EVEN THE INADEQUATE SENATE BILL FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION. IN PLACE OF ACTING ON THIS BILL THE COMMITTEE VOTED TO TAKE UP NEW PROPOSALS FOR TAX RELIEF FOR THE RICH AND FOR WAR-SWOLLEN CORPORATIONS.

I URGE MOST VIGOROUSLY THAT ALL MEMBERS OF YOUR ORGANIZATION, AND ALL PEOPLE YOUR ORGANIZATION CAN REACH, BE IMPRESSED WITH THE NEED FOR THE WIDEST POSSIBLE DRIVE TO SECURE HOUSE RESCINDING OF THIS SHAMEFUL ACT. THIS ACTION MUST TAKE THE FORM OF A DISCHARGE PETITION TO BRING THE KILGORE-FORAND BILL TO THE FLOOR REGARDLESS OF THE HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE. IT IS TIME THAT CONGRESS FELT THE INDIGNATION OF EVERY VOTER ON THIS ISSUE.

PHILIP MURRAY, PRESIDENT
CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Six million CIO members over the nation received this warning from President Murray as Congress throttled legislation designed to ease the shock of reconversion. Potent force in making Congress change its mind are sizeable CIO delegations pouring in to Washington. Wire or write if you can't come in person!

HOUSE JUNKS JOBLESS AID!

USING as an alibi what one polltax member called "the current outbreak of strikes," the House Ways and Means Committee this week voted 14 to 10 to postpone indefinitely all consideration of the Kilgore-Forand unemployment compensation bill, which originally called for benefits of up to $25 a week for 26 weeks.

Immediately protesting this action, CIO President Murray wired all CIO affiliates and the Political Action Committee to start a drive to "secure House rescinding of this shameful act . . . It is time that Congress felt the indignation of every voter on this issue." (See page one).

As the situation stands now, the action of the committee can technically be reversed within the committee itself, or it can be by-passed by 218 Congressmen signing a discharge petition to bring the bill on the floor regardless of the committee. Such a petition was being readied as The CIO NEWS went to press.

The GOP-polltax Democrat alliance that trimmed down the original Kilgore bill in the Senate was at work in the House unit, as seen by the fact that the committee's 10 Republican members were joined by three polltaxers—enough to put over the postponement. These men were Rep. Mills (D. Ark.), who made the motion to postpone, Rep. West (D. Tex.) and Rep. Camp (D. Ga.). A fourth Democrat voting with the Republicans was Rep. Gregory of Kentucky, which is not a polltax state.

Rep. Doughton (D. N. C.), the 82-year-old head of the Ways and Means Committee, solved his problem by voting against the postponement motion but also against an earlier motion by Rep. Forand (D. R. I.) to restore the $25 top to the Senate version of the bill.

As a by-product of the postponement motion, Federal workers and merchant seamen, who were covered for the first time by the Senate version of the Kilgore bill, are again left with no protection whatever against unemployment. The $200 travel allowance for stranded war workers is also held up.

Earlier, 10 polltax Senators joined with some 40 Republicans to kill the $25 maximum in the Kilgore bill. An additional polltaxer (Chairman George of the Senate Finance Committee) was paired against the amendment restoring the $25 top, and four more failed to vote.

Meantime, debate went on in the Senate on S 380, the full employment bill. The lead against the whole idea of jobs for everyone willing and able to work was being taken here by Sen. Taft (R. O.), seconded by Sen. Radcliffe (D. Md.). Principal strategy on this bill is to continue to water it down to the point where it becomes merely a pious expression to the effect that full employment is a good thing and let's let it go at that.

This strategy was being combatted by a group of liberal Senators led by Wagner (D. N. Y.) and Tobey (R. N. H.).

GI Mail Discharge Plan Urged by CIO

ASSERTING that Army Separation Centers are the bottleneck in the discharge system, Clinton S. Golden, chairman of the CIO Veterans Committee, this week urged discharges by mail be instituted to speed up the return of soldiers to civilian life.

"Lowering the points needed for discharge from the Army increases the need for a more efficient discharge system since more men have been declared eligible for release," Golden said.

Golden, in a letter to Major General S. G. Henry, who has charge of the Army's discharge system, explained:

"The Army could give the serviceman his travel pay—it would have to figure that out anyway for a transfer—and impress his fingerprint and obtain his signature on a discharge blank.

"He could then be sent home on terminal leave, technically remaining in the service until the paper processing shall have been completed, when the discharge papers, the Army Separation Qualification Record, his final pay and allowances, and anything else would be mailed to him.

"Some of this, such as the last two installations of the mustering out pay, is mailed under the present system, and the soldier has the option of having all his money sent by check and mail. The same thing can be done from the camp as well as from the separation center."

Pointing to the fact that Separation Centers are only temporary facilities to be discontinued January 1, 1946, Golden continued:

"Our proposal would make it possible to send home every GI almost as soon as his services can be dispensed with. And the faster the surplus soldiers can be discharged, the higher the morale and the efficiency of those who remain.

"The Army has exercised considerable flexibility in the field, when faced by an emergency. The same kind of thinking that speeded up victory, can be used to speed up demobilization."

Veteran of several Pacific campaigns and before enlistment a member of the staff of the CIO Steelworkers, Meyer Bernstein has been named assistant to Clinton S. Golden, chairman of the CIO Veterans Committee.

Anti-Vet Plan Hit

Meyer Bernstein, assistant to Clinton S. Golden, chairman of the CIO Veterans Committee, this week attacked Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey's latest interpretation of his "super-seniority" doctrine as being "impractical and harmful to the veteran and the non-veteran alike."

Charging that the Selective Service head is attempting to destroy union seniority, Bernstein—himself a veteran of several Pacific campaigns—said that under this system most ex-servicemen will have more seniority than most workers hired during the war. He said Gen. Hershey's proposals "give very little to a very few veterans, and take much away from the great majority of veterans and non-veterans alike."

Bernstein declared that there is "no divergence in interest between organized labor and the veterans," that the three million union members in the service are "as much a part of organized labor as those who remained behind to forge the guns," and that CIO is concerned with the welfare of both groups.

'U. S. Artificial Limbs No Good'

Two members of the CIO Steelworkers who each lost a leg in World War II battles told a subcommittee of the House Labor Committee this week that artificial limbs issued by the government were "awkward, clumsy and poorly constructed," caused them pain and threatened their earning capacity.

Robert L. Rogers, employed at the Bethlehem Steel plant, Sparrows Point, Md., testified that his artificial limb was so poorly fitted that the stump of his leg was rubbed open several times, and that when the Veterans Administration told him he would have to wait two and a half weeks for repairs, he finally paid a mechanic to fix it.

John Meekins, worker at the Rustless Steel Co., Baltimore, said his artificial leg was so poorly fitted that he has to use a cane to walk, but the VA told him he would have to wait six months for new one. He has two months more to wait.

Vote for Hunger

★ ★ ★

Senate Record

FIFTY-ONE Senators voted for hunger last week when they went on record rejecting Senator Barkley's amendment to the unemployment compensation bill restoring the maximum of $25 for 26 weeks. Twenty-nine voted against hunger; 16 didn't vote. Here is the list, in column one below. Keep it handy for '46 and '48.

At the same time, 56 Senators voted to give veterans and other job seekers the worst possible break in finding a job by turning the U. S. Employment Service back to state political machines for patronage plums involved; twenty-three Senators voted against this job steal; 17 didn't vote. This vote is listed in column two.

SYMBOLS: a plus sign (+) in column one means a vote for the amendment to restore the $25 maximum; a minus sign (—) is a vote against the amendment and for hunger. A plus sign in column two is a vote against the patronage deal in the Lucas (D. Ill.) amendment turning the USES back to the state political machine; a minus sign is a vote for it. A sign NV in both columns means that the Senator, for one reason or another, did not vote.

	1	2
ALABAMA		
Bankhead, D	NV	NV
Hill, D	—	+
ARIZONA		
Hayden, D	NV	+
McFarland, D	+	+
ARKANSAS		
McClellan, D	—	—
Fulbright, D	—	—
CALIFORNIA		
Knowland, R	—	—
Downey, D	+	+
COLORADO		
Johnson, D	+	+
Milliken, R	—	—
CONNECTICUT		
Hart, R	—	—
McMahon, D	+	+
DELAWARE		
Tunnell, D	+	+
Buck, R	NV	NV
FLORIDA		
Andrews, D	—	—
Pepper, D	NV	NV
GEORGIA		
George, D	NV	NV
Russell, D	—	+
IDAHO		
Thomas, R	NV	NV
Taylor, D	+	+
ILLINOIS		
Lucas, D	+	—
Brooks, R	—	—
INDIANA		
Willis, R	—	—
Capehart, R	—	—
IOWA		
Wilson, R	—	—
Hickenlooper, R	—	—
KANSAS		
Capper, R	—	—
Reed, R	—	—
KENTUCKY		
Barkley, D	+	+
Chandler, D	—	—
LOUISIANA		
Overton, D	—	NV
Ellender, D	—	NV
MAINE		
White, R	—	—
Brewster, R	—	NV
MARYLAND		
Tydings, D	NV	NV
Radcliffe, D	—	+
MASSACHUSETTS		
Walsh, D	+	—
Saltonstall, R	—	—
MICHIGAN		
Vandenberg, R	—	—
Ferguson, R	—	—
MINNESOTA		
Shipsted, R	—	—
Ball, R	—	—
MISSISSIPPI		
Bilbo, D	—	—
Eastland, D	NV	NV
MISSOURI		
Briggs, D	+	—
Donnell, R	—	—
MONTANA		
Wheeler, D	+	—
Murray, D	+	+
NEBRASKA		
Butler, R	—	—
Wherry, R	—	—
NEVADA		
McCarran, D	+	—
Carville, D	+	—
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
Bridges, R	—	—
Tobey, R	+	—
NEW JERSEY		
Hawkes, R	—	—
Smith, R	—	—
NEW MEXICO		
Hatch, D	+	+
Chavez, D	+	+
NEW YORK		
Wagner, D	+	+
Mead, D	+	+
NORTH CAROLINA		
Bailey, D	—	—
Hoey, D	—	—
NORTH DAKOTA		
Langer, R	+	—
Young, R	—	—
OHIO		
Taft, R	—	—
Burton, R	—	NV
OKLAHOMA		
Thomas, D	—	—
Moore, R	—	—
OREGON		
Cordon, R	—	—
Morse, R	—	—
PENNSYLVANIA		
Guffey, D	+	+
Myers, D	+	+
RHODE ISLAND		
Gerry, D	—	—
Green, D	+	+
SOUTH CAROLINA		
Maybank, D	NV	NV
Johnston, D	—	—
SOUTH DAKOTA		
Gurney, R	NV	—
Bushfield, R	NV	NV
TENNESSEE		
McKellar, D	NV	—
Stewart, D	—	—
WYOMING		
O'Mahoney, D	NV	NV
Robertson, R	—	—
TEXAS		
Connally, D	—	NV
O'Daniel, D	—	—
UTAH		
Thomas, D	NV	—
Murdock, D	+	+
VERMONT		
Austin, R	—	—
Aiken, R	+	—
VIRGINIA		
Glass, D	NV	NV
Byrd, D	—	—
WASHINGTON		
Mitchell, D	+	+
Magnuson, D	+	+
WEST VIRGINIA		
Kilgore, D	+	+
Revercomb, R	NV	NV
WISCONSIN		
LaFollette, Prg.	+	—
Wiley, R	—	—

For The Right To A Decent Living

By C. W. FOWLER

CONGRESS got the 65-cent question dropped into its lap this week when six CIO rank and filers told Senators what life is like on a take-home of $21 a week and less.

The telling was done by four women and two men with pay scales now ranging from 63c for a 40-hour week down to 34c for a 56-hour week, who came before the Seante Labor subcommittee, holding hearings on S 1349, the bill to raise the present 40-cent minimum to 65 cents now and 75 cents later on.

The Seantors, especially Tunnell (D. Del.) and Aiken (R. Vt.) were impressed with the workers' stories. Even Ellender (D. La.), who has been fighting the battle of the sweatshopers since the heartings started had to keep quiet.

For example, there was Mrs. Bellows of the FTA-CIO, who said: "I've worked in a Traverse City, Mich. cannery for 13 years. We used to make 20c an hour. Now my pay is 50c—$15.80 a week take-home for 40 hours. . . . I can't for the life of me understand why cannery workers should not have overtime pay like everyone else." (They are exempt now under the wage-hour act, but would be included under proposed amendments.)

Or young Shirley Hall, a Textile worker from the south, who told the Senators that her 63c an hour is considered "high pay not only for the mill but for the area" and praised the union for getting it. Shirley's worry now is that her mother will have to go back to work, leaving a baby sister and brother uncared for.

Or Arnold Fesser, an NMU man who kept 'em sailing all during the war and who now gets 34c an hour for skilled work as a fireman and oiler. . . . Mrs. Burr of the UE-CIO, keeping a 92-year-old mother on 58c an hour. . . . supporting a 21-month-old son on $21 a week. . . . Charles Burke, an Amalgamated Clothing worker and a veteran, who doesn't see how he can raise a family on 50 cents an hour.

These six CIO rank and filers, talking to their Senators and patiently answering Ellender's pleas for the sweated industries of the South (and the North too, for Ellender defends them all), put flesh and blood on the testimony presented earlier in the week by Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach and assorted specialists, all of whom favored the bill.

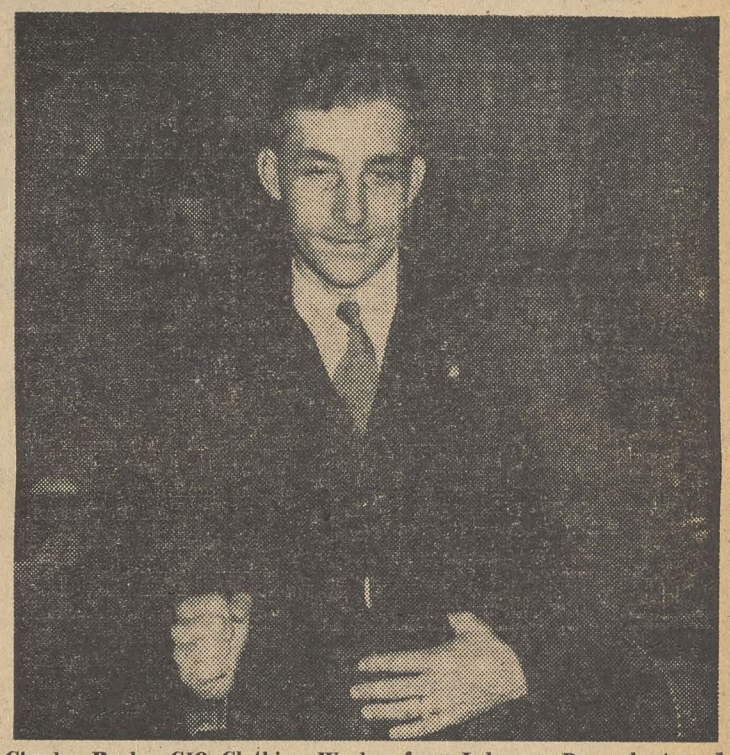
They also furnished the ammunition against certain Congressmen who are busily trying to promote the idea of a "compromise" bill providing a hike from 40c to 55c.

The 55c, figure it should be remembered, is not a compromise at all, since the War Labor Board has already made it the minimum and the Textile Workers and other unions have generally established it even in the South.

Mrs. Winifred Burr of the UE-CIO is a final inspector in a New York safety razor plant. She has a skilled job that nets her 58c an hour, which adds up to $25.85 take-home for a 45-hour week, but she averages around $21 a week. Mrs. Burr is the sole support of her 92-year-old mother, finds the going tough, obviously needs more money.

NMU merchant seaman Arnold Fesser shipped out of Baltimore all through the war as a fireman, watertender and oiler. Now he gets 34c an hour for a straight 56-hour week, sends home an average of $19 a week to support a wife and three children. Fesser gets work about 40 weeks a year. The rest of the time he's "on the beach."

Frances Garcia works for Western Union in New York, belongs to the ACA-CIO. Her take-home is around $21, has to support a 21-months-old son whose father is overseas. Even with her Army allotment, Mrs. Garcia has nothing left over for "incidental expenses, recreation and a chance to live decently." Many servicemen's wives live like that.



Charles Burke, CIO Clothing Worker from Lebanon, Pa., volunteered five years ago, served overseas. Veteran Burke wants a chance to get more than 50c an hour, which he says is not enough to get married on and raise a family. Burke doesn't want to become "just a floater and spend most of my life hunting for wages good enough for a decent living."

Twenty-two-year-old Shirley Hall, a Textile Workers Union member from Lynchburg, Va., considers herself lucky because she's been getting 63c an hour and because her mother could afford to stay home with the youngsters last year. With cutbacks, Shirley's mother will have to go to work now—if she can find a job in a competitive market.

Mrs. Gladys Bellows, CIO Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers, has worked in a Michigan Cannery for 13 years, starting at 20c an hour, now up to 50c. Her take-home is $15.80 a week, which has to help feed five boys. She once worked a 91-hour week during the season without a cent of overtime. She feels that this was extremely unfair.

THEY VOTED FOR HUNGER

The 51 Senators and the 14 members of the House Ways and Means Committee who voted to wreck the Kilgore-Forand unemployment compensation bill voted for hunger in America.

They knew what they were doing. Ample evidence of unemployment already reaching into the millions has been in front of them all during their consideration of the bill. The high cost of living, already up 50 percent over 1941 and daily going higher, is common knowledge to every wage earner and housewife in the country. The cutbacks in hours and earnings, amounting to a 30 percent reduction in take-home pay, are equally familiar to all—even to Congressmen.

Instead of listening to the needs of the people and of the nation, the 51 Senators and the 14 members of the Ways and Means Committee listened only to the lobbyists who hold low wages and state patronage more sacred than their country's welfare.

They listened to the 30-cents-an-hour gang loudly complaining that they couldn't get workers to take jobs in their sweatshop industries. They listened to the state's rights gang falsely swear that state laws forbade them from accepting Federal supplements to $15 a week benefit scales.

Despite the appeals of the workers, despite CIO President Murray's most earnest warnings that the course led to economic disaster, despite President Truman's message, the 51 Senators and the 14 Committee men turned their backs on the workers and wrecked the Kilgore-Forand bill.

Democratic leadership in both House and Senate left the ball to the Republicans and to the most reactionary polltax men of their own party. In the measured words of President Murray, "they have not shown sufficient exertion to date on these crucial measures."

In turning their backs on the workers, the majority of the House Committee showed their contempt for the needs of the people by voting to take immediate action on "tax relief"—by which they mean more plums for the rich and the war-swollen corporations.

How can we persuade the majority of the Senate and of the House to reverse this menacing drive toward reaction and economic crisis?

As an immediate step, the CIO is urging all its members, and all democratic forces everywhere, to start the widest possible drive for House action to rescind the Ways and Means Committee's shameful act. The CIO is urging all Congressmen to sign a discharge petition to get the Kilgore-Forand bill past the Committee and on the floor for a vote.

This is an immediate step. Longer range steps were suggested in President Murray's statement that "many of them (the Congressmen) are apparently unaware that there is only a year until the national elections of 1946."

There is one way that this trend to chaos and misery can be reversed. That is by political action. The 1946 elections are only a year away. Congressmen watch the figures on registration in their districts more closely than any other set of statistics.

When they see a big registration, they listen more closely to the wishes of the registered voters. When they see a low and lagging registration, they feel they can relax.

It is not too early to begin the registration drive now. Meantime, the delegations to Washington, the flood of letters, wires, even telephone messages, must increase, must have constantly growing support from everyone.

The dangerous trend to reaction can be stopped. Congress can be made to listen. Congress can be persuaded that a vote for hunger is a vote for political oblivion.

But they can be persuaded only by you—the voter, the registered voter.

Looking Ahead

By LEN DE CAUX

PARIS—The complications of forming for the first time an all-inclusive world labor organization are enormous. There are differences of language, tradition, ideology and parliamentary procedure. Added to these today are the physical difficulties of transportation, food and accommodations resulting from the most destructive of all wars.

In Paris there are shortages of everything—food, rooms, clothing, heat, soap and even such minor items as matches and pencils. Ration books are needed even for restaurant meals and prices are fantastically high for foreigners who get their francs at the artificially fixed legal exchange rate. For the French, the exchange value of francs is small since there are few consumers goods to buy with them. And at that, the situation in France is much better than in many other continental European countries.

But the World Trade Union Conference is magnificent proof that where there's a will there's a way. Despite almost insuperable travel difficulties and skyhigh fares, there's hardly a delegate missing from the furthest corners of the globe.

The French CGT has made conference arrangements that could hardly be bettered in any country.

Language difficulties are met by a corps of skilled interpreters. The four official lagnuages for the conference are: English, French, Spanish, and Russian. All speeches are translated into these four languages, with some of these groups retiring to separate rooms for simultaneous translations to avoid delay.

But trade unionists the world over seem to have a common language and understanding of their own, growing out of common experience, and it's remarkable how readily democratic procedures are understood and agreed upon and how smoothly sessions proceed.

Most remarkable of all, however, is what Citrine called "passionate desire for international union unity." It's so much in evidence here that it overcomes the much more basic differences of political ideology, race, religion and nationality, and most competent observers are convinced that this conference, like all previous ones, will finally reach almost unanimous conclusions despite sharp differences that are being democratically threshed out.

The CIO delegation is following a policy of not lining up too sharply on controversial issues and candidates, but rather trying to find common ground between contending sides so that satisfactory compromises may be worked out without sacrifice of principle.

It follows this policy for two reasons: first, because it's convinced that all present are sincerely eager for the success of the conference's main business—the launching of a strong, effective, united World Federation of Trade Unions, and differ only on how best to achieve this goal; secondly, because it doesn't believe effective international labor unity can be achieved by narrow majority votes, leaving a dissatisfied minority, and that patience and diplomacy can always produce near-unanimous conclusions eventually when there is a basic desire for unity so strong as there is here.

Neither of two major issues so far emerging seem to CIO delegates to involve basic principles.

The British make an excellent practical case for their proposals for slower transition to permanent functioning than many other delegations desire. Sidney Hillman and other CIO delegation leaders have already expressed agreement with a number of concrete British proposals. Others of them seem capable of compromise in a way to assure a permanently established WFTU at this conference without sacrificing the safeguards which the British deem necessary in its initial stages.

Similarly with the issue of international trade secretariats, satisfactory adjustment appears quite possible. These secretariats are international organizations along industrial lines and have enjoyed fairly independent status in respect to the Intl. Federation of Trade Unions. The Transport Workers Union is the biggest, has a high per capita, and operates in a field where international industrial organization has very special functions. It's natural, therefore, that it should be particularly concerned with continuance of its functions under the new setup.

In many other industries, however, there is little functioning international organization and a number of CIO unions are eager to get effective trade departments started immediately for their industries under the WFTU.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

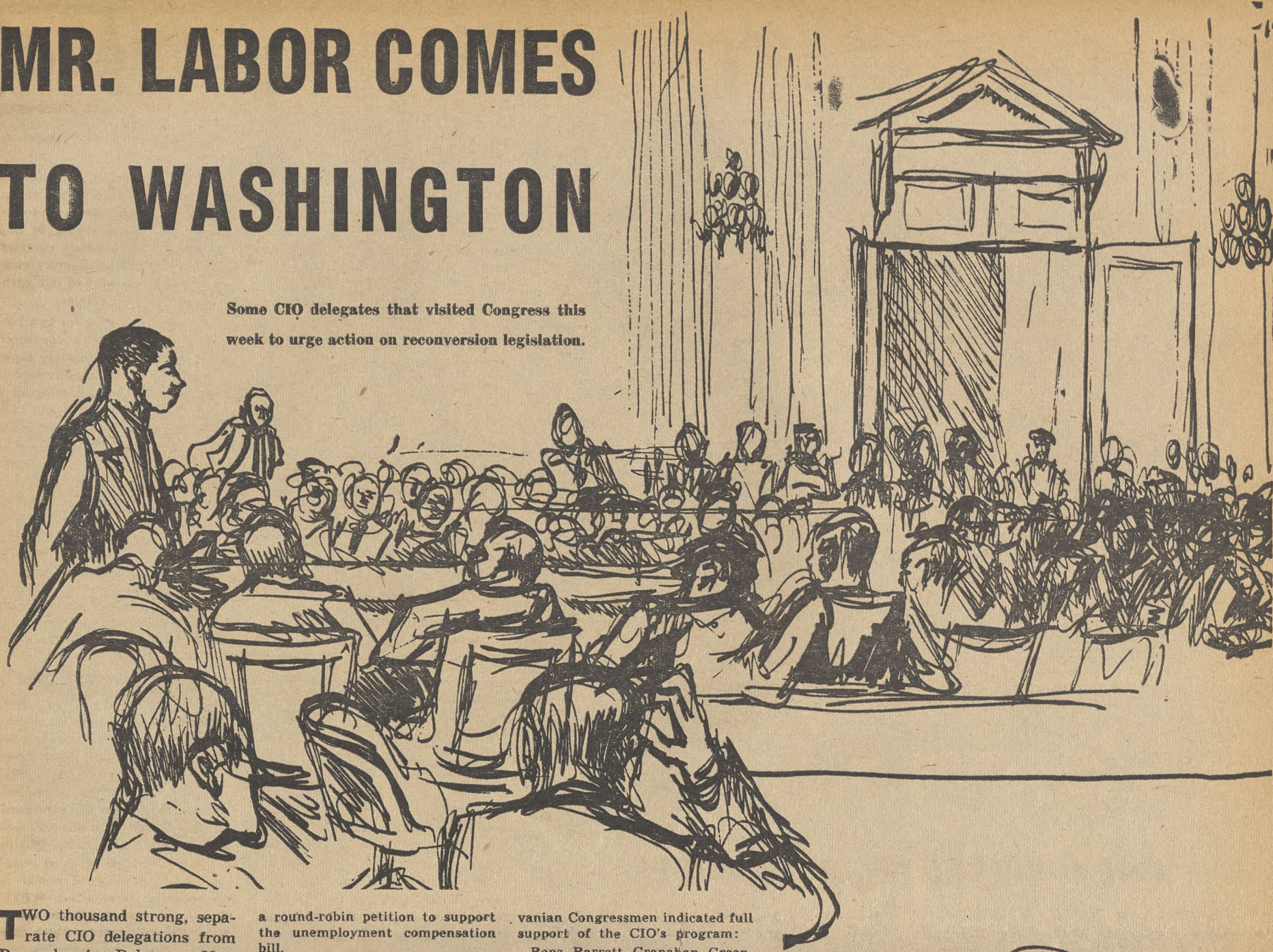
Len De Caux.....Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C.
Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 October 1, 1945 No. 40

MR. LABOR COMES TO WASHINGTON



Some CIO delegates that visited Congress this week to urge action on reconversion legislation.

TWO thousand strong, separate CIO delegations from Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey and Maryland, representing a combined membership of two millions, this week visited their Congressmen and Senators to find out how they stood on unemployment compensation, full employment and the 65-cent minimum wage bill and other points of CIO's reconversion program.

The march on the Capitol has just begun with Ohio and Kentucky scheduled for October 4, and other delegations from the Middle West, New England and the South the week of October 7.

This week Robert K. Lamb, legislative representative of the CIO Steelworkers, told the Pennsylvania delegation: "The tide against the CIO program has halted but not turned."

Pennsylvania CIO Council Pres. John Phillips, State PAC Chairman Harry Boyer, CIO Regional Reps. A. J. Federoff, Greorge Craig and Joseph Walsh told the delegates that it was their job to tell their communities who in Congress is holding up the reconversion program.

The Maryland delegation left for President Truman a statement urging him to support not only the CIO reconversion program, but also calling on him to announce an Administration program for immediate wage increases.

The Delaware delegation, led by Legislative Director Walter Polland of the Shipbuilding Workers, found Senator Tunnell (D.) and Rep. Traynor (D.) indicating support, but Sen. Buck (R.) refused to see the visitors.

To strengthen the President's hand in dealing with Congress, Rep. Bradley (D.) is circulating a round-robin petition to support the unemployment compensation bill.

While the Pennsylvania delegates did not parade as did some of the other CIO groups, they were able to obtain more complete reports on the attitude of their representatives.

The following run-around by Rep. Kinzer was typical of many of the Republican representatives, some of whom appeared at the opening conference with the Pennsylvania delegates but could not be found later:

Unemployment compensation: "Not a good policy."

Full employment bill: "No."

Minimum Wage Bill: "Not prepared to say" although he did not think that $26 dollars a week was an exorbitant wage—which is the maximum in most states a worker could be paid if the bill became law.

Permanent FEPC: "Not in its present form."

Abolition of the Polltax: Said he voted for it.

Matthew Connelly, secretary to President Truman, said that the President is doing everything in his power to assure passage of the unemployment compensation bill as originally proposed.

Rep. Martin, Republican House leader, sent word he couldn't see the delegation because he was meeting with "industry people at the Republican headquarters" but would see them "tomorrow." The visitors had to leave that day for home.

Senator Guffey (D. Pa.) got the greatest ovation, all the delegates standing and applauding. Both he and Senator Myers, also a Pennsylvania Democrat, were elected with the help of organized labor and are for the CIO program.

The following other Pennsylvanian Congressmen indicated full support of the CIO's program:

Reps. Barrett, Granahan, Green, McGlinchey, Flood, Morgan, Kelley, Weiss and Eberharter. All are Democrats.

The New Jersey delegation, nearly a thousand strong, jammed the House caucus room full to meet with seven of the state's Congressmen and one Senator, and afterwards to parade to the White House and leave for President Truman a request for full support of CIO's program.

The delegation was led by N. J. CIO Council Exec. Sec. Carl Holderman and N. J. CIO Regional Director Ewald Sander.

Pres. Frank Hartman of the Camden County AFL Central Labor Council, representing 36 affiliated unions, accompanied the delegation to tell Congress that the AFL's program is much the same as CIO's, and that "if anyone gets the idea that he is going to drive a wedge between the AFL and the CIO he is mistaken."

The need for immediate action, particularly on the unemployment compensation bill, was stressed by Holderman, who said that 18 percent of New Jersey workers have been laid off—315,000 out of 1,750,000 employed during the war.

He quoted statistics from Passaic County, N. J., to show what kind of job offers these workers are getting. Of 8,000 offers:

200 were for jobs paying 30-40 cents an hour.

500 for jobs paying 40-50 cents.

6,000 for jobs paying 50-75 cents.

And only 1,300 for jobs paying over 75 cents.

The following Congressmen attended the meetig, were impressed by its size, and hence paid close attention:

Senator Smith, and Reps. Kean, Canfield, Hart, Sundstrom, Towe, Case and Norton.

TELLING IT TO WASHINGTON

Nearly 1,000 CIO members from New Jersey crowded into Washington this week to tell Congress they want federal unemployment compensation, the jobs-for-all bill, a 65c minimum wage, etc.

Veteran Alexander Barkan told N. J. Congressmen that ex-GI's want jobs, at prevailing rates, no special favors such as "super-duper seniority."

N. J. Congressmen Canfield, Hart and Kean (left to right), paid close attention, were impressed by size of the N. J. delegation.

Over 500 CIO members from Maryland also came to Washington, paraded to the White House, urged the Administration to press for speedy action to aid the unemployed and to provide eventually for full employment. They paraded up Constitution Avenue.

REPORT FROM PARIS

By LEN DE CAUX

The most cosmopolitan city in the world was host this week to nearly 300 representatives of more than 70 million workers who met to set up a permanent World Federation of Trade Unions. The CIO NEWS presents an exclusive, inside story from Editor De Caux. More will follow week by week.

IN A SETTING even more impressive than the first United Nations Conference, the most representative gathering of the world's peoples ever assembled began sessions in Paris last week.

Inscribed in large silver letters on a red background below a high rostrum, and appearing on place cards of various delegations, are names of more than 70 countries whose labor movements are represented at this first constitutional convention of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

More than 70 million workers organized in some 133 national and international labor bodies are represented by close to 300 delegates at this world parliament of labor, it is estimated.

Keynote Is Unity

The conference is meeting in the modernistic auditorium of the great Palais de Chaillot, one of the finest exposition halls, built for the Paris World Fair to display products of French workmanship.

The keynote of the conference, whose main purpose is to adopt a constitution for the new World Federation, has already been struck by speeches of delegation leaders on the draft constitution and proposed amendments.

The most far-reaching of these amendments come from the British Trades Union Congress, which approved proposals of the London meeting of the Intl. Federation of Trade Unions. These involve provisional arrangements and temporary officers for the transitional period until satisfactory arrangements are completed with international trade secretariats, and for absorbing officers and staff of the IFTU, and until bona fides of labor bodies asking affiliation have been properly investigated.

Most delegations, including the American, are eager for a permanent organization to be established at this conference. But leaders' speeches have indicated a willingness to accept many concrete British proposals and the possibility of compromises on others. So the expectation is general that unanimous conclusions will finally be reached as happened at all previous conferences and committee meetings.

Leon Jouhaux, co-secretary of the Frecnh CGT, confined in a German concentration camp during the war, opened the conference Tuesday.

Tells Workers' Hopes

He dwelt on the hopes of working people of the world that out of war and victory over fascism will come a new world order of peace, security, and democratic progress.

"Liberty of humanity in great measure is conditioned by emancipation of labor," Jouhaux said, "and emancipation of workers is the task of international labor. In order that there be peace, it is necessary that misery cease to be the lot of peoples."

The presidium of rotating chairmen of the conference was then elected, including Jouhaux, Citrine, Kuznetsov, Hillman, Toledano, and Chu Hsueh Fan of China, and Saillant was named secretary of the conference. Upon objection of the Netherlands' delegate that the presidium insufficiently represented small countries, Auguste Lindberg of Sweden was added to the chairmen by a standing vote of 130 to 88.

The Standing Orders Committee, to consider convention rules and resolutions, was elected, including Fitzgerald of CIO, Deakin of Britain, Reynaud of France, Markov of the USSR, Kuypers of Holland, Dange of India, Apostol of Rumania, Amilpa of Mexico, and Chu of China. This committee elected Fitzgerald chairman.

Trustees named to handle admission fees and count ballots include Brophy of CIO, Benstead of Britain, Tarasov of the U.S.S.R., Saillant of France and Bernasconi of Switzerland.

The election of a Credentials Committee brought a contest between 16 nominees for nine places. John Green of CIO headed the poll and the committee later elected him chairman.

Report on Constitution

The first order of business after these preliminaries was a report of Saillant on the draft constitution and proposed amendments. Following the European procedure, a general discussion then ensued before reference to the Committee on Constitution.

The first leader of a big delegation to speak was Kuznetsov.

He said the All-Union Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions discussed the approved draft constitution with only small amendments to make it more precise and complete. Its amendments include provisons for representation of small organizations, for substitutes for Executive Committee and General Council members when they are unable to attend, and for two assistant secretaries in addition to the general secretary.

Kuznetsov stressed the aims of the world body to preserve lasting peace, wipe out all vestiges of fascism and elevate workers' wages and social security, also the importance of proposed trade departments to represent workers internationally along industrial lines.

Oldenbroek of the Intl. Transport Workers Federation made a vigorous speech on one of the main issues of the conference, future relationships of existing international trade secretariats to the WFTU. He said secretariats don't accept the draft constitution article replacing them with trade departments subordinate to WFTU. He declared that secretariats are independent organizations and this conference can't decide their future. That is a matter for negotiation, he said. Final decision must be made by their own conventions.

Citrine then explained British proposals in an eloquent speech. He stressed first that this must be a trade union not a political international, and if we get into the field of politics we will be split because of varying political ideologies and aims.

Citrine argued that applying organizations should be admitted only provisionally, with authority for the Executive Committee to investigate bona fides more thoroughly than can this conference. He said it is a surprising phenomenon that some national organizations, previously with no members, now claim a few months after the war to have hundreds of thousands.

Citrine urged enlargement of the Executive Committee for more small-country representation and payment of travel costs to members from distant countries.

Citrine Asks Flexibility

Citrine asked flexibility in provisions adopted here, not a "cast iron constitution." He said the General Council should have power to amend rules by two-thirds vote, provided fundamental principles of the constitution are not involved.

Citrine said there must necessarily be an interval before the Federation can function permanently to set up a headquarters staff, etc.

But he wants a short interval, at the latest next January first.

Meanwhile, the British, who are the main support of the IFTU, have no intention of deserting its staff, nor secretariats their staffs.

Citrine said there is "no truth to the claim we are delaying." He pointed out that the British took the initiative for a new organization and are most eager for a strong, stable united body, but "people can't be bludgeoned into unity by a majority vote."

Declaring, "We want the WFTU established on firm, durable foundations," Citrine made a fervent plea for adequate financing.

Toledano expressed agreement with Citrine on the importance of thoroughly examining bona fides. He agreed that the executive must have all necessary powers to act quickly and make necessary changes, but preferred to call the transition period "a period of initiative." He said many of the British and other amendments were not contradictory to basic principles, and could easily be adopted provided they are designed to strengthen, not weaken, the WFTU.

Hillman Makes Plea

Hillman said that labor demands for representation on inter-governmental councils are "weakened considerably when made by an organization that either was provisional in character or not on an effective functioning basis. World events are marching in seven league boots. It is imperative that the voice of world labor should be immediately heard. This can be done only by formation at this conference of a permanent and functioning WFTU."

Hillman said the American delegation is in complete accord with proposals for greater representation of small nations on the Executive Council. He said he saw considerable merit to the proposal to authorize the General Council to amend the constitution as emergency circumstances may necessitate, pointing out that all national centers represented on the General Council with voting rights are protected as effectively there as in the congress of the WFTU.

On the question of international trade secretariats, Hillman urged adoption of a constitutional article setting up trade departments. He took into account Oldenbroek's arguments but said that, pending discussions for a satisfactory understanding with such functioning secretariats as the International Transport Workers, it would be unwise for the WFTU not to proceed with the establishment of trade departments in "fields today barren of effective and operating secretariats." Hillman said U. S. unions are anxious quickly to create trade departments in some important industries now untouched by any functioning organizations. He said trade departments should enjoy full autonomy on matters affecting their industry, but the WFTU should be supreme in matters of general policy.

Sound WFTU Sought

Hillman expressed confidence that all delegates have uppermost in mind a sound WFTU "based upon the unshakable unity of workers of the world," and that therefore success will attend their efforts.

Other items on the agenda include a report on the work of the Administrative Committee, to be made by Hillman, and discussion of that and labor representation in international agencies; also reports of national centers of activities implementing the London conference decisions, with Carey reporting for the CIO; also new business, when miscellaneous resolutions may be adopted. At CIO's suggestion, election of officers will be postponed to the last order of business to enable delegates to acquaint themselves with qualifications of various candidates.

EXCLUSIVE! DON'T MISS IT!

Complete reports from the Paris World Trade Union meeting will be carried week by week in The CIO NEWS, plus the personal story of Len De Caux's trip with the CIO delegation to the Soviet Union, following the Paris parley. Non-subscribers who want to get all these vital, first-hand stories on what's cooking in international labor should fill out the blank below for a year's subscription and send it with $1 ($1.50 for Canada) to:

The CIO NEWS

718 Jackson Pl. N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Name .....

Address .....

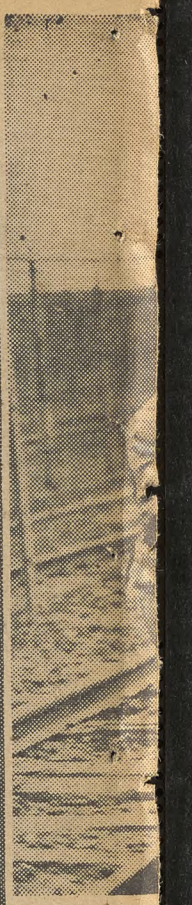
City ..... State .....

No. 1

1 This was an orderly picketline, and then police fired. When the smoke lifted, ten steel strikers were dead. The Wagner Act had been upheld by the Supreme Court in April, 1937. This occurred on Memorial Day, May 30, 1937. This picture shows a general view of the crowd which came to the Senate Caucus room to see the suppressed newsreel of the Memorial Day Massacre in Republic Steel's South Chicago Plant. An investigation of unfair labor practices was being conducted. Today the Steelworkers Union is one of the strongest in the CIO.

☆ ☆ ☆

2 These vigilantes were ready for trouble. They were organized in Monroe, Michigan, by Mayor Daniel Knaggs. What was the trouble? Pickets were coming to parade around the struck Newton Steel plant—their legal right.



3 The W employ ers are for forming u

CI

FROM it Magna anion mem

From i the Act, w and legaliz advised em be overrule Court uphe of the Boa majority h

Once negate la through C lations bi and Chair and Hate existing l dia Act o the Wagn

Under tory produ bargaining have gone of those e far greater political e

In ten 300,000 w Wagner A back pay

Ten y interferen other con away from 3,000 wor discharges 000,000 w victims o before the

agner Act banned employer interference with es in their right to self organization. Employbidden to discourage employes from joining or nions. This was one means used at Ford's.

4 An employer cannot prevent legitimate union activities on company property. This was a right this Bethlehem steelworker won with his head. It was written into the Wagner Act, but it took a strike to enforce it.

5 Company strongarm men tried to stop UAW-CIO's Richard Frankensteen from organizing Ford's. They didn't succeed. What was his crime here? He was distributing union literature to Ford workers, now organized.

LUB OVER WAGNER ACT

BY HELEN KAY

eginning, the Wagner Act was called labor's Carta. And in the ten years of its existence, ership has grown to an estimated 15,000,000.

ts beginning, employers challenged and fought hich set up the Natl. Labor Relations Board ed collective bargaining. The Liberty League ployers not to obey it, since it was bound to d by the Supreme Court. But the Supreme d it in 1937. Since then over 600 decisions d have been reviewed by the courts. The vast ave upheld the NLRB.

again employer interests are attempting to bor's hard won bill of rights by putting ongress a fancy new Federal Industrial Re- l. Labor has aptly applied the name of Ball Bill to the proposal of Senators Ball, Burton The bill aims to take precedence over all abor legislation including the Norris-La Guar- utlawing use of the injunction in strikes, and er Act.

the Wagner Act, nearly two-thirds of all fac- ction workers have been protected by collective agreements. More than 6,000,000 employes the polls in 24,000 elections. More than 80% ligible to vote cast valid ballots. This was a percentage of participation than is common in ections.

years, the NLRB has ordered reinstatement of rkers fired from their jobs in violation of the ct, while more than 30,000 workers received totalling $9,000,000.

ears ago most cases before the board involved e with union activities, refusal to bargain, and duct illegal under the Act. The tendency is this type, although during the last year nearly kers were reinstated to remedy discriminatory , while back pay amounting to almost $2,- as paid to 3,700 workers who had been the unlawful practices. Today 60% of the cases board are representation cases. Collective bargaining has become an accepted part of employer-employe relations.

There are those who will not rest in their fight against labor's magna carta. They have turned to Congress to find the means of destroying the act. This summer the House cut the NLRB's appropriation by $40,000 and although it was restored in the Senate, the House also put the "Frey Rider" into operation, which forbids the board from opening a case in which a contract, no matter how collusive, has existed for three months. The Ball-Burton-Hatch Bill is the latest and most threatening assault on labor's hard won fight to bargain collectively.

CIO's Pres. Philip Murray labelled it as "unquestionably the most bald-faced attempt to destroy labor unions and nullify the basic constitutional rights of workers which only after years of struggle have finally been recognized."

The Ball-Burton-Hatch advocates are challenging the heart of the Wagner Act, which states:

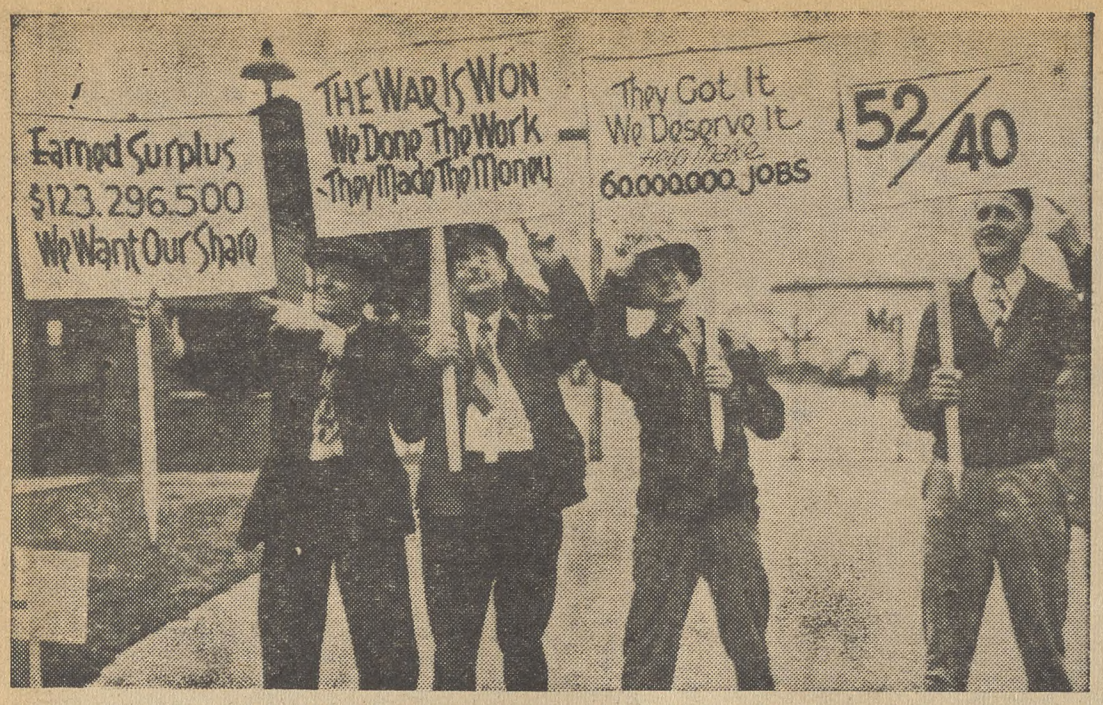
"The National Labor Relations Act declares it to be the policy of the U. S. to eliminate the causes of certain obstructions to the free flow of commerce, by encouraging the practice and procedure of collective bargaining and by protecting the exercise by workers of full freedom of association, self-organization and designation of representatives of their own choosing for the purpose of maintaining the terms and conditions of their employment or other mutual aid or protection."

In order to protect workers in the exercise of these rights the Act specifically provides for: (1) the prevention of unfair labor practices; (2) the selection of representatives for collective bargaining; (3) the right to strike.

What the Wagner Act gave, Ball-Burton-Hatch would like to take away.

→

6 **(At right), the NLRB conducted a poll at the Ford Motor Co., as it has done since with 6,000,000 workers covered under the act in 24,000 elections. The CIO United Automobile Workers Union won the big election.**



PICKETS of Local 456, CIO Oil Workers International Union, Dearborn, Mich., demonstrate at the Socony Vacuum Oil Co. bulk station. (Acme picture).

Oil Moguls In 'Sit-Down'

By HARVEY O'CONNER

AT the urgent request of Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach, the deadlocked conference on the CIO Oil Workers' demands for wage increases recessed this week in Chicago to meet in Washington.

With the oil industry shut down on the Texas Gulf coast and in the Middle West, representatives of the CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union and the major oil companies met in Chicago Sept. 25 at the request of the U. S. Conciliation Service to bargain collectively on the union's demand for no pay cut as industry reconverts from a 48 to a 40-hour week.

Industry representatives maintained a stony silence when Judge William L. Knous of the Conciliation panel appealed to them to bargain with the union. Three days of conferences failed to budge the corporations from their anti-union stand.

No counter-proposal was made to the union's demand for no reduction in take-home pay. Judge Knous administered a withering verbal rebuke to corporation representatives for their adamant refusal to make any offer or counter-proposal.

The companies insisted that bargaining be resumed on a local plant level where negotiations have already broken down, resulting in the shutdown of a substantial part of the industry and prospective shutdowns of other plants.

"It is obvious to us that there has been no collective bargaining here," declared Pres. O. A. Knight of the union. "They do not intend to bargain. The breakdown of conciliation efforts is due to industry's stubborn refusal to negotiate the only issue before this conference—that of wages."

Gathered in Chicago were four international officers, members of the union's Executive Council, senior representatives from each of the union's seven districts and a rank and file worker from each district. A small committee headed by President Knight was selected and given full authority to attend the Washington conference called by Secretary Schwellenbach. The other union representatives returned to the centers of the oil industry throughout the country.

Fred Fernbach, personal representative of CIO Pres. Philip Murray, attended the sessions and pledged full CIO support to the oil workers. Pledges of assistance poured into the conference from CIO locals in all parts of the country.

The Oil companies are in the best position financially of any industry to maintain the workers' standard of living and provide added jobs as a contribution to the 60 million job program, declared President Knight. Fourteen major companies made $550,000,000 profits in 1944, a 100 percent increase over 1939, he said.

During the war years the companies tossed one billion, 385 million dollars in swollen profits into surplus. Dividends last year exceeded a quarter of a billion.

Westinghouse, GE Sex Biased

Fred Clymer, industry member of the Natl. War Labor Board, this week admitted there was discrimination against women in wage rates at the General Electric and Westinghouse Cos. at the end of hearings in the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers' case against the two firms.

After a whispered conversation with Vice-Pres. W. G. Marshall of Westinghouse, Clymer admitted there was discrimination, adding: "Maybe, this should have been said in the executive session of the board, but I thought it would help to get it said here."

Other issues in dispute before WLB are the 72-cent-an-hour minimum wage for hourly and salaried workers, protection of jobs and wages of war veterans; severance pay for dismissed and laid-off workers, and paid holidays.

Farm Equipment Union Asks 30%

Joining other CIO unions asking wage increases, the CIO Farm Equipment Workers has served notice on the Intl. Harvester Co. that it wants a general 30 per cent wage increase, a guaranteed annual wage and a $1 hourly minimum wage. The union represents some 30,000 Harvester employes, 17,000 of whom work in the company's Chicago plants.

Gerald Field, director of FE's Harvester Council, in announcing the union's bid for national negotiations to change the contract, said: "It's no secret that Harvester dominates the industry and sets the pace."

Present contracts between the company and the union, signed in 1942 for the duration of the war, expire upon 30 days' notice of a desire to effect changes and contain a provision allowing for a 60-day negotiation period.

Organizing

By ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO Vice-President and Director of Organization

Martin Gerbert, UAW Regional Director, reports: Mack Manufacturing Corporation, Allentown, Pa., CIO 67, no union 12.

Paul E. Miley, UAW Regional Director, Cleveland, reports: Commercial Steel Treating Co., Cleveland, Ohio, employes voted for UAW-CIO. The drive was conducted by Intl. Rep. Stanley Kwiat who will start negotiations for a contract immediately.

CIO Reg. Dir. George Craig, Philadelphia, announces: American Beauty Fabrics Co., Allentown, Pa., CIO Textile Workers 61, against 12; Red Lion Tool and Engineering, Red Lion, Pa., USA-CIO 35, against 19.

C. H. Gillman, CIO Reg. Dir., Atlanta, advises of following election victories: Southern Cotton Oil Co, Macon, Ga., CIO 141, no union 11; Massey Gin and Iron Works, Macon, Ga., 95% for CIO; Royster Fertilizer Co., Macon, Ga., 95% for CIO; Grate and Veneer Co., Macon, Ga., CIO 358, no union 3.

The organizing work in these jobs was under the supervision of MMSW Reps. Charles Wilson and Frank Allen. Lafayette Textile Mills, Lafayette, Ga., CIO 127, no union 120. This organizing work was under the direction of Irene Bailey.

Ben Henry, CIO Reg. Dir., Des Moines, Iowa, reports: Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. plant, Des Moines, CIO 338, AFL 90, neither 2.

Pres. Martin Wagner, Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, reports: Domestic Coke Co., Charleston, W. Va., CIO 67, District 50 31, no union 3. UGCCWA Rep. Edw. Cadle was in charge.

Wm. B. Taylor, Dir. Oil Workers Organizing Campaign, announces: Standard Oil Refinery, El Segundo, Calif., CIO 604, against 347, neither 98.

Edward McCrone, CIO Reg. Dir., Conn., reports: New Departure plant, Meriden, Conn., UAW-CIO 1979, AFL 1071.

Frank Bonacci, CIO Reg. Dir., Salt Lake City, Utah, advises: Utah Poultry Producers Cooperative Association at American Fork plant, CIO 16, 2 challenged.

The writer arrived in Paris, France, this week, to attend the World Trade Union Conference. During my absence from Washington, National Representative Adolph Germer will act in my stead.

CONGRESS SHELVES THE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BILL! Every CIO member should make his voice heard on this matter. Write, wire and contact your Congressman. The CIO urges 100% support of this unemployment compensation bill, and we demand action on this important bill by those who have been elected by the people to sit in our legislative halls.

Around the U.S with CIO

Chrysler Co. UAW Confer

Wage negotiations opened in Detroit this week between the CIO United Auto Workers and the Chrysler Corp., first of the Big Three auto concerns to get down to the business of discussing the UAW's demands for a 30 per cent increase.

The Ford Motor Co. and General Motors have not as yet made public any plans to confer with the union on the wage demands.

The UAW-Chrysler conference follows a petition by the UAW for a strike poll under the Smith-Connally Act covering 120,000 workers in 20 Chrysler plants. The Natl. Labor Relations Board set Oct. 25 as the date for the vote.

A petition for a strike poll in 135 GM plants employing some 350,000 workers was filed Sept. 22 by UAW Vice-Pres. Walter Reuther, director of the UAW General Motors Dept. Oct 24 has been set by the NLRB as the date for conduction this vote.

Richard T. Leonard, UAW Ford director, said the Ford Dept. of the union would meet in Detroit Sept. 29-30 to vote on the strike issue and that a petition with the NLRB would probably be filed about Oct. 1.

FORD MEETING

A mass meeting of Ford Local 600, whose members work at the big River Rouge plant in Detroit, voted unanimously for the strike poll at a mass meeting atended by several thousand workers on Sept. 22.

Pres. R. J. Thomas, in a speech at the meeting, explained the UAW's over-all strategy in the drive for a 30 per cent wage increase. He said that the UAW the hoped to negotiate increases with the industry without strikes, but that preparatory steps to carry on a strike against any one of the Big Three if necessary were being taken, such as filing petitions for a strike vote under the Smith-Connally Act and taking union-conducted strike polls in conformity with the UAW constitution.

He said he did not know which of the Big Three, if any, would be struck first, and that stories in the press that it would be General Motors were unfounded. He also accused the press of exaggering the strike situation.

UAW Vice-Pres. Richard Frankensteen, candidate for Mayor of Detroit in the Nov. 6 election, also addressed the Local 600 meeting, urging the workers to aid actively in the campaign to give the city its first labor mayor.

Ford Director Leonard and Local 600 Pres. Joseph McCusker both spoke on the 30 per cent wage drive. The meeting voted for a 50c monthly assessment to aid the drive, all of which is to go to the local.

While petitions for a strike vote and discussions of the union's wage program at mass membership meetings continued to be the main subjects of interest, other developments which occupied the attention of UAW members as having implications affecting the union, included the resignation of Henry Ford as president of the Ford Motor Co. in favor of his grandson Henry Ford II, and the formation of the Kaiser-Frazer Corp. which will take over the big Willow Run war plant at Detroit.

Stage Protest At Shipyard

Discharge of 29 workers at the N. Y. Shipbuilding Corp., Camden, N. J., in violation of the terms of the contract with Local 1, CIO, Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, provoked a strike this week that closed down the yards. About 14,000 workers are employed on the day and night shift. The workers were fired unfairly on alleged charge of "loafing," the local union stated, with the procedure provided in the contract for handling discharges ignored.

N. Y. Shipbuilding is working exclusively under contract with the Navy. Vice Admiral E. L. Cochrane, chief of the Bureau of ships, was in Camden conferring with company and union representatives in an effort to settle the dispute.

CIO Blueprint

The CIO's program serves as a blueprint for the years ahead, says CIO Pres. Philip Murray in an article in the September 15th issue of The Churchman, independent religious journal. The article is a plea for "tolerant cooperation among all people."

THE ANSWER IS: FULL EMPLOYMENT

In cooperation with the CIO Political Action Committee, we are publishing a digest of the latest PAC pamphlet, "The Answer Is: Full Employment," written by Joseph Gaer and Robert K. Lamb and illustrated by William Krokyn. We hope to present these digests to our readers as a regular feature as all of PAC's pamphlets will describe in detail the CIO program for the achievement of full peace-time economic security.—Ed.

IN five out of every six years, since the Civil War ended, we have suffered from sizable unemployment in our country. Unemployment and depressions seemed to follow wars with monotonous regularity. For a short time, after each war, we experienced a temporary boom, followed by a roller-coaster drop in employment that took our breath away.

Plan for Prosperity

Now we are at the end of the most destructive war in all history. And unless we get together and plan firmly for continuous full employment, we shall again be faced with a depression far worse than the one created by World War I in cooperation with the Hoover Administration.

Depressions breed wars. But we can see clearly now that another World War might mean the end of civilized living.

To prevent war, we must prevent another depression.

We can prevent another depression only if we nail down and secure continuous full employment.

Philip Murray, demanding quick Congressional action on the Full Employment Bill, stated: "The country must be mobilized for an attack upon poverty, ignorance and fear that compares to our wartime effort*** We must use what it takes to prevent the catastrophe of mass unemployment just as we need our resources in cooperative endeavor to prevent the catastrophe of fascism from overwhelming our world."

There is no other way.

Record Production

On July 1, 1945, in a report to the President and Congress, Judge Vinson, then Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion and now Secretary of the Treasury, said:

"In 1939, our national output hit its highest peacetime level, higher than in 1929, higher than in any previous year of our history—$89 billion. Five years later that record figure was dwarfed by a new record output of $200 billion. We succeeded in piling our new wartime economy on top of a peacetime economy; in achieving feats of production no one believed possible. In so doing we opened a totally new vista of what the future can hold."

"It would be disastrous to go back for we would be going back to the misery of mass unemployment."

We dare not go back. We must go forward.

When Philip Murray announced his Reemployment Plan, which was adopted by the CIO Convention, he showed clearly how full employment can be attained through "teamwork on the part of labor, industry and government in organizing production around an over-all national plan."

It's Up to Congress

We can and will have jobs for all at good wages if we plan for it, and if our Congress passes bills to support our plans.

What we must have is an over-all plan regarding wages, price control, taxes, every espect of social security, community development, planning for more education and for leisure, the establishment of racial and religious equality, and all these must be integrated by a Federal Full-Employment Plan to assure the continued success of such a program.

The CIO has such a program and has been advocating it for some time. Now the time has come to realize it. Congress and the President must be told that you expect such a program and want early action on it.

1. Adequate Basic Wage Rates. We cannot possibly have continued full employment, unless workers receive adequate pay so that they may have the purchasing power to buy the goods and services they produce.

2. An Annual Wage Guarantee. Better wages are not enough unless workers can know that they are going to get those wages continuously. Just as industry has been given a carry-forward carry-back guarantee whereby it may claim tax refunds to cover future deficits, workers should likewise be guaranteed income year-round to assure them a continued annual wage.

3. A Minimum Wage at Current Prices. The Minimum Wage should be raised to 65-75 cents per hour. The 40 cents per hour established as a minimum wage seven years ago was inadequate at that time—now that the cost of living has gone up so high, it is utterly insufficient.

4. Prices Must Be Controlled. It will benefit the wage-earner little if his wages are increased but at the same time we allow prices to go up.

5. Our Taxation Must Be Revised. We must revise our tax laws so that the burden is lightened on the shoulders of those who can least bear it.

6. Unemployment Compensation. We are today faced with grave unemployment due to the sudden shift from war to peace, and due to the fact that our Congress failed utterly to prepare for this emergency situation. We must therefore pass at once emergency legislation to give $25 a week for 26 weeks in unemployment compensation to all those now without jobs.

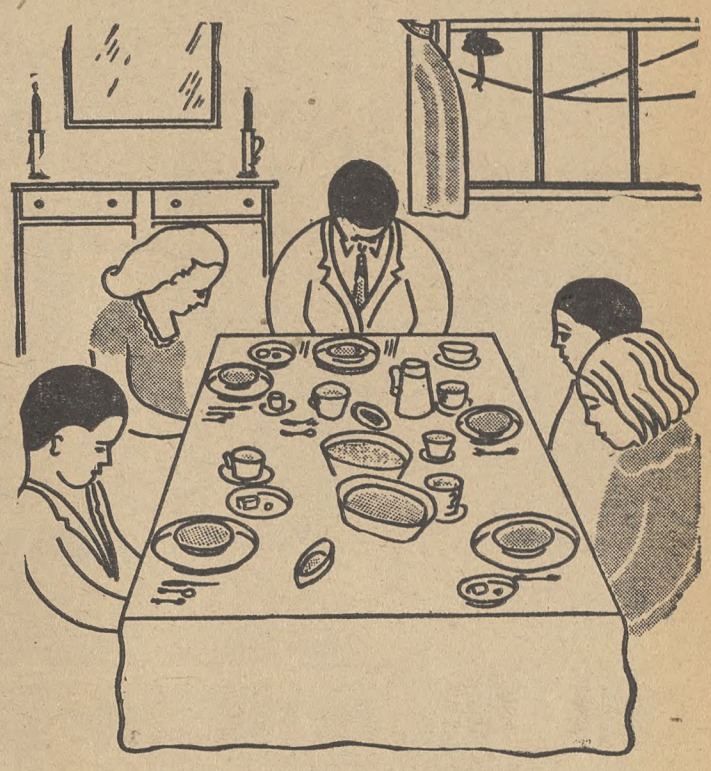
Social Security

7. Social Security for All. In addition to the increased unemployment compensation, we must improve our Social Security System in two ways: (a) we must include under it all those not now covered by law, and add sickness and disability benefits not now granted; and (b) we must increase considerably all the benefits so that they may truly offer the beneficaries real security in time of need.

8. Community Development. If our people are to live securely then we need to do much to improve the housing situation and to develop each community to make it a better place for Americans to live in. Community development needs government planning and government support.

9. More and Better Education. For better living we need more and better education, more education for all who are able and eager to become educated. Education will make jobs.

10. Planning for Leisure. We, Americans, love to have fun. But leisure, too, must be planned. It requires the building of playgrounds, ball fields, stadiums, parks. Plans for leisure will create many jobs.



11. Good Race Relations. Without full employment we cannot hope to improve the disease of race prejudice. But even with full employment, we must plan and fight to eradicate prejudice. And the first step is to establish a permanent Fair Employment Practices Act, and enforce it with firmness.

12. Freedom for Political Action. If we are to gain full employment and hold on to it, the people must hold on to their right to freedom of speech, the right of workers to collective bargaining, and the right of all citizens to take part in all elections without hindrance of any means-test or a poll tax.

There is a bill now before Congress which starts us toward the main highway of full employment.

It is known as the Murray-Patman Full Employment Bill.

We of the CIO-PAC are wholeheartedly for it.

Jobs-for-All Bill

The Murray-Patman Full Employment Bill calls for the establishment of a national policy with regard to every person's **right to work** within our free enterprise system. The bill states that every person able and willing to work has a **right** to "useful, remunerative, regular, and full-time" employment.

If this bill passes, it would become the duty of the President of the United States to report every year to Congress how many people there are in the country willing and able to work; how workers can and will be employed by private industry; and, if there is any danger of unemployment, he will recommend the necessary legislation for useful public works to offer employment to the anticipated unemployed.

The Murray-Patman Full Employment Bill does not propose the guarantee of specific jobs to specific people. It does not authorize compulsory assignment of workers to jobs. It does not authorize full government control of wages, prices and production. It does not authorize government guarantees of markets and profits.

This Bill does not propose any of the things the enemies of the Bill claim it does.

Full employment is the road of a peaceful and prosperous America. Who blocks that road?

All the enemies of labor block that road.

The blind industrialists who measure our future with their past.

The native-fascist legislators and newspaper owners and race-hatred agitators.

The Bilbos and the Rankins.

The Hearsts and the McCormicks.

The Peglers and the Fulton Lewis Jrs.

They are all against it.

Just look and see who is against legislation for full employment, then you'll know why we must fight for it.

Let all the enemies of labor take note:

We have our marching orders in President Roosevelt's Second Bill of Rights.

We shall not be denied.

We, the people of the United States, are on our way to a better future for all of us—a future in which there shall be no wars, no depressions, no unemployment, no strife.

We shall not be denied.

What to Do to Win

1. Get your community-wide Full Employment Committee to roll up its sleeves and keep everyone in your community informed on what must be done locally to create jobs for those released from jobs and how to secure all jobs.

2. Write to your Congressman and ask him to work for and vote for the passage of the following Bills:

(a) The Murray-Patman Full Employment Bill (S-380 and HR 2202).

(b) The 65-cent Minimum Wage Bill (S-1349, HR-3914).

(c) The Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill (S-1050).

(d) The Permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee Bill (S-101, HR 2232).

(e) The Wagner Housing Bill (S-1342).

(f) The Missouri Valley Authority Bill (S-555).

3. Let your Congressmen know, let your Governors know, let your Mayors know that you are counting on them to take the lead in the drive for full employment.

4. You must not rest until everybody in your community understands the danger of unemployment and is enlisted in the struggle to attain full employment.

"It couldn't happen again"...

By I. MENDELL

Bitter memories of brutal pain . . . of acid humiliation . . . and through the searing flashes the ghost of White Supremacy rising once more to challenge and crucify him. But it wouldn't . . . it couldn't . . . happen again. A CIO NEWS short story.

SAM gulped the hot fragrant air in such large lungsful that he felt slightly light-headed as he walked straight and tall down the walk. His shoulders seemed to bulge through his uniform, as though they had grown broader since he put it on. His head, chin up, pointed straight ahead, but his eyes went left, then right and back, taking in every familiar old sight and searching out what was new.

Funny, he thought, funny. Swore I'd never come back. Never missed it while I was gone, yet first time I see the place I feel kinda like I was home again. Home! Huh! That's 'sure funny!

He shook his head unable to understand. The head was dotted with tiny pearls of perspiration already coated with the perpetual summer dust.

Without changing his stride he slapped his flanks, leaving a swirl of dust behind. He ran a careful forefinger over his campaign bars. Mustn't have any dust on them. No, sir!

SAME old dust. Same old dust. Town a mite different. More awake looking, too. A few new stores—and the walk widened some—

The walk! He scowled, slowed his pace. Damn! That walk. He didn't want to remember what had happened on that walk. The memory of it had gnawed at him. Burned in his mind and had spoiled his sleep on many a night with a pain like the cut of a dull knife, until he had longed for a way to tear it out of his mind the way he had torn a loose and aching tooth from his jaw when he was a child.

New memories had gradually formed protective layers and the old ones had become submerged. Not completely but at least enough to stop the sharpness of the pain.

Now it was with him again. He was surprised to find it was strong as when it was fresh, and fully as bitter. The bitterness of it was in his throat. He could see Mr. Summers standing there. Oily. Fat. Flabby. Hatefully smug.

"Off the sidewalk, nigger!"

The memory stopped his feet He froze tight and tense as he had when Mr. Summers had lifted his cane and swung it. He flinched as he had when the stick had cut the first welt across his face from ear to chin. His fists doubled as he re-waited for the second stroke. His whole frame jerked as it struck.

Damn, he said, softly, impotently, through hard-biting teeth. Damn!

HE KNEW he should have stepped off sidewalk as soon as he saw Mr. Summers coming. Something in Summers' face had stopped him. He could remember exactly what his thoughts had been. Effie. Sweet, soft, warm Effie. Beautiful Effie. His Effie. Summers' face had said My Effie if I want to go to the trouble to take her. He knew then he would never get off the sidewalk for Mr. Summers—not if he was beaten—jailed—not even if he was lynched for it.

Yet after two blows of Mr. Summers' cane he had stepped down and let the smug, fat men pass. So strong is rearing in a man. Only two blows. That hurt most.

His mother heard it. Not from him, but she heard. She watched his hatred growing as he lived with it. Two weeks later he left for New York. She saw to it. When neighbors had asked how she had managed, she had answered: Better a dollar owed than a son buried. Effie had followed. In New York there were no Summers's. Effie had been his Effie.

Now she was here with Maw and soon he would see them both.

His fists relaxed but his jaw remained tight.

Forget it, he told himself. Five years is five years. It's a helluva long time. Mr. Summers is probably dead by now. What's the use of thinking about it. Hup—two, three, four—Maw—is—waiting—hup—two, three, four—soon—see—Eff-ee—hup . . .

SOMETHING across the street made him miss a step. Three men in working clothes had turned in off Sawmill Road. Coming from the new factory Maw had written about. Two white men, the third black. Blacker than he was. Yet the three walked together—talking — arguing. The Negro was in the center; the others seemed to listen when he spoke—just as if he were white.

Sam stopped walking and watched them coming toward him, trying to solve the puzzle. Must be the two white men were giving the Negro hell for something, maybe even arresting him. Certainly he didn't look like it. Looked like friends talking, but that couldn't be. One was black!

THEN suddenly, out of nowhere, Mr. Summers was there. Fat and oily and smug. It wasn't a memory. Mr. Summers wasn't dead. He was standing there with the same look on his face and the same stick in his hand.

Sam was tight again. Damn, he thought. Gawd damn. He couldn't think any more. His mind kept repeating damn, Gawd damn!

He stood in the center of the walk blocking Mr. Summers—waiting helplessly for the cane to rise—wondering what he would do when it struck—waiting for the words. It couldn't happen again. He couldn't step down this time. Not in uniform. Yet it was happening. He wished that his mind would stop feeling so numb.

Mr. Summers' mouth opened. His lips were very thin considering his fat face and heavy jowls. The words were forming—his anticipating tongue played with them before spitting them out.

The three factory men were abreast now. They stopped, sensing something. The five men stood there silently. The three looked at Mr. Summers. Mr. Summers closed his mouth The expression on his face changed. No longer smug, hateful Mr. Summers. An almost cringing Mr. Summers. Mr. Summers fumbled in his pocket, pulled out a watch, looked at it unseeingly, stuffed it back into his pocket

Howdy, boys, he mumbled. Hot, ain't it? And waddled off across the road. Four sets of eyes followed him. The three men grinned at each other and one of them winked an eye and gave a quick nod of his head as though to say, that's showing him, ain't it?

One of the white men said howdy, soldier, in a broad Texan drawl.

Sam said howdy, but never knew he had said it.

The three gave a friendly wave and were off—back to their argument. Words drifted back, lying

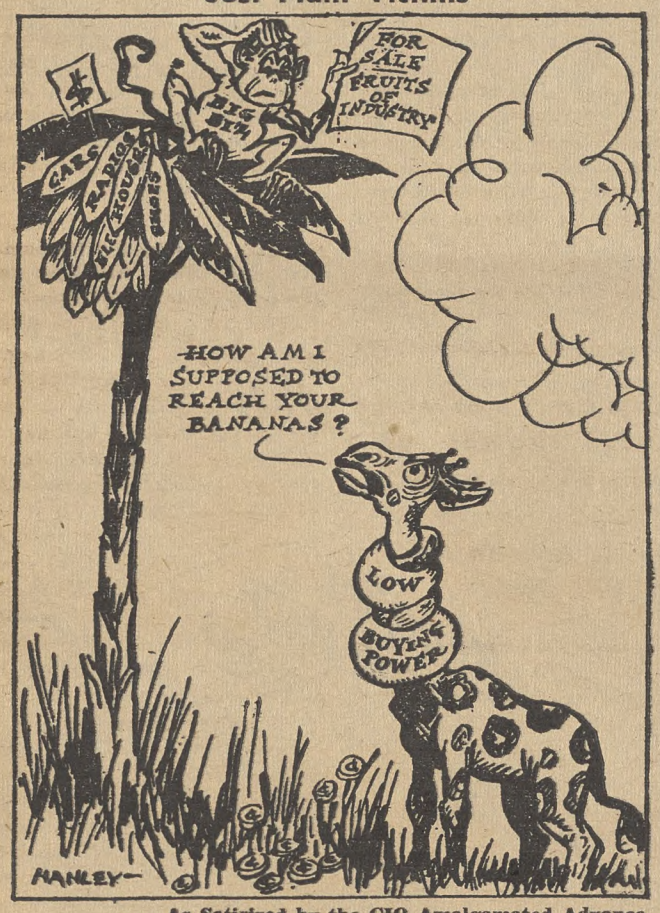
(Continued on Page 14)

Gags and Grins

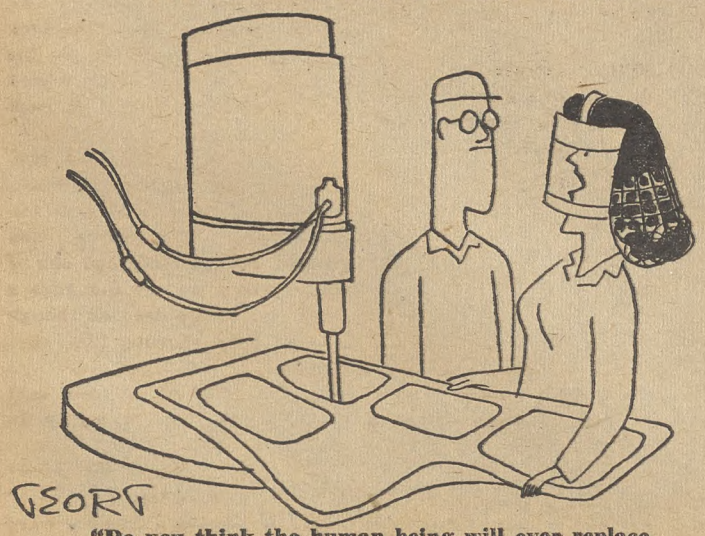
Victims of Over-Evolution

N. Y. Herald-Tribune's Viewpoint . . .

Just Plain Victims



. . . As Satirized by the CIO Amalgamated Advance



"Do you think the human being will ever replace the machine?"

Urgent PAC Job Calls For Women

By ELEANOR FOWLER
Secretary - Treasurer, CIO Auxiliaries

THERE is just one answer we women in the labor movement can make to what is happening in Congress—more and more and more political action.

When the Senate voted 51 to 29 against any increase in state unemployment benefits that are utterly inadequate to meet present day living costs, they made it clear that a big majority of our upper house wants workers to go hungry. When the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives voted to "postpone indefinitely" consideration of any federal help to the unemployed, and to work on tax relief instead, they voted for hunger too.

PROSPERITY AT STAKE

They must not get away with it. Our chance of having full employment in the United States depends on raising the incomes of our people so that they can furnish a larger market for our industry. Unemployment benefits at starvation levels will do the opposite.

Most Congressmen and Senators understand only one argument—votes. It is not long now in many states until the primaries. Our representatives in Washington are keenly aware of that. One of the ways we can influence their thinking is to get voters registered and to see that each newly registered voter lets his Congressman know.

Even in 1944, when women turned out as never before, there were many who didn't take advantage of their right to vote. This year we must reach those women, and the time to start is now.

The CIO Political Action Committee has started a national drive for funds. The goal, like last year, is one dollar from each CIO member. Every auxiliary that has not already done so should make helping PAC its first order of business.

Recognition of the important job auxiliaries can do in political action work is continuing to grow. In Washington, for instance, Eleanor Sinclair, State President of the CIO Auxiliaries and Arlie Patton of the Woodworkers Auxiliary in Aberdeen were elected to the Washington State CIO Political Action Committee. Similarly, in Minnesota, State Auxiliary Secretary-Treasurer, Carrie Spott, was elected to the State PAC. The Auxiliary Council there has set a goal of organization in every congressional district by 1946.

The effective job the women can do in local political action has been shown in a number of places recently. During the drive of Local 1 of the Shipyard Workers in Camden, N. J., for cards to Senators and Congressmen for support of the full employment bill, the auxiliary set up tables outside the yard. In four days, they got 5000 cards written.

In Charles City, Iowa, the auxiliary of the Farm Equipment Workers put on a campaign for a favorable vote on an addition to the hospital in the city election. The hospital board told auxiliary president, Rachel Idso, that they thought the victory they won was due to the work of her women.

SOLD EVERYWHERE
Planters Peanuts
5c
EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP
PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

SEALS - STAMPS
"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Buy War Bonds

L. J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS
UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS AND TABS
FOR
UNION DUES MEMBERSHIP EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS ADVERTISING LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No Charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES
New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman New York, N. Y. 37 E. 14th St., Algonquin 4-3356
Detroit Representative: Herbert E. Lennig Detroit, Mich. 6432 Cass Ave., TRinity 1-4600
L. J. IMBER CO. 1725-41 W. North Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

44 Years of Know-how
in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.
20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois
20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

CIO-PAC BOOTH AT FAIR: Thousands of pieces of CIO literature were given out to crowds of farmers and their families at the Tuscarawas County Fair, held late this summer near Canton, Ohio. Farmers showed much interest also in the novel exhibit of CIO products on display at an adjoining booth of the County CIO Council.

New Pamphlets

Annual Wage, The New Way

Failure of industry to provide jobs during the depression of the 30's cost the nation the gigantic sum of 400 billion dollars more than World War II cost the U. S., declares a new illustrated pamphlet, "Guaranteed Wages the Year Round," issued this week by the CIO Department of Research & Education.

"Even after a worker had spent 30 years of his life working for one company, when a lay-off came, the company owed him nothing," the pamphlet states. "It did not have to see that he had anything to eat. If it was cheaper to fire him and pay him nothing, that was the accepted thing to do."

This old wasteful way of laying off workers whenever business slackens is contrasted in the pamphlet with the new way advocated by the CIO—the guaranteed annual wage way, which assures the worker a steady job, not just this week, but all the year round.

Now is a good time, the pamphlet maintains, to start such annual wage plans, as business is in an excellent position to give guarantees in the years just ahead. "Not only are markets waiting, but business has plenty of money piled up to meet risks. Its working capital is over 45 billion dollars, or twice the prewar figure," the CIO's annual wage study points out.

Contained in the pamphlet is a brief outline of the guaranteed annual pay plan and the CIO's full employment program; a description of how one annual wage plan embodied in a contract between Hormel & Co. and the CIO United Packinghouse Workers benefited the whole community, Austin, Minn., and a description of ways of planning for guaranteed annual wages.

"Beware of the old cry of those who gain by looking backward rather than forward," the pamphlet warns in the concluding section.

"A nation that could rally, as we did, to win the war, cannot meekly accept defeat by unemployment and failue to solve her economic problems."

Guaranteed Wages the Year Round, CIO Dept. of Research & Education; 718 Jackson Pl., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Price 10c a copy; 1,000 copies for $35.

For Amateur Politicians

"Political Guide," described as "a trade journal for progressive political actionists," is the latest publication of the Natl. Citizens Political Action Committee. The new monthly publication was released this week and is being distributed to citizens, trade union political action committees and others interested in practical political work.

It tells politically interested citizens "how to act" more than "what to think." The big jobs, the editors note, is to cure "political frustration — the neuroses that come from not knowing what to do."

Political Guide, issued by National Citizens PAC, 205 East 42nd St., New York.

It Couldn't Happen Again

(Continued From Page 12)

stagnant on the heavy air: election committee . . . department . .

SAM watched them go He wanted to run after them—to tell them—no, to ask them—what? He didn't know. It didn't make sense.

They turned the corner and were gone.

He watched a few moments longer. Then he dusted his uniform slowly and deliberately. He ran a careful forefinger over his campaign bars.

A smile began at his lips and filtered through to his eyes, lighting his entire face. He began walking again, toward Maw and Effie.

He walked more rapidly. Soon he was at home.

Copyright 1945 by I. Mendell.

Hate Groups On Increase In South

ALARMING reports of a postwar boom in the activities of native fascist groups in the South are being made by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and by CIO and various other groups in the southern part of the country.

Dr. Clark Foremen, president of the SCHW, says that the Ku Klux Klan, the Commoner party in Georgia, the Sons of Dixie in Tennessee, the Christian Veterans Association and the Christian Americans of Vance Muse, are among the fascist-minded organizations now busily engaged in spreading race hatred and anti-unionism in the South.

He warns that outbreaks of violence such as were provoked by the KKK after World War I are likely to occur again unless the poisonous activities of these outfits are stopped.

A hopeful side of the situation was revealed in a recent poll of southern editors on their opinion of expressions of racial prejudice made in Congress by Mississippi's Senator Eastland who joined Senator Bilbo is making shameful attacks on Negroes.

The opinion poll, conducted among 251 white newspaper editors in 13 southern states, showed that 87½ per cent agreed that Eastland was not speaking for southern editors when he stated that Negro soldiers had been an "utter and dismal failure."

Editorials condemning Eastland's attack on the Negro GI's appeared all over the South, the Southern Conference reports.

A Plea for A Living Wage

As part of the CIO's fight against sub-standard wages, the CIO Political Action Committee has issued a 24-page illustrated pamphlet, "Let Our People Live," a plea for a living wage.

This is the third in the PAC's series of pamphlets-of-the-month.

"We, of the CIO Political Action Committee, have taken up this issue of raising the minimum wage level to 65 cents per hour (and 75 cents within two years) as one of our major issues," states a foreword by PAC Chairman Sidney Hillman.

The pamphlet contains six full-page illustrations by the famous artist, Lynd Ward.

Let Our People Live, CIO Political Action Committee, 205 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.

Police Racial School

A unique training institute for police aimed at furthering understanding and harmonious relations among racial groups was held last month in Richmond, Calif. The two weeks' course was sponsored by the city's police department in cooperation with the American Council on Race Relations, which has headquarters in Chicago, Ill.

The school was endorsed by California's liberal Attorney General, Robert W. Kenny, who commended the Richmond police Dept. "for being among the first of California's cities to establish official training for police officers in the vitally important field of race relations."

Decent Wages—The Farmers' Gain Too

CIO'S plans to take its story to the farmers of the nation were initiated this week with the issuance of the September issue of the Economic Outlook which is devoted to better understanding between farmers and workers.

Kermit Eby, director of the CIO Dept. of Research and Education, said that ten times the usual number of Outlooks were published. He added that arrangements have been made to distribute it through the various farm groups such as farmer co-operatives and the National Farmers Union as well as through such CIO unions as the Packinghouse Workers; Food, Tobacco, Agricultural & Allied Workers, and the Farm Equipment Workers.

Not only are additional pamphlets planned but also a farm-labor program will be issued, Eby said.

Pointing out that many workers are farmers' sons and daughters and that most wage earners a generation or so ago came from farms, the pamphlet declares "wage earners are the farmers' own flesh and blood."

It points out that a family of four must earn $2,700 a year to afford the $800-a-year expenditure necessary to buy sufficient food, but during the war wages below the $2,700 figure prevented the farmer from keeping about 30 million stomachs comfortably filled, the pamphlet states.

The farmer "made it up on military stomachs, which take more, and on foreign stomachs," the Outlook states. "But what of next year? And the year after? There is no percentage for the farmer in low wages."

The September Outlook may be ordered from the CIO Dept. of Research and Education, 718 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington 6, D. C., at the low rates of 1½ cents per copy for 1000 or more, 2 cents per copy for 100 or more.

CIO Backs MVA Plan

THE CIO joined this week with organized farmers and the AFL in urging a hostile sub-committee of the Senate Irrigation & Reclamation Committee to give the "go" signal to the Murray Bill (S 555) for the Missouri Valley Authority. Anthony W. Smith, assistant director of CIO Industrial Union Councils, testified that a favorable report on the measure was a responsibility owed the nation.

Senator Overton (D. La.), chairman of the sub-committee, said that he was opposed to the measure and complained that holding the hearing on Saturday deprived him of a day off. Smith retorted:

"If the unemployment situtation is not solved by Congress, Senators will be working Sundays. . . .

"The CIO unions are interested in the prosperity of the entire Missouri Valley region, and in the welfare of the farmers and the business and professional people throughout these great river areas. We are interested in their welfare because our membership considers itself an undivided part of the American people as a whole," Smith declared.

Smith also told the subcommittee that MVA would provide abundant electric energy at low rates; flood control, irrigation, navigation, soil conservation and reforestration.

He said that if enactment of the bill is delayed, "a primary reason will be that the electric utilities have mobilized great resources of money and propaganda against its passage."

W.L. Douglas Shoes
W.L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., BROCKTON 15, MASS.
905 PENN. AVENUE N. W.
(Opposite Department of Justice Building)
(Men's and Boys' Shoes Exclusively)
Stores in Principal Cities — Good Dealers Everywhere

Cracking the Quip

By ARTHUR WHITE

VICTORY VIGNETTE . . . A discharged vet came down into the living room of his parent's home, from an upstairs bedroom.

"Breakfast is ready," said his mother, "how'd you sleep last night, son?"

"Not so well, Mom," yawned the ex-soldier. "I had a terrible nightmare. Dreamt that Fascism was still riding high in Europe, that many of the men who supported the cut-throats are still in power in Italy; that some of those who dishonored France were again speaking with authority, and that Greek patriots were being murdered and tortured. In fact, Mom, it seemed in this horrible dream of mine as if WE had lost the war!"

"I'm afraid, son," sighed his mother, "that you've been dreaming with your eyes wide open."

* * *

The little daughter of one of the boys in the CIO Natl. Maritime Union suddenly became very curious about the origin of babies. Her mother explained that children grow from a seed, just as plants do.

Mulling over that one, the child decided to test the idea out by pushing a seed into the earth of a living-room plant. The next morning, she raced over to it, and found a big bug crawling on the surface. She eyed it for a moment, then cried:

"If you weren't my own daughter, I'd step on you!"

* * *

WASHINGTON SIDESHOW . . . Several reporters interviewed Ed Bykowski, the Purple Heart veteran who'd been picketing Senator **Bilgebo.** Bykowski told a simple story about himself, adding:

"When I saw the kind of things Bilbo was doing, after the things I'd seen overseas, I swore that I would do my best to fight him, because I felt he was destroying the very things we had fought for."

The interview over, the reporters began discussing Bykowski among themselves. One speculated as to what kind of a "racket" it was, and who was behind the World War II vet. "That's easy," snapped a scribe who admired Bykowski's guts, "The AMERICAN PEOPLE are behind him!"

* * *

The small son of a radio announcer who constantly plugs drug products was offered some small-sized candies by his mother. The boy tasted them, smacked his lips.

"These are good," he said, rubbing his tummy. "What vitamins do they have?"

"Oh, none in particular," informed the mother. The child was astonished. "Do you mean to say they're just for fun?" he asked.

Copyright by ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, Inc.

Copyright Natl. CIO NEWS, 1945

Register And Write

Congress in recent weeks—since the end of the summer recess, in fact—has been on a reactionary rampage calculated to discourage the most stout-hearted.

Paying apparently little or no attention to the wishes of the voters, the majority in the Senate and on the House Ways and Means Committee has wrecked the Kilgore-Forand unemployment compensation bill.

From current signs, the same Republican-polltax Democrat combination on the House Committee on Executive Expenditures is planing to try a similar job in the hearings on the jobs-for-all bill.

Though the picture is a little brighter for the 65c wage minimum, polltax Senator Ellender (D. La.) is trying the same obstructionist tactics there.

This is the gloomy side of the medal. It does not mean that we should get discouraged or feel that our efforts have little effect.

It means that we have to intensify our present work on the legislative front and point it more and more by political action work to 1946.

It means that we have to:

1. Give increasing support to the delegations that are now coming to Washington to tell their Congressmen the facts of life under pay cuts, layoffs and unemployment.

2. Follow up these delegations with reports to the union members—and their wives—back home, plus an even greater campaign for letters and wires on issues of the day.

3. Start right now on the drive to get voters registered so that they can vote in 1946 and 1948.

Congress is off on a reactionary start. Leadership from the Administration, as President Murray has pointed out, is lacking.

The reactionary start can be reversed—but only by the voters, by registered voters.

When a registered voter speaks or writes, he's listened to.

REGISTER AND WRITE.

Watch New Drive For B-B-H

Watch out for a new drive to get the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill up in Congress within the next few weeks.

Don't be deceived by the apparent lack of open publicity in the newspapers — especially Scripps-Howard. They're ready to pop as soon as they feel the anti-union hysteria has been built up enough.

A recent editorial in the Washington News (Scripps-Howard) gives us the tip-off when it says: "There is urgent need for sound, careful, constructive legislation in the field of labor-management relations. Clear the way by getting the useless, absurd Smith-Connally Act off the books."

Incidentally, Rep. Smith (D. Va.) has a bill to repeal his act on the books now.

Washington Guide

'Equal Rights' Branded Hoax

The "equal rights" amendment now up in the Senate Judiciary subcommittee is "a cure hoax advanced by a small group of women who live in an atmosphere of personal security and leisure and who are for the most part divorced from realities confronting American women today," the CIO said this week in testimony against the bill.

"There are more mundane but more important tasks which face American women than sponsoring fine-sounding constitutional amendments with respect to equality," the CIO said.

"There is the job of strengthening existing laws with respect to meal periods, maternity leave and industrial working conditions. There is the basic job of removing economic discrimination against women who work by a strong equal pay bill.

"If this amendment should be passed there is no one in America who will have a single new job, who will enjoy economic equality. Instead, all the existing protections for women will be toppled over. An entire series of new laws will have to be adopted at the pleasure of the states to implement the proposal. This is too high a price to pay for the sacrifices which the proposed amendment will exact from American working women."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

A quick tabulation of bills now before Congress.

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Jobless aid (S 1274, HR 3891)	In Senate version, extends present inadequate benefits to 26 weeks; includes U. S., maritime workers; turns USES back to state political machines.	GOP-polltax combination on House Ways and Means Committee voted 14 to 11 to kill even the inadequate Senate bill; give tax relief to rich instead.	Wire, phone your Congressman to sign discharge petition to bring HR 3891 to floor despite GOP-polltax gang on Committee.
Jobs-for-all (S 380)	Gives government responsibility of seeing that all workers have jobs.	GOP leading attack in Senate, with aid from Southern Democrats. House Committee on Expenditures (headed by Rep. Manasco, D. Ala.) extremely hostile.	Wire your Senators and Representative to support S 380 as reported out by Senate Banking Comm.
Wage floor (S 1349, HR 3914)	Lifts present minimum from 40c to 65c; widens coverage.	Polltax Senator Ellender (D. La.) leading fight against 65c in Senate Labor sub-Committee; GOP so far letting Ellender do the dirty work himself.	Wire your Senators to support bill as written; urge quick action.
"Equal rights" (HJ Res. 49)	Smashes laws protecting women workers; ends maternity, child aid; aimed by rich backers of "Women's Party" as wedge to repeal all social laws.	Reported out by House Judiciary Committee; now in Senate Judiciary. CIO testifying against. Has Truman's support.	Tell both Senators and Representative to oppose.
Polltax repeal (HR 7)	Gives us a chance to end the Bilbos, Rankins et al by giving the vote to 10 million U. S. citizens.	Passed House by 2 to 1; Senate Judiciary Committee now stalling while Sen. O'Mahoney (D. WYO.) prepares a constitutional amendment that would take 25 years to ratify as substitute.	Wire both Seantors to urge passage of HR 7, permit no phoney substitutes; prepare to fight filibusters.
Taxes	No bill yet out, but House Ways and Means Committee is preparing one to give more relief to rich, repeal profits taxes.	House Ways and Means Committee and Senate Finance Committee have charge of tax bills.	Read CIO tax plan, (CIO NEWS, Sep. 24) write Congress to support it.
Ball, Hatch (S 1171)	Wipes out Wagner Act; ends free collective bargaining.	Being prepared for quick action in Congress when its backers consider anti-union hysteria high enough.	Keep telling Congress to stay away from this one like poison.

(Note: Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg.; all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

SUPPORT CIO DELEGATIONS TO CONGRESS!

Coming Up On Capitol Hill

TAX STEAL: One of the biggest tax steals in U. S. history is brewing in Rep. Doughton's House Ways and Means Committee — the same committee that threw the unemployment compensation bill in the wastebasket last week.

Announcing his action in killing the unemployment aid bill, Doughton revealed that the committee contemplated cuts in income tax in the high brackets and was thinking of ending the excess profits tax entirely. Present excise (sales) taxes will remain.

The bill will be passed by both House and Senate by Nov. 1, Doughton said. That gives us less than a month to work on Congress to persuade it to follow the CIO program outlined last week by President Murray.

* * *

EQUAL PAY: Hearings on S 1178, the bill to require equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex, will have hearings in the Senate Labor Committee this month.

S 1178 is the answer to the phoney "equal rights" amendment now up for hearings in the Senate Judiciary Committee. "Equal rights" has best been described as "neither equal nor right."

* * *

"COMPROMISE". There's been talk of a plan to "compromise" for 55c an hour in the bill (S 1349) now in the Senate Labor Committee setting a 65c wage floor.

No such "compromise" is possible, since WLB already sets 55c as a minimum. Such a surrender on the 65c to 75c bill must be opposed as vigorously as possible.

* * *

MVA: CIO testimony for the Missouri Valley Authority project bill (S 555) was given to the Senate subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

This bill is being fought by big utility money, the CIO charged, and will be opposed by the utilities with unlimited funds.

The project would provide thousands of veterans with farms, millions of manhours of work, better living all around in the Missouri River area.

* * *

ADD NEW LOWS: Rep. Doughton (D. N.C.), chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee that dumped the Kilgore bill: "It could come up overnight, **next week, next year or in two years."** . . . Sen. Taft (R. O.) on the jobs-for-all bill: **"I think it involves the danger of a fraud on the American people."**

* * *

QUOTE OF THE WEEK: Sen. Tobey (R. N.H.) on the full employment bill (S 380): "I maintain that 169 years ago assurance was given to every man in America that he would have the right to work . . . Two great scourges fall on mankind. The worst scourge of mankind is war. **A close second to it is unemployment and depression. We go all out to win a war. We should go all out to defeat a depression."**

THE CIO NEWS

5 Cents A COPY

Vol. 8, No. 41 | $1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA | October 8, 1945

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Picture of the Week: Pres. R. J. Thomas of the CIO United Auto Workers Union (hatless, front) joins rank and file pickets outside the Ford plant in Windsor, Ont. UAW goal is a 30% raise.

TAX BILL AIDS RICH

GIVING the rich even more than Secretary of the Treasury Vinson recommended, the House Ways and Means Committee late this week reported out a tax bill designed to:

1. Cut the excess profits tax from 95 to 60 percent and repeal it completely by January 1, 1947. This will cost the Treasury about $1.3 billion a year—which will have to be made up by other taxpayers.

2. Give all taxpayers, regardless of their income, a flat 10 percent cut in income taxes, with a much smaller cut in the so-called "normal" tax of three percent on lower incomes. The 10 percent straight across the board cut benefits the higher brackets the most. Vinson had asked for outright repeal of the three percent "normal" tax, as does the CIO.

3. Cut the surtax on corporations not declaring "excess" profits by another four percent, which will cost the Treasury $400,000,000.

4. Cut excise taxes on such items as furs, jewelry, liquor, etc., back to 10 percent beginning July, 1946.

5. Freeze social security taxes at one percent, despite the fact that they have been supposed to increase to 2.5 percent for the past four years. This has the effect of keeping social security funds at current levels, rather than allowing them to expand.

6. Repeal the capital stock tax, which saves corporations another estimated $200,000,000.

The report was rushed through secret sessions of the committee in the record breaking time of four days. Action is expected on the House floor by next week, with the Senate Finance Committee expected to do a similar rush job on its version of the bill.

Despite a plea for open hearings from the CIO, sent to Chairman Doughton of the House Committee in a letter from Nathan Cowan, the committee held all its hearings in secret, with no chance for labor or other organizations to testify.

Out of these secret hearings came stories—with the evidence of the reported bill to back them up—that the Republicans, with the aid of Doughton, completely dominated the hearings. Though they did not get the 20 percent straight across the board income tax reduction they were aiming for, they got half of it, with the strong possibility that the Senate will boost it higher.

They also got a sizable hunk of the gravy they wanted for the corporations on the cut in the excess profits tax from 95 to 60 percent—a cut that will save the corporations over half of the amount they have been paying.

DEADLOCK ON JOB BILLS

A temporary deadlock and a period of marking time took up the week on two of the main issues facing Congres—the emergency unemployment compensation bill (S 1274) and the jobs-for-all bill (S 380).

New Congressional action on the jobless aid bill, shelved last week by a GOP-tory Democrat conspiracy in the House Ways and Means Committee, could take two avenues—a move within the Committee to rescind its action of last week, and a discharge petition to get the bill out of the committee and onto the floor for debate and a vote.

Shortly after the Ways and means Committee dumped the bill, President Truman called its Democratic members to the White House to tell them that he expected positive House action and that he felt the Senate had "let him down" in its crippled version of the measure.

At this time of writing, the committee has not acted on Truman's request. Meantime, Rep. Mike Bradley (D. Pa.) and other House liberals are preparing to promote the discharge petition. Under House rules, 37 days have to elapse between committee action and the filing of the petition. This brings it to Oct. 21. The petition requires 218 signatures of Congressmen to become effective.

House action on the jobs-for-all bill was still waiting for the first stage of committee hearings, after the Senate had passed a watered down version of the measure. Current predictions are that the House Committee on Executive Expenditures, which is handling the bill, will not get down to it until towards the end of the month.

The Senate version of the bill, described by Majority Leader Sen. Barkley (D. Ky.) as guaranteeing "everybody out of work the right to seek a job if he can find one," was passed by a vote of 71 to 10. At Sen. Taft's (R. O.) insistence, it contains an amendment limiting government action to a point consistent with the government's financial obligations.

According to Taft, this amendment "kills the compensatory spending theory. Federal spending as a remedy for unemployment will now only be consistent with the needs and obligations of the Federal government and other essential considerations of national policy."

Under this verbiage lies one of Taft's main objectives in what passes with him for public office—the objective of preventing any real action to provide jobs, where needed, through government action.

On the House side, Rep. George Outland (D. Cal.), leader of some 115 Representatives who have pledged to fight for a real jobs-for-all bill, indicated that his group will press for a return to the bill as originally written.

The committee in charge—House Executive Expenditures—is not expected to be too eager to report out the original bill. Letters to your own Congressman urging him to join the group supporting the bill will help.

In a side action on the unemployment compensation bill, Sen. Murray (D. Mont.) has put in a bill (S 1456) to put the U. S. Employment Service back under Federal management. This is aimed to undo Sen. Lucas's (D. Ill.) amendment returning USES to state patronage machines.

MONOPOLY GRIP TIGHT ON FM

MONOPOLY control of standard radio broadcasting by top business and newspaper interests has seeped into the field of FM (Frequency Modulation) radio and unless sharp protests are heard from the public FM licenses will be gobbled up by these groups to the detriment of the people, a special FM report published by the Natl. Citizens Political Action Committee revealed this week.

The report is a call for action on the part of all public-spirited organizations and individuals to protest such practices via letters, telegrams, resolutions and petitions to the Federal Communications Commission.

Scoring the FCC's recent grant of FM licenses to "interests already in control of standard broadcast stations"—45 of the 53 licenses awarded were made to these business and newspaper powers—NCPAC laid down a six-point program for FCC and Congress to follow.

It urged that not more than one-quarter of available FM channels be given to licensees of existing AM stations and newspapers with the proviso that the applicants must exhibit proof of genuine public service in present operations and promise to perform "a wholly new and different program service on their FM stations."

The other three-quarters of FM broadcast channels should be given to newcomers, "which will insure fair consideration for veterans, small businessmen, farm, labor, cooperative and citizens' groups, and others who, to date, have not enjoyed broadcasting opportunities," NCPAC urged.

NCPAC asked that the FCC set down terms of hours and expenditures standards for all public service programming, which must be met by all applicants before licenses are granted and renewals made. The program calls, too, for prohibiting the granting of an FM license to any standard (AM) licensee without a public hearing and urges that such hearings, wherever possible, be held in local communities which applicants intend to serve.

The NCPAC study, titled "A Report to America on Radio Broadcasting," cites the tight control of the airwaves—which, according to the Communications Act of 1934, belong to the people—held by big business and their press cohorts.

Ten clear-channel 50,000-watt stations are licensed to members of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, which utilizes more power and space in the radio spectrum than all the nation's 444 local 250-watt stations put together. The NAM's control extends even further with 46 corporations listed as contributing $71,000,000 worth of time on the four major networks in 1944.

"The largest single group of broadcast stations operators today," NCPAC charges, "are the big newspaper publishers, approximately 250 stations being owned by or affiliated with newspapers." The political danger of such ownership is indicated in NCPAC's findings that of the 208 newspapers, which also owned radio stations, at least 152, 73%, supported Dewey in the 1944 campaign.

Ohio, Ky. At Capital

Nearly 300 workers from Ohio and Kentucky came to Washington this week to plug CIO's program with Congress. It was a quiet week on Capitol Hill, leading up to a real merry-go-round beginning Oct. 8 when delegations from Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Kansas are due Monday; from Indiana Tuesday; from New England Wednesday; from West Virginia and Michigan Thursday, and from the South on Friday.

Feature of the Ohio delegation was the presence of representatives from community groups outside the labor movement and from the AFL Brotherhood of Painters, and presentation to Congress of a special statement from Mayor Thomas Burke of Cleveland urging passage of the unemployment and full employment bills.

The delegates left with Speaker Rayburn of the House of Representatives a petition signed by more than 25,000 people urging enactment of CIO's legislative program. They urged Democratic leader Barkley in the Senate to push passage of HR 7, the anti-polltax bill.

Leaders of the delegation were Thomas Downes, Joseph Kres, Harry R. Doll and George Bass, of Ohio, and Joseph Cannon and Fred Foss from Kentucky.

PAY HIKE WON'T UP CAR PRICES, SAYS THOMAS

A 30 percent pay boost requested of major motor companies will not force the public to pay higher prices for cars. That was the flat assertion of CIO United Auto Workers Pres. R. J. Thomas this week over NBC stations in an interview with Commentator Richard Harkness.

"In 1940," Thomas said, "the labor cost per car was only $155. Today it is $189. Thus, in five years, the labor cost in producing an automobile has gone up only $34.

"But during the very same period, the average wholesale price per car has gone up $135. So already the automobile makers are $101 ahead of the game. And this does not make allowance for the fact that labor productivity is now higher than at any time in our industrial history."

Pointing out that the effect of a few widely publicized, unauthorized strikes has been negligible, Thomas said:

"It is my considered opinion that the industry is using these few unauthorized strikes to try to put the blame for slowness in reconversion on the UAW. We feel that the motor car industry is trying to use the excuse of delaying reconversion for just another effort to break our union, and to keep wages down."

Thomas cited two human samples showing why the auto workers need basic wage raises to offset the loss in take-home pay.

1. William Dowler, Cadillac Motor Co., Detroit, used to earn $72.80 for a 48-hour week as a tool inspector. Now he's driving a truck in the same plant, earning $41.60 for 40 hours. His take-home is only $38.68 to support a wife and one child.

2. M. J. Grimes, another Cadillac employe with the same size family, earned $70.20 for a 48-hour week as a cutter sharpener. Now he makes $43.60 for a 40-hour week as a drill press operator. His actual take-home is only $40.26.

Pointing out that workers like Dowler and Grimes haven't got the cash to buy washing machines and radios and other expensive consumer products, Thomas said that "unless automobile workers—and other workers—do get a 30 percent increase, industry will find a mighty poor market for its postwar products."

SEES POVERTY AS THREAT TO ALL

ANY MAN's poverty is a threat to every other man's security, Jacob S. Potofsky, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, told the Senate Labor Committee this week in testifying for the 65c-75c amendment to the wage and hour act.

"No one can seriously argue that 65c an hour, in the face of present living costs, can be anything but a bare minimum wage," Potofsky said. "Even with that wage, millions of Americans will still be unable to afford enough food and colthing, a decent roof over their heads, adequate medical care, education for their children or insurance against illness and death.

"Congress has an unparalleled opportunity at this time to eliminate the sub-standard wage and the worst kind of human misery and deprivation resulting from this low-level competition.

"At the present level of wages, and with the greatly reduced percentage of workers earning less than 65c an hour, it is possible for Congress to enact a 65c minimum at this time without appreciable effect on price levels.

"If this opportunity is missed, great damage will be done. The U. S. has not achieved greatness by standing still. It has achieved greatness by forging forward, a step at a time, on many fronts. Let us now step forward on the line of eliminating sub-standard wages."

Personable is the word for Richard T. Frankensteen, vice-president of the CIO Auto Workers Union and labor's candidate for the Detroit mayoralty. He's shown above (with coat) in the 1945 Labor Day parade which featured young enthusiasts like the one at the left. During the height of the primary fight, Frankensteen made a dozen speeches a day. He's doing it again in preparation for the Nov. 6 election, when he's confident he'll be chosen by a great majority.

KEY TO DETROIT VICTORY—JOBS

By IRVING RICHTER

THE Detroit Mayoralty race is developing in the midst of sharpening national issues. These national issues are nudging at Detroit's local issues and demanding answers from the candidates.

Labor's candidates are giving the answers. Labor's opponents are evading the issues. Instead, they are raising the time-worn, discreted appeals to bigotry, prejdice and disunity.

The "house organ" of General Motors in Detroit, the Detroit News, has begun the same kind of inflammatory reporting on the Frankensteen campaign which it used in 1936-1940 to try to defeat the organizing drive of the UAW. This time they are slanting their news to try to defeat labor's candidates. On September 13, the Detroit News, quoting an unnamed "high UAW executive," carried a front-page story beginning: "It looks like a lot of CIO members wouldn't give a nickel to see Dick Frankensteen elected." The same unnamed person was reported as saying that Frankensteen's chances of election were less than 50-50 "because of the apathy of the middle-class, non-union voters."

This was a crude attempt to convince CIO members that Frankensteen would not represent their interests, and at the same time to seek to drive a wedge between the non-labor voters and the union voters.

FRANKENSTEEN continues to hammer home the local issues: the need for decent housing and improved transportation, cleaning up Detroit's incredibly filthy alleys and streets, relief from the burdensome tax system, etc. But he has hit hard on the major question—jobs.

The labor campaign is not depending on the daily press. Extensive radio programs have been arranged. Billboards, posters, sound trucks—and most important—neighborhood work, are the chief means being used to win.

Incumbent Mayor Jeffries campaigns as a non-partisan candidate. But in the 1944 Presidential race he mouthed all the Republican slogans in an attack upon President Roosevelt. This is being thrown back at him, and that will hurt in a city which delivered the state of Michigan to Roosevelt.

All other issues in the campaign have become dwarfed by the 250,000 unemployed now in Detroit—with their families making up about a third of the city's population. The automobile industry shows no haste to reconvert, no willingness to raise wages. The industry shows the same union-busting bebavior which has characterized its activties throughout the war.

THE issues in the Detroit mayoralty race are now very clear. The Democratic Party of Wayne County has endorsed Frankensteen. The Republican Party has endorsed Jeffries. The Democratic Party in Wayne County is Pro-labor, pro-New Deal.

The Jeffries' machine, or the Republican Party, was already in the race long before this announcement. Backed by a slush fund of several hundred thousand dollars and a powerful machine, now augmented by Gerald L. K. Smith's goons and other Fascist hoodlums, the Jeffries' crowd is formidable and dangerous.

But the official entry of the Democratic Party into the campaign has solidified the Frankensteen campaign. It blasts to pieces the argument that this is a fight between labor and the community. It now becomes a fight of all those in the community who want to move forward under the banner planted by President Roosevelt—for economic opportunity, progressive government, an end to discrimination, the right to a job, a decent home, a decent education, and all the other rights in the ECONOMIC BILL OF RIGHTS.

SIMPLE ARITHMETIC

Newspapers and professional viewers-with-alarm are trying to confuse the issue on the wage situation. The best way to clear away this deliberately induced confusion is to follow President Murray's advice and get at the basic facts, which can be reduced to simple arithmetic that everyone can understand.

Here are some of the basic arithmetical facts of economic life in the U. S.:

Suppose you were a wage earner getting $1 an hour straight time for 40 hours a week and $1.50 for eight hours of overtime, for a total of $52 a week.

With VJ-Day, you are cut back to 40 hours a week straight time, and your total is now $40 a week. (Incidentally this is not take-home pay. Taxes and other deductions reduce it still futher.)

2. Your CIO union, following President Murray's initiative, asks for a 30 percent increase in your base wage rate, to bring your earnings back to the $52 level.

This keeps your purchasing power at the rate it was during the war period. During this period, of course, the cost of living went up 50 percent, while the Little Steel Formula gave you only 15 percent. The rest you made up (if you were fortunate) on overtime.

If you couldn't bridge the gap with overtime, you cashed bonds, took in boarders, had more than one member of the family working, or just plain went into the red.

With VE- and VJ-Day, overtime came to an abrupt end, thus bringing a 30 percent cut in wages. The increase asked by your CIO union, then, aims at restoring this cut.

That's your side of the story. Now, how about industry? What are the facts of industry's position after VJ-Day?

1. Industry's profits have gone up from $3.7 billion in 1939 to $17.2 billion in 1944. (Source: WPB report, July 20, 1945) This is profits before taxes, the way your wages are figured. After taxes, the way your wages are not figured, profits doubled to $6.4 billion in the same period.

2. These profit figures tell less than half the story. According to the same WPB report, corporations have retained another $15 billion in undistributed profits, which add to their net worth.

3. On top of this, the tax laws give corporations "carry-back and carry-forward" credits amounting to another $25 billion. These credits allow corporations tax refunds in case their postwar profit level falls below 1936-1939. They do not apply to individuals —just to corporations.

Take one example—the steel industry. According to the United Steelworkers' study, "Five Years of War Profits," steel profits before taxes went up 276 percent, after taxes 113 percent. Dividends rose 82 percent. Total assets rose 22 percent from $4.86 billion to almost $6 billion. Says the Steelworks' pamphlet: "The industry earned over $2 billion in open and concealed profits in the five war years."

This is one industry, steel. Many others show even greater profit increases—ranging as high as 2,000 percent, few or none lower than 100 percent. Total assets (concealed profits, reserves, etc), tax credits, and the like add even more billions.

These are the basic arithmetical facts of economic life in America today. They are being used by Philip Murray and the leaders of your unions in fighting for the wage increases you need to keep your head above water.

They are yours for the using too. Use them.

N

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

PARIS—The CIO is "tops" with most of the delegates attending the World Trade Union Conference. They have great respect and affection for America as represented by Roosevelt's policies and American GI's, and regard the CIO as more representative of the best in America than the reactionary isolationism of the AFL in world labor affairs.

AFL opposition to world labor unity has caused revulsion in favor of the CIO even among British unionists, despite long, close, fraternal relations with the AFL.

After the Meany attacks on the CIO, Soviet unions and the WFTU at Blackpool, TUC delegates began chanting "Eenie, Meany, Miney, Mo —He Ought to Join With the CIO."

★ ★ ★

The Murray jobs-for-all program, the CIO Political Action Committee and CIO policy combatting racial and other discrimination seem known in the furthest corners of the earth. Delegates of all nationalities are constantly button-holing Americans to ask about them. Delegates from Africa, Asia, West Indies and other colonial countries are particularly interested in the success of the CIO anti-discrimination policies and praise them highly.

CIO's industrial form of organization is also widely known and used as a model in many countries where unions are being organized for the first time. Others, like Poland, where there were pre-war movements, report they are now reorganizing "along more modern industrial lines."

★ ★ ★

Trade union unity has made much progress nationally as well as internationally. In Czechoslovakia, where a dozen national labor movements before the war were divided along national, political and religious lines, there's now one united trade union movement with a million and a half members. In Italy, Belgium, Rumania and most other European countries, similar unification has taken place.

★ ★ ★

French delegates are elated over cantonal election results. They showed a pronounced trend to labor and the left. This trend is expected to be much more pronounced in national elections later in October, since the cantonal elections often revolve around local issues and usually are more conservative in trend than national elections.

★ ★ ★

Leo Krzycki, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, appointed by CIO President Murray as fraternal delegate to the forthcoming Polish trade union convention, has been spending as much time with the Polish as with the American delegates. He reports that Polish unions are now more than a million strong, and have opened their doors for the first time to Catholic priests working in hospitals, orphanages, etc. Many of them are now members of white collar unions operating in such institutions.

Scores of delegates are graduates of Nazi concentration camps and bear many signs of brutal treatment. Polish Delegate Adam Kurylowicz, head of the Railwaymen's Union before the war, and again now, spent years in Ozwieczn, one of the most notorious. He saw friends thrown into furnaces, babies town from their mothers' breasts and killed, and many other unspeakable horrors.

★ ★ ★

Delegates from Balkan and Central European countries are among the most vocal at the conference. In many cases their unions were illegal and labor was sorely opposed even before the war. Now that they enjoy the right to organize and other democratic rights, their unions are growing by leaps and bounds.

These delegates are so full of their new-found freedom and hopes for the future in contrast to past oppression that they want to tell the whole world and particularly the conference about it on every possible occasion.

★ ★ ★

The conference rose to its feet in one of the most spontaneous ovations when it was announced that Largo Caballero and La Passionaria had entered the visitors' gallery together. It was both a tribute to Spanish resistance against Franco Fascism and to labor unity, since the two Spanish leaders represent both right and left wings of Spanish labor, often in conflict in the past.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux.....Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 October 8, 1945 No. 41

WORLD LABOR UNITY!
1st FEDERATION BORN

A view of the dais in the conference hall of the Palais de Chaillot, as the World Federation of Trade Unions met in Paris with 300 delegates representing more than 70 million workers. Left to right: Vassili Kuznetsov, Soviet Union; James B. Carey, CIO; Sir Walter Citrine, England; Louis Saillant, France; Sidney Hillman, CIO; an interpreter; Mikhil Tarosov, Soviet Union; Leon Jouhaux, France. It was expected the meeting would be concluded this week.

PARIS — The greatest of all unions was founded Wednesday, a Union of all unions of the world.

For the first time in the history of mankind, organized workers of all countries have combined in one, strong, permanent, all-inclusive world organization.

The World Federation of Trade Unions was born amid scenes of great enthusiasm when the Paris conference unanimously adopted a constitution unanimously recommended by the Constitution Committee. By this action the World Trade Union Conference became the first constitutional convention of the WFTU.

The constitution skillfully reconciles differences reflected in scores of amendments to the original draft from national delegations. It assures immediate establishment of an organization with flexibility to meet problems of its initial stages. Enthusiastic acceptance by the whole conference reflects the fundamental unity of purpose and principles and confirms the judgment of the CIO delegation that earlier differences were only over how best to assure the unity, strength and effectiveness of the new organization.

The conference earlier heard and discussed for several days an important report by Sidney Hillman of CIO in behalf of the Administrative Committee recommending specific steps to obtain world labor representation in the peace settlements, on the economic and social council of the United Nations, and on the Allied Control Commission governing Germany and Japan.

Delegates also heard a report by James B. Carey, on behalf of the CIO on American labor's participation in international affairs and CIO activities implementing decisions of the London World Labor Conference.

The world's biggest union was formed this week in Paris. This complete and exclusive story was cabled by Editor Len De Caux. Watch succeeding issues for final Paris details and for a first-hand report on CIO delegates' trip to the Soviet Union.

Hillman was elected chairman of the Constitution Committee and reported its recommendations to the conference. He and the rest of the CIO delegation were given great credit for successful reconciliation of differences leading to final unanimous decisions.

The following are some of the main changes in the new constitution resulting from amendments to the original draft of the administrative committee.

To provide flexibility in the first two years to meet initial and unanticipated problems, it is provided that until the second biennial congress of the WFTU in 1947 the evecutive committee shall have authority to exercise any functions of the congress essential to carrying on WFTU work, including power to amend the constitution by two-thirds vote in which members shall cast the same number of votes their countries or groups of countries are entitled to in the congress.

It is also provided, however, that no such change shall involve fundamental rules or principles of the WFTU constitution, and executive committee decisions, while taking immediate effect, are subject to confirmation by the general council which includes representatives of all affiliated organizations and meets annually. General council decisions in turn are subject to confirmation by the next congress.

Another change provides that the general secretary be elected by the general council instead of the congress and be responsible to the executive committee though removable only by the general council.

In order to make the executive committee more representative in exercising great interim powers and to satisfy small country demands, its size was increased to 26 members and provision was made for substitutes when regular members cannot attend.

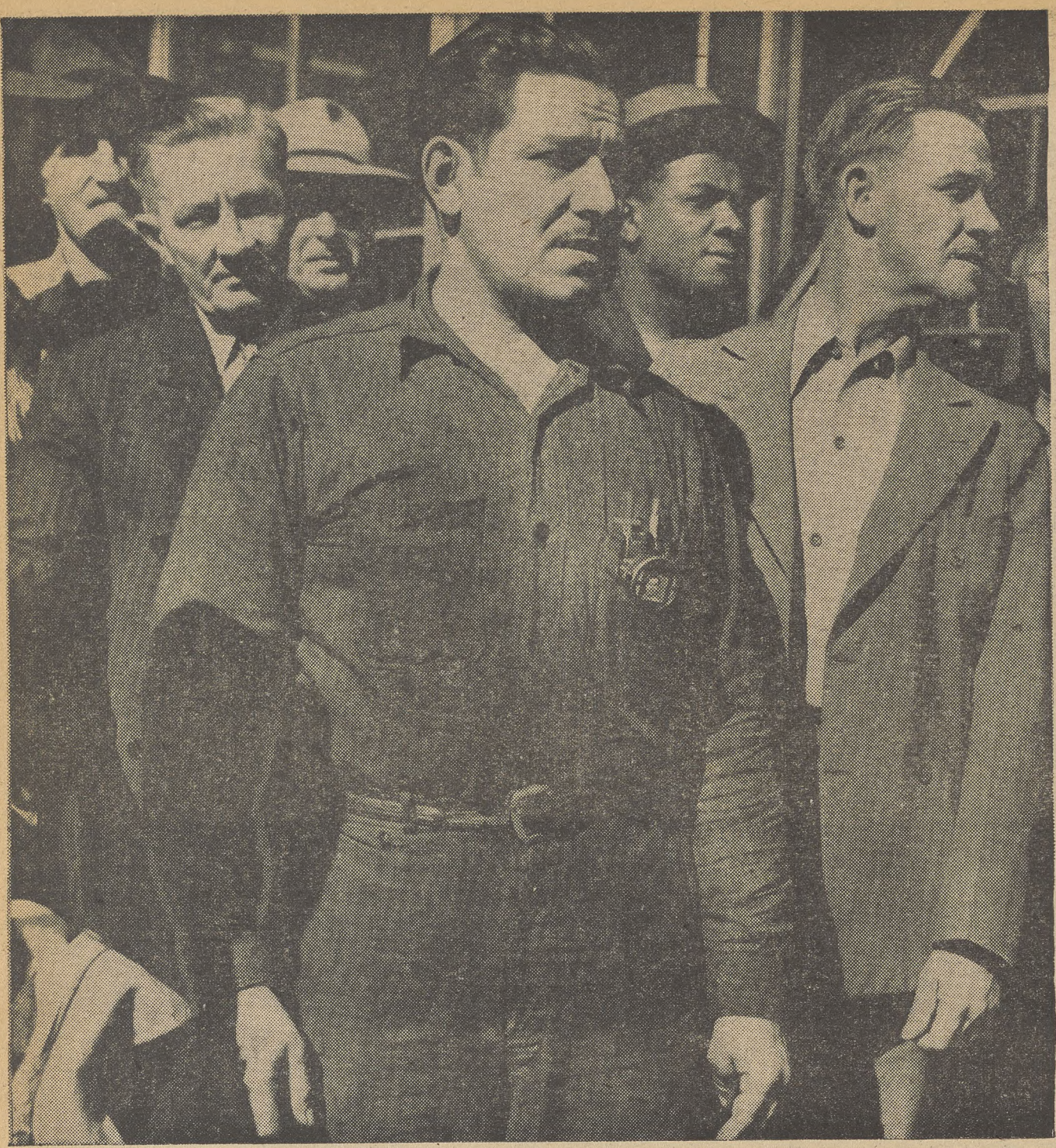
Executive members are distributed as follows:

U.S.S.R., three; U. S. and Canada, three; Britain, two; France, two; Latin America and West Indies, two, and one apiece for Near and Middle East, China, Australia, India and Ceylon, Africa, Scandinavia, Western Europe, Southern Europe, Central Europe, and Southeastern Europe, plus three members from the trade departments and the general secretary.

The governing body of the WFTU between executive committee meetings shall be the executive bureau elected by the executive committee from among its members. The executive bureau will consist of the chairman, six vice-chairmen and the general secretary, and will appoint two assistant general secretaries to serve under the direction of the general secretary.

Differences over procedure to reorganize international trade secretariats as WFTU

(Continued On Page 10)



1 Here's Tom Gatti (left) leaving Ford's Highland Park at 7 a.m. During the war some 14,000 workers were week in late September when this picture was taken. D robot bombs, Tom worked 54 to 60 hours a week, and di Jimmie (above). Gatti thinks 40 hours, which is what h his family on what is considered a "decent" American sta

4 The Gattis have always wanted to own their own home, and have a nice place for their children. A year ago they had a chance to get this seven-room house at 5394 Allendale, in Detroit, and made a down payment on it out of their wartime savings. It took all of the savings to do it. One of their worst worries now is that they won't be able to keep up the $45-a-month payments on it, unless Gatti gets an increase in his basic pay. After V-J Day his overtime work and wages were wiped out.

CUTBA

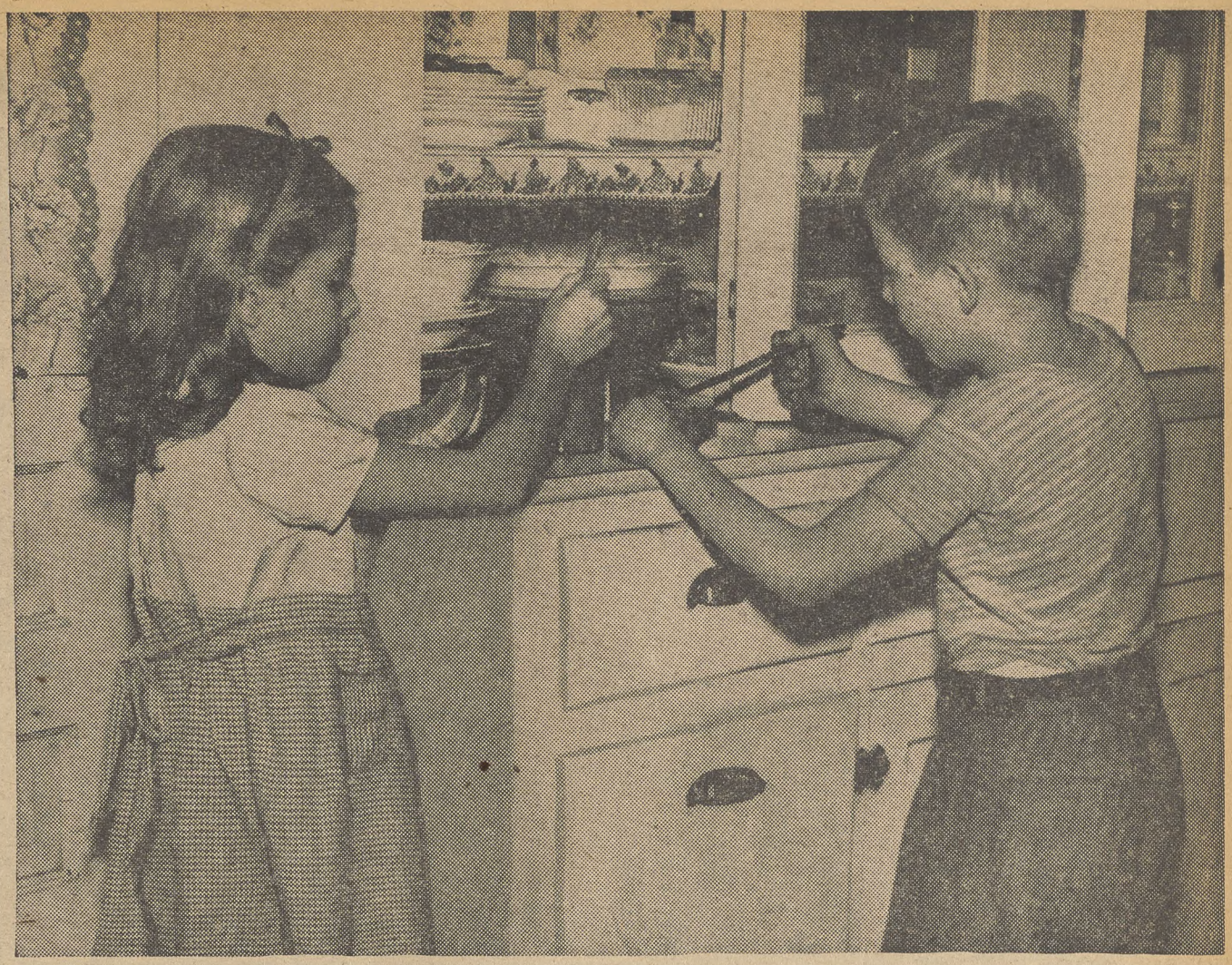
STORY BY HOLLACE RANSDELL

MEET the Gatti family. Tom Gatti is a Ford worker, has been for several years. He's an active member of CIO United Auto Workers' Local 400. At present he's a machinist at the Highland Park plant in Detroit, but before the war he worked at Ford's giant River Rouge plant at Dearborn.

Tom Gatti is just one of 135,000 Ford workers and just one of a million or more members of the UAW-CIO who work in Chrysler or General Motors or other plants. But the problem that is driving the Gatti family nuts is the same one that has millions of other working class families throughout the country stumped—how to get along with 30 percent or more of their take-home pay sliced off.

The Gattis have a fine big family as these pictures show. It's the kind of family that the well-being of our country rests on. Mrs. Ermine Gatti is an intelligent mother who knows what kind of food is necessary to keep her husband and kids healthy.

But now Mrs. Gatti is terribly worried. It took all her ingenuity to plan low-cost, nourishing meals and meet all the other family expenses even when her husband was making some extra money working long hours during the war. Now that his hours have been reduced to 40 and sometimes less, with the extra time and a half pay for work beyond 40 hours gone, she frankly doesn't see how she can manage. Already she is falling behind in her bills.



plant at the end of the day shift, 3:20 p.m. He goes to work employed at this plant, but less than half were working the ring the war when the plant was making tanks, bombers and dn't feel much like playing with his youngest son, two-year-old e is now working, is plenty for any man, but he can't keep ndard of living unless he gets more pay than he's getting now.

2 Home from school hungry, Eleanor and Jerry make a raid on the pantry shelf for bread and jam. Growing kids sure eat a lot, says Mrs. Gatti. Their father's pay is much smaller these days, but the children's appetite is just as big as ever. Their mother says it takes at least $23 a week for solid food alone, not including the milk bill, which runs about $9 a month. Then there's the electric bill, $5 a month; gas, $3.50; water bill, $5.50 every three months, not to mention fuel. Last year it took nine tons of coal at around $11.20 a ton to keep the house warm. And Tom Gatti's last paycheck for two weeks was $77.60. You can't do anything but fall into debt on that, says Mrs. Gatti. And neither she nor her husband want to do that.

CK PAY CASUALTIES

PICTURES BY MIKE ZARRO

show what this post V-J Day cut in s and pay means, Tom got out his pay lopes, all of which he keeps neatly to- er in a drawer in the dining room side- d.

e picked up one dated for two weeks end- Jan. 12, 1944, which showed net take- e pay of $106.18 and these deductions.

c. Sec. Tax	1.33
come tax	8.40
surance	2.90
ar Bonds	37.50
ion dues	1.00
tal	51.13

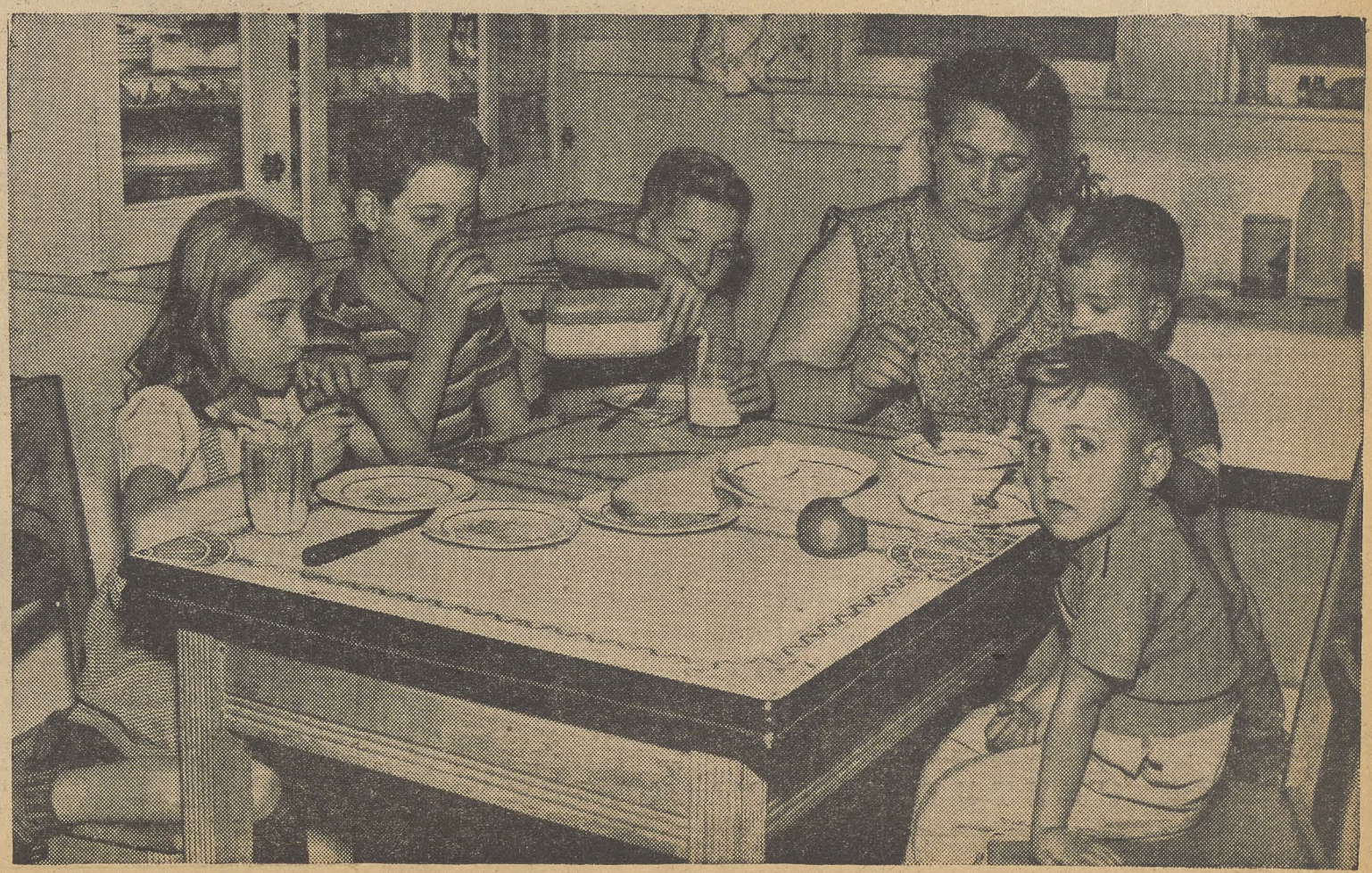
hen he brought out his last pay elope for the two weeks ending Sept. 16 ch showed net pay of $77.60 and de- tions for:

come Tax	1.60
c. Sec. Tax	.80
tal	2.40

atti is not asking for any favors. He's illed worker and a modest, pleasant-tem- d man. He works hard for his money would be a valuable asset in any man's t.

return he asks very little—merely rity for his family. He wants wages enough to keep him from losing the se he is buying on payments; to provide proper food for his family; to pay his s; to buy the kids decent clothes; to have l and medical care when necessary.

3 It makes quite a tableful when Mrs. Gatti and her five children sit down for lunch. Mrs. Gatti's biggest problem is figuring how to get enough nourishing food for the kids now that her husband's pay check has been clipped by a third. Left to right around the table are Eleanor, 7; Tommie, 11; Jerry, 9; Jimmie, 2, and Bobbie, 4. They—and thousands like them—have a big stake in the UAW's wage fight.



Equal Rights Amendment Is Debunked

By ELEANOR FOWLER
Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Auxiliaries

THE Equal Rights Amendmend is raising its ugly head again. The Senate Judiciary Committee has moved ahead on considering amendments to the Constitution. It is in keeping with the whole anti-labor drive in Congress that one of the first measures to be considered is this phony amendment on Equal Rights.

Legal counsel for the Committee to Defeat the Unequal Rights Amendment said that he could not believe that any reasonable person would maintain that a man deserted by his wife and a woman deserted by her husband should have equal treatment under the law. The overwhelming majority of women in that position would have a very difficult job supporting themselves. The overwhelming majority of men would have no economic problem.

Labor organizations in their testimony stressed particularly the importance of maintaining minimum wage and maximum hour laws in the states and other protective laws which the unions have battled for. One of them pointed out that the opinion of a majority of the House Judiciary Committee was such laws would be invalidated by passage of the Amendment.

Elizabeth McGee of the Natl. Consumers League pointed out that passage of the Amendment would not extend laws that now protect women to men.

STATES' WAGE LAWS

Only three states today have minimum wage laws which apply to both men and women although there has been a consistent campaign to get such laws passed. On the other hand 26 states and the District of Columbia have a minimum wage law for women. It seems fairly clear, therefore, that the passage of the Amendment would not result in extending the coverage of present laws to men, but rather in loss of the minimum wage gains which have been made for women.

One of the most effective points made at the hearings was that the sponsors of the Equal Rights Amendment have never supported laws to provide for equal pay for equal work. New York State has such an equal pay law and Miss Blanche Friedman of the Women's Trade Union League, pointed out that labor had taken the lead in fighting for it. The National Women's Party, sponsor of "equal rights," was conspicuous by its absence in that campaign for real economic equality for women.

It's the same story in Washington today. Hearings on the Pepper Equal Pay for Equal Work bill are scheduled to begin in mid-October. Passage of that bill would make possible tremendous progress in doing away with the most vicious discrimination against women—discrimination in pay. And the National Women's Party is noticeably silent.

The National Industrial Conference Board figures show that the average hourly earnings of women in 1939 and in 1944 were slightly less than two-thirds of what men made. Elimination of that pay differential is the biggest contribution we can make to equal rights for women.

Write your Senators today that you ask them to oppose the Equal Rights Amendment which would deprive women of vital protective laws, and to fight for real equality by backing the Pepper Bill for equal pay for equal work.

Guild Blasts BBH Bill

An attempt "to destroy collective bargaining" and "a death sentence for labor" is how the current issue of The Guild Reporter describes the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill in a two-page spread attacking this legislation.

Asks Probe Of Textile Crisis

Accusing employers in the cotton textile industry of provoking strikes by their failure to carry out directives of the Natl. War Labor Board, the Textile Workers Union this week asked Southern members of Congress to urge Sec. of Labor Lewis Schwellenbach to name a special commission to deal with the strike crisis.

Around 2,500 workers in the South are already on strike and walkouts imminent in other mills are likely to bring the total to 40,000, the union said, in urging that textile employers be brought to Washington in an attempt to make them abide by WLB directives.

John W. Edelman, TWU legislative representative, wrote the congressmen that in at least two of the mills on strike, the companies attempted to pay wages below the 55c minimum ordered by the WLB last February.

"The issue in other strike situations, or those where strikes are imminent," he said, "is failure of the companies to follow WLB directives to sign agreements such as are now universally in effect in American industry, both in the North and South.

"But back of the attack on the union contract is the issue of wages. These manufacturers would endanger the entire economy in their insensate policy of wage cutting at a time when profits are record-breaking in percentage and volume."

Silk Strike Settled

Conclusion of a three-week strike of 1,500 silk and rayon workers at Paterson, N. J. through the granting of a wage increase, and the filing of a petition for a strike vote among 1,500 workers of the Karaghuesian carpet manufacturing firm in Freehold and Roselle Park, N. J., have been announced by Sol Stetin, regional director and vice-president of the CIO Textile Workers Union.

The silk and rayon strike was settled, Stetin said, on the basis of a 10c hourly increase, 5c of which is to be retroactive to Feb. 20, 1945. This represents an increase of $4 a week for those working 40 hours and $5 for those employed 48 hours.

The strike action against the carpet concern was taken, Stetin said, as a result of the company's stubborn refusal to comply with a War Labor Board ruling of March 27, granting the workers retroactive pay to Oct. 31, 1943. The Karaghuesian concern has deliberately stalled for the past two years "in a relentless effort to deprive its workers of the benefits of a union contract," the TWU director charged.

Save Vet Home Buyers From Sharks, CIO Urges

AS part of the proposed revision of the GI Bill of Rights, the CIO is asking that home loans for veterans be administered by U. S. housing authorities to protect servicemen from greedy real estate speculators.

The Veterans Administration now has to depend on local real estate appraisers to set a value on the property the veterans want to buy. GI Bill Amendments Rep. Rankin (Miss. polltaxer) forced through the House would take the appraisal system out of VA and turn it over to the banks and lending institutions.

Meyer Bernstein, assistant to Clinton S. Golden, chairman of the CIO Veterans Committee, has planned comprehensive proposals for the GI Bill changes, including these additional changes in the housing provisions:

Amortization period to be extended to 32 years; availability of material, building costs and civilian demand to be considered; time for application for loans to be extended to 10 years after dischage of all draftees; loan fund to aid veterans in temporary default on mortgage interest.

Other changes proposed by Bernstein in the GI bill include:

Increased weekly allowance to be paid unemployed veterans for 52 weeks from $20 to $25 weekly, with $5 additional for each dependent up to three.

Elimination of the 25 year age limit on education benefits; Federal aid to states for veterans vocational rehabilitation programs; subsistance allowance for veteran students to be increased to $90 a month without dependents with $25 for each dependent up to three; minimum allowance for disabled veterans to be $115.

Bernstein is scheduled to appear before the Senate Military Affairs Committee Oct. 11 to present the CIO's position.

United Nations Food Parley

A conference of the food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations will open Oct. 16 at Quebec, to work out plans aimed to drive out the starvation and want that have destroyed the peace of the world.

The new organization, first of the permanent, international peacetime bodies, is the outgrowth of the Hot Springs, Va., conference on food and agriculture, called by the late President Roosevelt in 1943, to devise means of applying world opinion and world skill to the menace of mass hunger.

Participating countries recognize in the FAO program and constitution, that full employment to provide markets for full production, and agricultural credit to keep production in line with world food needs, will be as much a part of FAO's problems as are farming techniques and distribution methods stepped up and improved by workable trade agreements.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Buy War Bonds

L. J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED
BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS
UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED
BUTTONS AND TABS
FOR
UNION DUES MEMBERSHIP EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS ADVERTISING LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No Charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES
New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman, 37 E. 14th St., New York, N. Y. Algonquin 4-3356
Detroit Representative: Herbert E. Lennig, 6432 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich. TRinity 1-4600
L. J. IMBER CO. 1725-41 W. North Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c
EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP
PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

44 Years of Know-how
in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.
20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois
20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

CIO's United Steelworkers of America, come through with the following election victories: announces USA Dist. Director Bert Hough: McGraw Mfg. Co., East Palestine, Ohio, CIO 23, against 16; Standard Steel Spring Co., New Castle, Pa., Ohio 5, against 1.

Local 65, URWDSEA reports: Standard Corrugated, Ridgefield, N. J., CIO 44, AFL 4. Alice McDowell, steward was in charge.

C. Geo. DeNucci, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Columbus, Ohio, announces: A card check at Ideal Dairy Co., Portsmouth, showed 33 for CIO and 3 for AFL. Intl. Rep. Dairy Workers Al Carson was in charge.

Wm. B. Taylor, Dir. Oil Workers Campaign, reports: Globe Refinery Co., Lamont, Ill., CIO 142, Operating Engineers, AFL 104, No Union 14. Rep. Bucky Ayler was in charge. This AFL group has not won an election over the CIO Oil Workers in two and a half years.

CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. John J. Maurillo, Syracuse, N. Y., announces: Felt Shoe Co., Little Falls, N. Y., CIO 138, No Union 46. Org. Dir. USWA Harry Jones was in charge.

Robert C. Edwards, director, Organizing Committee PJ&NWA, reports: A card check at Leo Glass Co., New York City, showed 72 for CIO, 53 against. Perfecto Gonzales and Ted Bowman, Representatives, handled this card-check.

CIO Reg. Dir. C. H. Gillman, Atlanta, reports: Berkley Pump Co., Atlanta, CIO 32, No Union 1. USA Rep. R. E. Starnes was in charge.

W. A. Copeland, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir. Memphis, Tenn., reports: McCallum-Robinson, Memphis, Tenn., CIO Textile Workers 117, No Union 52. TWA Rep. Grant Williams was in charge.

A. R. Hardesty, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Dallas, Texas, reports: Bonham Cotton Mills, Bonham, Texas, CIO Textile Workers 164, against 92; Southwestern Cotton Mills, Inc., Waco, Texas, CIO Textile Workers 93, against 39. TWUA Rep. Herschiel Moore conducted these campaigns.

CIO Field Rep. Joseph J. Lovas, Buffalo, N. Y., reports: Bavinca Mfg. Corp., Buffalo, CIO 42, AFL 36.

Walter H. Harris, CIO Reg. Dir., Chicago, reports: Poor & Co., (Virmilion Malleable Iron Works) Hoopeston, Ill., CIO Mine & Smelter Workers 72, against 31.

CIO Reg. Dir. James Ritchie, St. Louis, Mo., announces: International Shoe plant, Jefferson City, Mo., CIO 167, No Union 77.

E. B. Pugh, CIO Reg. Dir., Virginia, reports: Fibre Board Container Co., Martinsville, Va., CIO Furniture Workers 56, against 6. UFWA Rep. Bernard Hiatt was in charge.

The writer is at present attending the World Trade Union Conference in Paris, France, where delegates from every corner of the globe are meeting to form a united all inclusive world labor organization. It is most encouraging to see how the delegates of every race, color, religion and nationality, meet in union spirit. In fraternity and good fellowship, delegates are working out common problems and learning about the great progress of union organization in the remotest countries. It is evident that the workers everywhere are coming to recognize in unionism their road to economic emancipation.

One of the main purposes of the WFTU will be to promote union organization in all countries with the stronger lending aid to the weaker in the same spirit followed by CIO organizations. Proceedings are remarkably harmonious and we look for an early establishment of a strong, united, permanent World Federation of Trade Unions.

OIL COMPANIES FLOUT U.S. PLEA FOR PEACE

THE CIO Oil Workers Intl. Executive Board wired a request Friday to all its members asking their immediate cooperation with the Federal Government in placing the oil industry back in operation, and urging continuation of such cooperation as long as the oil industry is under seizure.

The union's action followed an order issued Thursday evening by President Truman calling for Government seizure of 26 oil producing and refining companies and directing Secretary of the Navy Forrestal to operate them.

In announcing its request to its members to return to work for the U. S. Government, the union's council pointed out that it was the oil industry and not the union that refused to settle the dispute through arbitration and made it plain that it was "not capitulating to the oil companies."

"The union is still on strike against the companies," the union's council declared. "There can be no final settlement of our differences with the oil industry until such time as industry is ready and willing to meet the just demands of their workers."

Vice Admiral Ben Morsell, chief of the Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks, has been assigned to take charge of the seized oil properties. President Truman's order calls for operation of the yards under the terms and conditions of employment in effect at the time of seizure.

"Nothing will be permitted to stand in the way of adequate supplies of any kind for our armed forces and for their proper deployment and demobilization," the President's order stated.

The seizure order followed several days of futile conferences with representatives of the CIO Oil Workers and 11 oil companies called by Sec. Schwellenbach in Washington.

The conference was deadlocked from the start by the companies' stalling tactics and their unwilingness to yield an inch in meeting the union's demands. Finally Schwellenbach presented a proposal to the conference calling for a return to work on the basis of a 15% wage increase upon resumption of the 40-hour week, to be put into effect as soon as possible, and acceptance by both sides of an arbitrator's decision later on an additional wage increase between 15 and 30 per cent.

MANAGEMENT STALL

The Secretary set 4 p.m. Tuesday as the deadline for an answer to his proposals. Union officials informed Schwellenbach at that time that they were prepared to accept settlement of the strike on the basis of his proposals if all the oil companies involved also accepted them in good faith.

The companies, however, continued to stall and asked for more time. The Secretary of Labor granted them another 24 hours, setting 4 p.m. Wednesday as the final deadline. On Wednesday, after receiving the companies' replies, Schwellenbach announced publicly that only one of the 11 companies, Sinclair Oil, had accepted his proposal and that each of the others had made so many reservations and qualifications that they were in fact rejections.

Arbitration, he said, was impossible under all the conditions imposed, and the next step would have to be seizure of the properties by the government.

BIG WAR PROFITS

Oil Union Pres. Knight in Washington scoffed at the companies' pleas that they could not afford to pay the 30 per cent increase demanded by the union and pointed out these significant facts and figures:

1. Profits of the 16 major oil companies before taxes increased 160.3% between 1939 and 1944, and by 100.6% after taxes.

2. Labor cost of the product of the 16 companies was only 8% of its total value. Therefore, the 30% base wage increase sought by the union represented less than 3% of the total value of the product. These labor costs include salaries and bonuses paid to executives, some of which exceed $100,000 a year for one individual.

3. Undistributed profits increased by 55.3% from 1940 to 1945, and total assets went up in the same period by 21.9%, to a total of more than nine million.

Around U. S. With CIO

Union Accepts Ward Proposal To Bargain

A proposal made by Montgomery Ward & Co. to negotiate with the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employes if Army operation of the properties was withdrawn was accepted this week by the union.

A resolution adopted by the union's General Executive Board at its session this week in Atlantic City instructed the M-W Organizing committee "to proceed with negotiations with Ward after Army withdrawal in accordance with the company's proposals."

Negotiations are to apply to all plants and facilities of the company represented by the union, including the plants now operated by the Army throughout the country, the resolution stated.

"In the event that these negotiations do not resolve themselves in a written agreement, the Montgomery Ward Organizing Committee is hereby authorized to issue a strike call against all the company's plants and facilities, at such time as it feels necessary," the executive board declared.

Company Back Of Tel. Strike, Says UE-CIO

Alarm over the nation-wide drive of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers for a $2 a day increase is behind the company-dominated Telephone Workers' threat to call a national telephone strike, UE Intl. Rep. Neil Brandt declared this week.

The Western Electric Co. and the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., are seeking to head off this demand, Brandt said, "by manipulating their controlled company union like a Charlie McCarthy. AT&T even encourages this company union to threaten a national strike to keep out a legitimate union, the UE-CIO."

The strike threat was also obviously designed to influence a Natl. Labor Relations Board election held Oct. 2 among 5,200 employes of the Western Electric plant in Baltimore, Brandt said. (Results of the election have not yet been announced.)

"Western Electric and AT&T appear ready to use a company-dominated union in a strike against the public because the NLRB trial examinder has found that Western Electric maintains a company union," he declared.

The NLRB examiner branded the Federalation a company-donminated union after more than a year's investigation by the Board.

Packinghouse Workers Ask 25c An Hour Raise

Workers in the packinghouse industry can no longer get along on the low pay and reduced hours of work they now face, Pres. Lewis J. Clark of the CIO Packinghouse Workers Union declared this week in Chicago, in announcing a union drive for a general wage increase of 25c an hour.

Clark said that workers in the industry had been given no general increase since August 1941 and that their level of wages is "substantially below that of most basic mass production industries in the country."

As a result of the elimination of overtime pay, he stated, men with families are now getting take-home pay of $17 a week or less. During the war period when packers were making unprecedented profits, no general wage increase of any kind was given to the workers.

"The American sense of fair play requires that the industry give immediate consideration to the union's demands," Clark said. "The UPWA will vogorously and militantly press for acceptance of its demands and will take such action as may be necessary to prevail upon the packers to grant them."

A delegation of representatives from CIO Packinghouse locals in the Mid-West is scheduled to meet in Washington Oct. 8, to confer with their senators and congressmen on legislation vital to reconversion.

CIO Veterans' Meet

The CIO Veterans Committee, headed by Clinton S. Golden and including several leaders of CIO unions, will meet Oct. 8-10 in Washington, D. C., to consider continued relationships with veterans organizations and ways for advancing the CIO legislative program.

Vt. CIO Re-elects Jenkins

Pres. Anthony Jenkins and Sec. Treas. John Lawson were re-elected, and a program endorsing the position of the National CIO was unanimously adopted by some 100 delegates to the annual convention of the Vermont CIO Council held last week at Rutland, Vt.

Gov. Mortimer R. Proctor in an address on the opening day praised labor in the state for its splendid war efforts and said that "as an important member of the state family, labor would have equal responsibility with management for the future prosperity of Vermont."

CIO leaders who spoke at the two-day convention included Timothy Quinn, Texas director, and Frank Carmichael, New England regional director. Bishop Edward F. Ryan, head of the Roman Catholic diocese of Burlington, sent a message to the State CIO and the Rev. J. Graydon Brown, pastor of the Turland Congregational church and Rabbi Jacob Handler of the Rutland Jewish center both addressed the delegates.

CIO State Pres. Jenkins is general office representative of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Burlington and Lawson is secretary-treasurer of the United Stone & Allied Products Workers, which has national headquuarters in Barre, Vt.

GM Rejects UAW Wage Demand

The General Motors Corp. this week rejected the demands of the CIO United Auto Workers for a 30 per cent raise. GM Pres. C. E. Wilson in a letter to Walter Reuther, UAW vice-president and director of the union's GM Department, denied the UAW's charges that the company was making excessive profits.

The union has charged that GM, like other companies, has various slick ways of hiding these profits, so that they don't show up in financial statements.

A petition for a strike vote was filed against General Motors by the UAW Sept. 22, and the Natl. Labor Relations Board has set Oct. 24 as the tentative date for conducting the vote.

A strike petition has also been filed against the Chrysler Corp. which announced last week that that it would start negotiations with the union on the 30 per cent wage demands. Date set for the strke vote is Oct. 25.

WORLD LABOR UNITY!

★ ★ ★

1st FEDERATION BORN

(Continued From Page 5)

trade departments and the role of these departments were reconciled by a provision that "aims, methods of work, duties, rights and finances of trade departments shall be governed by a special regulation to be adopted by the executive committee and approved by the general council." Hillman interpreted this as meaning the executive committee will have full freedom of action to negotiate satisfactory arrangements with existing secretariats for their reorganization as WFTU trade departments.

'Break' on Fees

To meet the problem of the inability of unions of low-wage countries to pay the same per capita as higher-wage countries, the constitution was amended to give the executive committee authority to permit affiliated organizations to pay on the basis of lower fees without any loss of representation or voting rights. Regular fees are four English pounds annually per thousand members up to five million. But it is understood the new executive committee will likely adopt a conference committee suggestion for two categories of reduced fees for lower wage countries, first with 50 per cent reduction or two pounds, and second with 75 percent reduction or one pound.

Another new constitutional provision to assure proper establishment of the WFTU gives the executive committee power to make a thorough investigation of trade union bona fides of all organizations seeking affiliation before admitting them as WFTU members.

The constitution committee worked two days considering scores of amendments advanced by national organizations and reconciling many differences that emerged in three days of previous debate. That it finally produced a unanimous report was considered a great tribute to the basic unity of the conference and a good omen for future success of the WFTU.

The constitution committee was elected by the conference Monday, after a preliminary report of the credentials committee was adopted, from a slate of 16 countries proposed by the administrative committee.

It included Hillman, Kuznetsov, Citrine, Franchon of France, Chu of China, G. Andersson of Sweden, M. Butler and A. Monk with one vote for Australasia, Giuseppe di Vittorio of Italy, M. J. de Vries of South Africa, Ingvald Haugen of Norway, Casimir Rusinek of Poland, Toledano of Mexico, Evzen Erban of Czechoslovakia, Schevenels of the I.F.T.U., Oldenbroek of the International Trade Secretariats, and Dange and A. Mukerji with one vote for India.

Hillman's Report

Hillman's report for the administrative committee on World Labor representation in international agencies and peace settlements was one of the conference's main orders of business. It led to four days' discussion with scores of delegates participating before it was referred to a special committee.

Hillman related it to efforts of the administrative committee to obtain World Labor representation at San Francisco. He pointed out that acceptance of the ILO as a consultant was not the labor representation sought, since it is a governmental body. He said, "the ILO—a tripartite body performing specialized functions in the economic field — can neither speak for nor represent World Labor in international affairs."

Noting the charter finally adopted leaves the way open for the economic and social council to arrange for consultation with non-governmental organizations, Hillman urged the conference to direct the executive committee of the WFTU to make representations immediately to the economic and social council to assure this form of representation.

Referring to the Potsdam agreement to demilitarize and de-Nazify Germany, Hillman said that this has the full, wholehearted support of World Labor. But, he added, "World Labor must be ever vigilant to prevent any hesitation or weakening in application of the Potsdam program.

Anti-Nazi Policy

"In the United States zone," Hillman declared, "I know American big business is very effectively represented on all high policy-making bodies. Yet the people cannot look with confidence to these gentlemen for swift and full execution of the Potsdam program.

"We must recognize that there are those —and not in Germany alone—who don't want to see Germany's war potential utterly destroyed and the roots of fascism relentlessly eradicated. We of World Labor must firmly and effectievly express our will that these forces, who bear primary responsibility for plunging the world into war, shall not again prevail."

Hillman said, "We recognize the workers of Germany form only a base upon which we can hope to build a democratic land which can again join the community of freedom-loving nations. We are convinced the labor movements of the world are better equipped than any other groups to render the important services of assisting the workers of Germany to build a free, democratic labor movement."

Probe of Germany

For these reasons Hillman's report urged the WFTU to direct its executive committee to appoint a commission to visit Germany and make a full investigation in all zones of present economic and social conditions and of progress made in the execution of the Potsdam decisions.

He proposed further that the WFTU executive committee be instructed to take the necessary steps to request WFTU representation in an advisory capacity on the Allied Control Commission "so those immediately responsible for the administration of Germany may have the benefit of counsel and advice from World Labor, and the world's working people will have assurance that their voice will be heard in determination of the execution of vital policy matters."

Hillman declared all he said with reference to Germany applied with equal force to Japan and made the same proposals for an investigating committee and labor representation in Japan's case.

Noting the big-five foreign ministers' preparatory discussions looking toward peace treaties, Hillman said, "It is contemplated that such treaties in draft form will be submitted to a United Nations' conference for consideration and approval before execution. I believe it is essential that World Labor be given the opportunity, at an appropriate time and place, fully and effectively to express its views concerning these vital treaties which may well shape world history for generations to come."

Delegates Delayed

He urged that the WFTU executive be instructed to take necessary steps to secure such representation.

The report of the credentials committee revealed that delegates from the Transval and Greece will not be allowed to leave their countries. Joseph Curran of CIO moved that the administrative committee investigate the reasons why these delegates are delayed and if they are found to be deliberately prevented from coming, that the conference protest and make representations to the governments concerned.

Papworth of Britain strongly seconded Curran's motion. He said he had been on a British labor commission to Greece and had found union leaders properly elected but subjected to discrimination and persecution by reactionary authorities. He said many labor protest cables are still being received from Greece. Curran's motion then was unanimously adopted.

Following the conclusion of discussion and Hillman's report, the conference began hearing reports from national labor movements on their activities in implementing London conference decisions. James B. Carey reported for CIO. He expressed regrets for the absence of President Murray, "America's outstanding leader of labor," pointing out he was one of the first to initiate the campaign for international trade union unity and worked tirelessly to bring it about, and the present conference represented "the consummation of Murray's dearest wishes and most energetic activities." Carey said Murray's absence was due to the reconversion crisis, requiring Murray's constant attention.

Carey said the CIO is joining wholeheartedly in the formation of the WFTU.

"Our participation in international affairs will not be on any 50 per cent basis. We intend to assume our full responsibility to our own members and to the workers of the world. This is in line with the consistent policy of CIO to advocate our own members but also to benefit all programs designed not only to benefit the people."

Labor Recognition

Carey related the efforts of CIO and its consultants to the American delegation at San Francisco to secure recognition in the United Nations' organization for functional groups representing the broadest field of the people's interests and including industry and agriculture as well as labor.

"There are so many economic and other spheres in which there are people's problems, handled by trade unions, farmers' organizations, business associations and the like rather than by government and political representatives, that we are convinced that there can be no really effective world organization which doesn't provide full representation for these popular groups and interests," Cary said.

Hallsworth, reporting for Britain, told of the new labor government and its plans. He said the British working people, through their unions, are assured of representation in postwar reconstruction. He mentioned a number of industries with tripartite boards in which "workers are represented in the control and running of industries even while under private enterprise."

Hallsworth said, "Labor representation in production planning during the war has had profound influence and will be continued for reconstruction." He said TUC proposals for a 40-hour week will have the sympathetic attention of the minister of labor, himself a leading trade unionist.

Progress in Norway

Elias Volan, reporting for Norway, said unions have been re-established and took their former place in the life of Norway as soon as the country was liberated. Now there is a coalition government with a labor majority, but after current elections, he hopes there will be entirely a labor government. Volan said democracy in industry is Norwegian labor's aim. "Unions should participate in the direction and administration of industry," he said. Committees of production with unions represented are now functioning at a local level but labor also wants committees at a national level in each industry.

Soloviev, reporting for the U.S.S.R., told of terrific destruction there by the Nazis and said unions are taking an active part in the formulation and execution of a five-year plan for reconstruction and economic advancement. He said the Donetz mines, tractor plants in Leningrad and Kharkov, the Dnieper power plant and many other big plants destroyed by the Nazis are already in full operation again, but "it will be years before all wounds to our national economy will be healed."

Jobs for All in U.S.S.R.

Soloviev said "There are jobs for all in our country, cutbacks and reconversion have caused no reduction in employment but rather a demand for more workers to expand civilian production. The five-year plan assures full employment and full production. No one is haunted by the fear for tomorrow of unemployment, and misery that it brings."

He said unions and the government are are not only pushing public housing projects but also are aiding and encouraging workers to build their own homes. Returning veterans are entitled to free building materials for this.

Soloviev said unions are restoring prewar working hours without loss of take-home pay, and vacations, and sent 750,000 workers to rest houses and health resorts this year, and 1,750,000 children to camps and vacation resorts—a half million more than last year.

At the Paris meeting are 12 U. S. delegates: Sidney Hillman, chairman; James B. Carey, secretary; Allan S. Haywood, John Green, Joseph Curran, Emil Rieve, Albert Fitzgerald, Reid Robinson, Lee Pressman, Tom Burns, John Brophy and Michael Ross. Advisers to the CIO delegation are John Abt, Len De Caux and Vincent Sweeney. Seated as observers are: Martin Miller, of the Railway Trainmen; Jonas MacBride, of the Firemen, and Nick Lazarus and Charles Collins, both Hotel and Resaurant Workers, AFL rank and file observers.

Cracking the Quip

By ARTHUR WHITE

VICORY VIGNETTE . . . When Allied authorities took over the offices of the I. G. Farben Industries, they found much in the way of incriminating documents that was visible, but a considerable amount of stuff had been buried by company directors in trunks, cloisters, caves, and other caches.

On employe asked for permission to keep a box with his personal belongings. AMG officers found secret contracts hidden under a layer of silverware in the box.

And still another employe is said to have also requested that he be allowed to keep a pet strong box. Investigation of this one, revealed nothing more amiss than an old, crumpled 100-mark bill . . . The employee pointed to the money, and in a suppliant tone asked the AMG officer:

"Would you mind letting me keep that?" . . . "Why—what is it?" queried the officer . . . "Oh, I'm a little sentimental, I suppose," explained the employe. "You see, it's the first bill I ever stole."

* * *

Noah was surprised to see three elephants comming up the gangplank of his ark.

"Hey!" he shouted, "one of you will have to stay ashore."

"Not me," said the first ivory-tusker, "I'm the white elephant that so many people wind up with, after an unlucky investment."

"Nor me," declared the second, "'cause I'm the pink elephant in the ceiling, that folks see the morning after."

"And I have to come aboard," insisted the third, a baby elephant. "I am the GOPachyderm who hopes to someday represent an adult political party."

* * *

The Afrika Korps is digging itself in—in London. Former members of the Korps, now German POW's, have been engaged to rebuild the city on the Thames, and as they prepare foundations for pre-fabricated houses, the Nazis mutter and mumble.

"Think of it," muttered one disgustedly, as he swung a pick-ax, "once we were part of a famous military unit, and today we are worse than common laborers! Imagine being paid only twelve cents a day, by these schwein!" . . .

"Yah," mumbled the other, shoveling dirt, "it's enough to make a man want to commit suicide."

They worked along in silence for a while, and then the second of the duo turned to his grimy friend, and said:

"Say, Hans, if we dig deep enough and long enough, do you think maybe there's a chance we might reach our friends in Argentina?"

* * *

Then the Nazi big-wigs were brought to the Palace Hotel infirmary at Mondorf, Luxembourg, for medical treatment, many were reported to have long had the drug-taking habit, with Goering, the biggest dope addict.

But fathead Herman also had to be treated for bronchitis, and after a preliminary examination, a staff doctor told his superior:

"Goering's general condition seems good. The only thing that seems to be troubling him is his breathing."

"Um—yes," mused the other medic, "we must see if we can't get something to stop that."

* * *

One of Franco's stenchmen suggested he solve his present difficulties by placing a Help Wanted ad in the Madrid press.

"I think it should read this way:" stated the fascist lackey, reading from a paper, "'Democratic Head of State, bowing to public pressure that he resign from the heavy duties of office for health's sake, desires to reconvert to monarchy. Old-line royalist wishing regal power and splendor with little to do or say, please apply.'"

"I will do as you say, and insert the advertisement," agreed Franco, "but do you really believe we will be able to find such a man?"

"There are several possible prospects," replied the henchman, "but I feel certain that we'll get a reply from either Leopold of Belgium or Carol of Roumania."

* * *

Not so long ago, a reporter interviewed Alfred Krupp, the German munitions king, on his immense estate at Essen. Like so many staunch Hitlerooters, Krupp also claimed that he had been "anti-Nazi".

But when the newsman examined the building's library, he found a bound volume of German communiques autographed by Der Feuhrer, and a huge nest of "Jew-hating" literature.

"You say that you are not a Nazi, and were opposed to their views," declared the reporter, "but how do you account for this collection of anti-Jewish propaganda?"

"Oh," explained Krupp, giving the stock answer in trade, "I am not an anti-semite. Some of my best friends were Jews!"

"No doubt they appreciated the honor," countered the scribe sardonically, "while they were still alive."

Accent Your Style

By LUCILLE JASON

Do you know the difference between style and fashion?

FASHION is the mode of the moment. It dictates that you wear a coat with a belt one month, a coat without a belt the next. It exaggerates lines so that the article cannot be worn again the next season. It changes with the wind and demands that you change your wardrobe with it.

STYLE is the art of being well-dressed in clothes that are as good this year as they will be next. It's paying attention to good, basic lines and avoiding distorted extremes. It's choosing something that's particularly suited to your personal life and its activities. It's selecting clothes that can be worn with pleasure for several years.

We will concentrate on style. And in this year of scarcities, we will also concentrate on fabrics that are more plentiful than others. We will buy only what we actually need, but we will make those few things so RIGHT that we will always look well dresed. We will coordinate our wardrobe and buy clothes that will serve more than one purpose and thus keep our buying down to a minimum.

If your wardrobe absolutely must have some additions to it, here's how to make those additions as few as possible and yet be well dressed.

* * *

Did you ever think of the usefulness of a black cotton or lisle sweater?

It will carry you right through the four seasons. Try wearing it under your suit. It will add sharp contrast to a pastel suit, give solidness to tweeds and checks. When summer rolls around, it will look wonderful with a colorful dirndl skirt. You can go as gay as you like in the skirt too, because the solid black top will tone the print down. And, if the occasion arises, the sweater can top off an ankle length dinner skirt and go out for the evening. Dress it up with a gold necklace or colorful beaded choker.

Remember, too, a cotton sweater washes easily, presents no ironing problem and can be packed into any tiny spot left open in your travelling bag.

If you buy a jumper . . .

Get one with a built-up top. Try it on to be certain that it looks well with or without a blouse. A jumper can make a wonderful sleeveless dress when the weather gets real warm. Wear it alone, wear it with its own blouse, or wear it with your little black sweater. And if you are following our plan of "planning," buy it in a solid color.

* * *

If you buy a playsuit . . .

Make sure that it's the three-piece variety. Separate blouse, shorts and skirt. Wear the blouse and skirt alone for a wonderful mid-summer cotton dress. The blouse and shorts will see you through a day in the country, button on the skirt to walk through city streets. And then, if you're still following our "Plan," choose your playsuit in a bold cotton plaid or wild print. Then the gay patterned blouse can be worn with your solid color jumper to make another new outfit.

* * *

It's how you wear your cottons that will give them their proper place. Dress them up with accessories—hat, gloves, jewelry—and they will have the "Cosmopolitan Look" and could be worn day or evening in town. A ribbon in your hair, and oxfords, and your cotton goes to the country.

Cottons are cool, easy to launder, fresh-looking on wilting days, and if they are chosen with an eye for style, they can be packed away at the end of the season and will look brand-new when next summer rolls around again.

Copyright ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, Inc.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Tell 'Em The Facts of Life

Congressmen are interested in everything that interests their voters (especially the registered ones). They read letters from home not only on bills up before Congress but also on issues not covered by legislation.

They use letters as a gauge of public feeling on the whole state of the nation. Thus, it's a good idea to sit down every so often to write a letter to your Congressman just telling him what's on your mind.

The issue uppermost in most people's minds right now is the cut in wages following V-J Day. For people whose take-home has fallen by 30 per cent due to shorter hours, cutbacks, etc., this is the burning question of the day.

Why not write your Congressman about it even if there aren't any bills up to restore this wage cut? Why not sit down and tell him these basic facts:

1. Tell him what's happened to your paycheck since V-E and V-J Day. If it's been cut (and almost all have), tell him how much; tell him the trouble you're having meeting bills; get your wife to add her comments, or better still, write a joint husband and wife letter.

2. Tell your Congressman what your union is doing to restore this cut in earnings; tell him about the general CIO 30% wage increase program; point out that it's an absolute must to prevent a new depression.

3. Give him profit figures on your industry (available in your union paper); remind him that Congress has protected industry against any possible loss in the future; ask why Congress has done nothing similar to protect the workers' purchasing power.

4. Remind him that you support the program of President Philip Murray and the CIO right down the line—as a voter and as a union member.

5. Write him now. He's getting lots of mail inspired by employer groups.

This will help your Congressman to understand the basic issues behind the wage situation. It will help him to answer attacks on the CIO. It will help him remember what's on the voter's mind.

Writing To Congress

Keep your letters short and easy to understand. Write in your own language; form letters are not read.

Write courteously. Your Congressman is a public servant, and deserves respect. He's also human, and reacts better to politeness. If you have to scold him, do it without rancor. Praise him when he deserves it.

Write as a voter, mentioning your Congressional District (learn this from your local union). Always give your address, so he can reply.

'Anti-Polltax' on Edge of Passage

Polltax repeal is on the edge of final passage, with the decision headed for the Senate floor as The CIO NEWS goes to press this week.

As the situation stands, the Senate Judiciary Committee has reported HR 7 out for floor action. At the same time, the Committee has also reported a constitutional amendment ostensibly aimed to do the same job that HR 7 will do.

With both proposals reported by the Committee, the decision as to which will come up first on the Senate floor is up to the Democratic leader, Sen. Alben Barkley (D. Ky.). Barkley can call up either HR 7 or the amendment first.

Here's the key to this decision: HR 7 will pass the Senate (after the filibuster of Bilbo, Eastland et al is broken and the polltax becomes a thing of the past) if it reaches the floor before the amendment.

The amendment (proposed by Sen. O'Mahoney, D., Wyo.) is an attempt to stall and evade the issue. Constitutional amendments require ratification by 36 states, take years to become law—especially when they're progressive amendments.

If the amendment is allowed to come up first, some hesitant Senators may vote for it as a means of clearing their consciences, then announce that they cannot and need not vote for HR 7.

If HR 7 comes up, the Bilbos and Eastlands will filibuster—but the filibuster can be broken, just as they have been broken in the past.

Bilbo gave the tip-off on the amendment proposal only this week, when he announced that he would not filibuster against it, but would filibuster HR 7. Eastland was a little more cagey, but said the same thing in effect.

What's good for Bilbo must be bad for polltax repeal.

If HR 7 is passed, as it will be if it reaches the floor ahead of the amendment, the plain citizens of eight polltax states will be able to vote. We can be sure they won't vote for people like Bilbo, Eastland, Rankin and their kind.

Here's what to do: Wire Sen. Barkley to put HR 7 ahead of the amendment. Wire your two Senators to vote cloture to block the filibuster, vote for HR 7 and reject the O'Mahoney stall.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

A quick tabulation of bills now before Congress.

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Jobless aid (S 1274, HR 3891)	Extends present state benefits to 26 weeks; includes seamen, U. S. workers; turns USES back to states.	Passed by Senate; pigeonholed by House Ways and Means: Discharge Petition coming up.	Wire Congressman to work to rescind Ways and Means action; support Discharge Petition on Forand bill.
Jobs-for-all (S 380)	States government responsibility for full employment.	Passed by Senate; now waiting House action. 115 Representatives supporting original bill as written.	Urge Congressman to support Kilgore-Patman bill as originally presented to Senate.
Wage floor (S 1349, HR 3914)	Lifts present minimum from 40c to 65-75c; widens coverage.	In Senate Labor Sub-Committee; supported by Sens. Tunnell, Aiken and others, fought by Sen. Ellender (D. La.).	Urge Senators to support bill as written; urge early action in House.
Taxes	Bill not yet out at press time; GOP urging big cuts for rich, end of excess profits tax.	House Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committees have charge of all tax bills.	Urge support of CIO tax plan. Watch for new bill to be offered.
Polltax repeal (HR 7)	Gives us chance to end rule of Bilbos, Rankins; helps north as well as south.	HR 7 reported out by Senate Judiciary; also a constitutional amendment which would stall action for years.	Wire Senators to support HR 7, reject amendment as stall.
Ball, Hatch (S 1171)	Wipes out Wagner Act; ends free collective bargaining.	Ready for early action in Congress; press drive now being whipped up daily.	Keep telling Congress to stay away from it.

(Note: Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg.; all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

SUPPORT CIO DELEGATIONS TO CONGRESS!

Coming Up On Capitol Hill

TOP OF THE LIST: Basic to successful legislative action is successful political action. All the Congressmen and one-third of the Senators come up for election in 1946—with elections only 13 months away.

CIO-PAC aims to do even a better job than it did in 1944; registering millions of voters, getting the issues to the people, getting out the vote.

This takes money, to pay for literature, to keep organization going, to keep people in the field.

Your CIO-PAC has started its $1 fund drive. Your local's shop steward or PAC chairman has the receipt books now. All he needs is your $1.

$1 for a better Congress. $1 for security.

★ ★ ★

TAXES: CIO and more than a dozen leading liberal organizations are supporting a tax bill to cut burdens on low incomes, help finance reconversion, maintain national purchasing power.

GOP and reactionary Democrats favor straight across the board percentage reductions in income taxes, which favor big income groups. GOP leaders also clamor for repeal of the excess profits tax.

A sound tax bill calls for repeal of the so-called "normal tax" which hits all income levels at the same 3% rate, from $500 on up. It wants the excess profits tax kept on, asks repeal of excise (sales) taxes on things low income people buy.

The House Ways and Means Committee is ready to report a "compromise" bill as we go to press—after secret hearings which CIO vigorously protested.

Taxes can mean money in or out of your pocket—depending on how they affect low and high income groups. Write your Congressman today—tell him to work for a sound tax program.

★ ★ ★

ADD NEW LOWS: Rejection of Truman's nomination of ex-Rep. Raymond S. McKeough to the U. S. Maritime Commission by the Senate Commerce Committee sets a new low mark in AFL finagling on Capitol Hill, since the only protest against the nomination came from its chief lobbyist Lew Hines.

A brisk fight is expected on the floor from Senators whose stomachs were turned by this exhibition of AFL spite. McKeough, it will be remembered, was CIO-PAC's regional director in Illinois in the 1944 campaign.

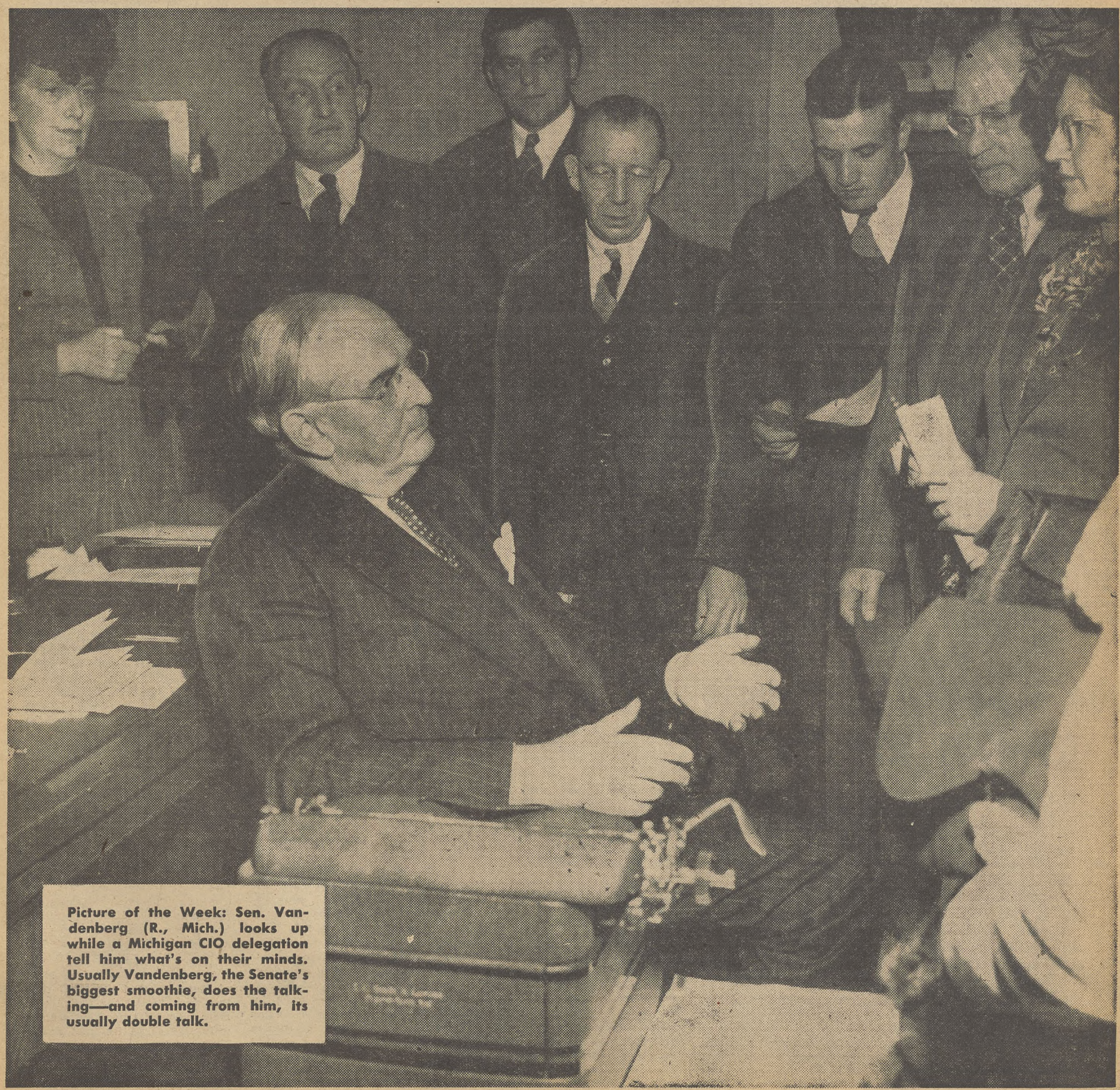
WASHINGTON GUIDE
PHILIP MURRAY, President
NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
C. W. Fowler, Editor Irving Richter
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary
Editorial Committee
John Edelman Robert K. Lamb
Published by CIO Legislative Dept.

THE CIO NEWS

5 Cents A COPY

Vol. 8, No. 42 | $1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA | October 15, 1945

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS



Picture of the Week: Sen. Vandenberg (R., Mich.) looks up while a Michigan CIO delegation tell him what's on their minds. Usually Vandenberg, the Senate's biggest smoothie, does the talking—and coming from him, its usually double talk.

DEPRESSION—IT CAN BE AVOIDED!

"Avoid Another Depression" is a pamphlet issued this week by the USA-CIO. The CIO NEWS prints below major excerpts from this important statement by President Murray.

By PHILIP MURRAY,

President, United Steel Workers of America, CIO

THE steel industry sets the pattern of wages throughout all industry. Hence, the frozen steel wages during the heighth of prosperity in the nineteen twenties were a major contributing factor to the devastating depression that the nation suffered in the early thirties.

It is important to America that this history be reviewed. The same mistake must not be made again.

The August 16, 1923, increase was the last general raise granted by the steel industry in the nineteen twenties. Through the greatest six years of peacetime prosperity, 1924 through 1929, steel wages were frozen. Not until October 1931 was there another general movement in steel wages, and then it was a downward movement of 11 percent followed by another cut of 15 percent in May 1932.

Here is the comparison of steel wages between these two years. The Pittsburgh District is used as an illustration.

Common labor was paid 44 cents an hour in 1924, and for each succeeding year. By 1929 the rate was still 44 cents. No increase.

Average hourly earnings for all steelworkers were 64 cents in 1924. By 1929 they had risen—in six of the most prosperous years of steel—a total of three cents to 67 cents an hour. This four and one-half percent rise in hourly earnings was the result of technological improvements and the increase in production. In 1929 steelworkers produced 46 percent more steel than in 1924, with only a 4½ percent rise in hourly earnings.

Weekly earnings rose only three

PHILIP MURRAY

and one-half percent, from $35.22 in 1924 to $36.48 in 1929, while production rose 46 percent. And to make $36.48 a week in 1929 the average steelworker had to work 55 hours. And he got no overtime pay. No shift premiums. No paid vacations.

How did the steel industry do? In 1924 net profits were $188 million. These are the profits which the industry acknowledged. We have no way at this late date to find out how much more profits were made and concealed.

What were profits in 1929? They had risen to the astronomical level of $483 million—almost a half a billion dollars. With a rise of 47 percent— from 28,086,000 tons in 1924 to 41,069,000 tons in 1929—in finished steel production, the industry's profits rose 157 percent.

But more. During these six years the steel industry reduced its funded debt by 38 percent. In 1924 it owed a little over a billion dollars ($1,008,000,000). By 1929 the industry's debt was cut to $625 million—a reduction of $383 million or 38 percent.

But still more. From 1924 to 1929 the steel industry increased its net working capital by 17 percent, from $850 million to $995 million—an increase of $145 million.

But still more. Steel made tremendous profit gains over 1924, at which time it earned $188 million. Here is how much profits the industry made in excess of 1924 during each of the next five years.

Year	Net Profits	Excess over 1924
1925	$205,000,000	$ 17,000,000
1926	263,000,000	75,000,000
1927	202,000,000	14,000,000
1928	279,000,000	91,000,000
1929	483,000,000	295,000,000
	Total	$492,000,000

At the same time they salted away another $528 million in working capital and reduced debt.

These excess profits could and should have been put into higher wages.

If these excess profits had been put into higher wages, this would have meant an increase for each steelworker of $2,550, or $425 for each of six years. That is $35.40 a month. The dues that the steelworkers paid into the open shop of Judge Gary and Charley Schwab were $35.40 a month.

The unorganized steelworkers were unable to force a wage raise. It takes a strong national union to do that kind of job. So steel wages were virtually frozen while steel profits soared sky high

So what happened?

The increas d profits did not go into wages where they could be spent for goods and services. These excess steel profits did not go into purchasing power to keep the wheels of industry turning. And the wheels of industry slowed down, and almost came to a complete stop.

This must not happen again!

The United Steelworkers of America has a wage program designed to avoid another great depression.

The USA is seeking a general wage increase of two dollars—$2.00—a day.

The steel companies have the money. They made two billion dollars out of the war.

They are due to continue making high profits in the next several years.

These rich earnings of the steel industry must be shared with America's steelworkers.

The way to avoid another big depression is to institute a general increase in steel of two dollars a day that will raise purchasing power of steelworkers. And, with similar increases in other industries, the purchasing power of the nation will be raised.

Don't Railroad Atomic Control Bill—CIO

SHARP opposition to the Johnson bill (S 1463) which would set up a dictatorial committee to control development of atomic energy, and demand for full public hearings on the subject were expressed this week by CIO President Murray in a wire to Senator Alben W. Barkley, majority leader in the upper house.

Criticizing attempts to rush the Johnson bill through, Murray said:

"The Johnson bill would hand over to a little group the power to censor all scientific research on atomic energy and to blacklist any scientists who do not submit to such censorship.

"It deprives the President of the power to remove members of this commission once they are appointed.

"Any commission which Congress establishes must represent the whole American people and must include representatives of government, science, industry, labor, agriculture and the general public.

"We urge President Truman to call together at once the Democratic leadership in Congress to arrange adequate public hearings. The CIO respectfully requests an opportunity to be heard at such hearings and calls upon all other groups representing the American people to make similar requests for a public hearing."

RADIO ROUNDUP

CIO TAKES PAY CASE TO U.S.

PRES. Phillip Murray took CIO's wage case to the nation this week, as he opened the first of four country-wide broadcasts over American Broadcasting Co. stations.

Murray will speak, and will introduce guest speakers, on the network the following Monday nights:

Oct. 15—10:15-10:30 EST
Oct. 29—10:00-10:15 EST
Nov. 12—10:00-10:15 EST
Nov. 26—10:00-10:15 EST

The first talk will deal with the CIO United Steelworkers' $2 a day wage demand, and with other CIO unions' similar proposals.

The programs are being advertised by radio spot announcements and newspaper ads. Approximately 180 stations will carry the broadcasts.

In announcing sale of time for discussion of controversial issues—something that CIO has long been urging—ABC Pres. Mark Woods declared:

"We believe it is in keeping with the Federal Communications Act as interpreted by the FCC, to sell time to labor unions. ABC proposes to continue to exercise its managerial discretion to insure well-rounded discussions of public affairs, both on a commercial and sustaining basis."

Labor, Liberals File FM Applications

At least 19 Frequency Modulation (FM) radio station applications have been filed with the FCC by organized labor or liberals friendly to the cause of labor.

Organized as the NMU Broad-Casting Co., the principal officers of the CIO Natl. Maritime Union are seeking an FM permit in New York City to broadcast information for seamen, educational programs for children, and to use foreign language programs in an effort to stimulate the support of democratic causes.

In addition to four applications filed by the AFL Intl. Ladies Garment Workers for stations in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chattanooga, Tenn., the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers has four applications pending.

The ACW, headed by Pres. Sidney Hillman, is seeking stations in Philadelphia, Rochester, New York City and Chicago.

Another CIO union with applications on file since last December is the CIO United Auto Workers, seeking FM stations in Chicago, Newark, N. J., Flint, Mich., Cleveland, O., Los Angeles and Detroit.

Already operating a standard broadcast station, WCFL, the AFL Chicago Federation of Labor, has a bid in for an FM station.

Chairman Elmer A. Benson of the Natl. Citizens Political Action Committee is listed as an individual applicant for a station at Minneapolis. He is a former governor, U. S. Senator and banker and proposes a station with farm, labor, religious and educational programs.

NCPAC Fights FM Monopoly Control

Launching what they promise will be a "sustained" campaign to keep FM radio from monopoly control by present standard broadcasters and large newspapers, the Natl. Citizens Political Action Committee released today an eight-page printed "Report to American on Radio Broadcasting."

The pamphlet, main points of which were reported in last week's CIO News, has been mailed to thousands of citizens' groups and civic leaders throughout the country. It briefs the current state of American broadcasts, outlines the prospects for domination of FM broadcasting by the same interests "who now control the country's principal stations and newspapers," and urges action in the form of letters, wires, petitions, and resolutions to the Congress and the FCC.

For further information, write NCPAC, 205 E. 42nd St., N. Y. 17, N. Y.

Murray Bond Talks

President Murray will be on the air over more than 400 stations during the coming Victory Loan drive in a recorded broadcast urging continued CIO support.

"During the war, members of the CIO put millions and millions of dollars into Government bonds," Murray will say. "Now that the war is over, our members will wish to do their full share in helping bring the boys back home, in helping to care for the sick and wounded—to help the GI Bill of Rights."

It Pays to Protest

The CIO Natl. Maritime Union last week complained that Leo Cherne's "Opinion Requested" program over Mutual stations had misrepresented the case for a seamen's Bill of Rights similar to the GI Bill of Rights.

A protest letter to the president of Mutual gained the NMU time this week to tell the nation that more than 6,000 merchant seamen were war casualties, that nearly 500,000 of them wore combat zone bars, and that 117 have been awarded Distinguished Service medals.

30% Wage Hike Won

An increase in basic wages which approximates the 30% demand of the CIO United Auto Workers has been granted by the Wright Aeronautical Corp., Paterson, N. J., UAW Pres. R. J. Thomas announced this week. This is the first compliance by a major corporation with the union's wage program, he said.

The offer includes a flat increase of 22c an hour for all hourly-rated employes, plus an additional one cent based upon the payroll to be used in correcting wage rate inequities, and an additional three cents to be used to place all employes on a general equality basis.

The hiring rate has been increased from 65c to 77½c an hour with a ten cent increase in 30 days, and a minimum of $1.03 in another 30 days. The top rate has been increased from $1.41 to $1.63.

WFTU LEADERS

SAILLANT, CITRINE ELECTED

By LEN DE CAUX

PARIS—A firmly established, united world organization of labor with a unanimously elected leadership is now on the job making its voice vigorously heard from the start for union organization or all workers, against fascism, for democratic rights of all peoples and for labor participation in planning the peace and world reconstruction.

Sir Walter Citrine of Britain was elected chairman and Louis Saillant of France general secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions. Top executives also include seven vice-chairmen: Sidney Hillman, Vassili Kuznetsov, Leon Jouhaux, Lombardo Toledano, Chu-Hsueh-Fan of China, Giuseppe di Vittorio of Italy and E. Kupers of Holland. These together with the chairman and secretary, constitute the executive bureau. Philip Murray and Hillman will represent the U. S. on the 26-member executive committee.

Before adjourning its two weeks' sessions, the conference resolved to send investigating commissions to Germany and Japan; made specific demands for representation on various international agencies; adopted many resolutions on behalf of the rights of labor, ex-servicemen and colonial peoples, against race discrimination, and for breaking relations with fascist Spain and Argentina. Named on the commission to visit Germany are Jouhaux, chairman; Hillman, Citrine, Kuznetsov, A. Kapatocky of Czechoslovakia, and E. Kupers of Holland. The commission to Japan is to be named later.

66,760,000 Represented

The final report of the credentials committee showed 187 delegates and 65 substitutes from 65 national and 18 international organizations seated at this first constitutional convention of the WFTU. They represented approximately 66,760,000 union members in 56 countries.

A number of organizations desiring to participate were unable to send delegates due to transportation difficulties. Telegrams were received from Greece, Iran and the Transvaal saying that delegates were unable to attend either because of arrest of delegates as in Iran or because they were refused necessary passports. The conference ordered telegrams sent to the Iran and Greek governments protesting their action in preventing union delegates from attending.

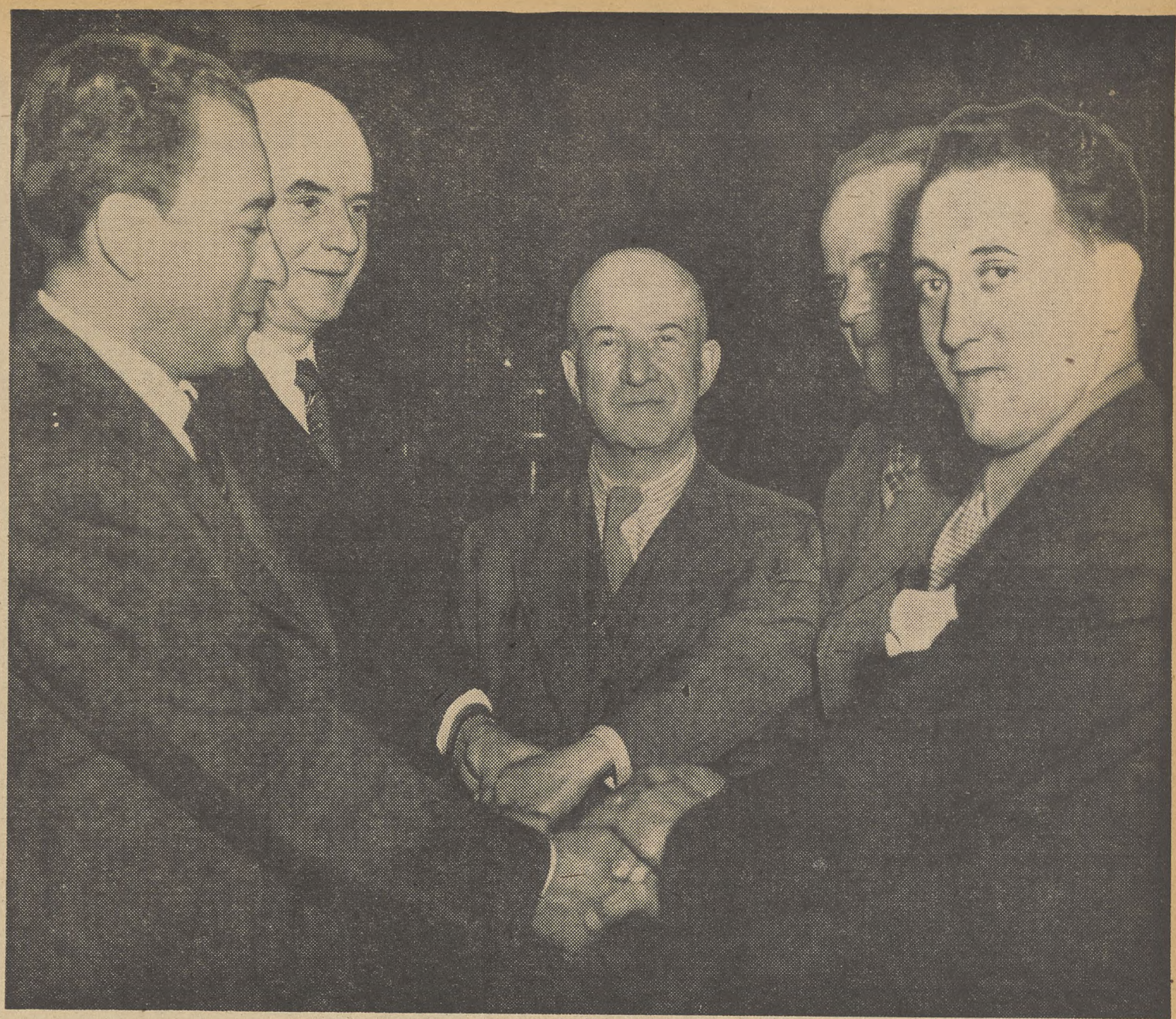
Headquarters of the WFTU will be in Paris under the constitution adopted, subject to powers of the executive committee to make any changes necessary to meet emergency conditions.

Election of the executive committee followed the report of the nominations committee, on which Joseph Curran represented the CIO, announcing selections by national groupings as set forth in the constitution to insure worldwide representation.

The executive committee includes: Murray, Hillman and Pat Conroy for the U. S. and Canada; Kuznetsov, Tarasov and N. V. Popov for the U. S. S. R.; Citrine and Ebby Edwards for Britain; Franchon and Jouhaux for France; Lombardo Toledano and Lazaro Pena for Latin America and the West Indies; El Ariss for the Near East and Middle East; Chu-Hsueh-Fan for China; A. Monk for Australasia; S. Dange for India and Ceylon; B. Goodwin for Africa; E. Jensen for Scandinavia; E. Kupers for Western Europe; G. Di Vittorio for Southern Europe; A. Zapotocky for Central Europe; D. Sulaj for Southeastern Europe. Besides these 22, the executive committee includes the general secretary and three members to be selected by trade departments, making a total of 26 members.

The composition of the general council was also announced by the nominations committee, including representatives of all

(Continued On Page 12)



ELECTED: Some of the leaders of the WFTU as they appeared in the U. S. and England at previous meetings. Above: l. to r.: Lombardo Toledano of CTAL, President Murray of CIO, Eby Edwards of England, Mikhil Tarasov of the U. S. S. R. (all elected to the WFTU Executive Committee), and Louis Saillant of France, elected general secretary. Right, l. to r.: Sir Walter Citrine, elected chairman, and Sidney Hillman, one of seven vice-chairmen and a member of the Executive Committee.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS

Facts, as Lincoln used to say, are stubborn things. They have a way of blowing the most elaborate and unsound arguments out of the window and into the ashcan. Used in generous doses, they can expose the hollowness of the most artfully contrived and expensive propaganda.

Facts are needed now more than ever before. Huge corporations are deluging newspaper readers and radio listeners with propaganda, both in the paid advertising sections and in the unpaid parts that pass for editorials. The main purpose they have is to persuade the reader that CIO's wage demands are unreasonable, impractical, ruinous, inflationary, etc.

To read these corporation advertisements—especially when they refer to the corporations' war record—the unwary might come to the conclusion that industry's life is one long sacrifice and that it exists only to serve the nation at a return barely sufficient to keep body and soul together.

By contrast, of course, labor is presented as dominated solely by selfishness and an apparently insane desire to wreck the means from which it draws its livelihood.

This is the picture presented by the corporations now resisting the just demands of CIO unions for a basic wage increase designed to sustain the nation's purchasing power.

What are the facts? They are plain for all to see—but because you don't see them in the full page advertisements that hit your eye every time you open a newspaper, and because facts are needed now more than ever, they bear repeating.

Industrial profits increased five times during the war period—five times before taxes, and they doubled after taxes. The total, after taxes, is $6.4 billion.

Industry, in addition to declared profits, has huge reserves from the war period—undeclared as profits and untaxed. The total, according to U. S. Government reports, is $15 billion—with an additional $25 billion that they can tap in tax refunds.

What are the facts about wages? These you never see in your daily newspapers, and even though they are known to every worker and his wife who handles a paycheck, they also bear repeating.

Wage earners today are being asked to take a pay cut amounting to as much as 30 percent—one third—of their previous take-home. The cut comes through reductions in hours, loss of overtime pay, and other means—when it is not a total pay cut in the form of a layoff notice.

At the same time, the cost of living stays 50 percent above the 1941 level. The same corporations that spend millions on newspaper advertisements are seeking to make the cost of living go even higher, by their pressure on price control for higher prices. Incidentally, they're looking for more gravy in the tax bill now coming up in Congress.

CIO's wage case therefore, as spearheaded by President Murray and all CIO unions, is a demand for restoration of a wage cut. What CIO seeks is a restoration of the take-home lost due to cutbacks in hours and the loss of overtime.

These are the facts of CIO's wage case. They can blow the elaborate and expensive propaganda of the corporations sky-high. They can chase the inflation profits, the viewers-with-alarm, the editorial soothsayers back under the rug.

But they won't do the job for you unless you use them. President Murray has urged all CIO members to arm themselves with the facts, to apply them intelligently, aggressively and as widely as possible.

If we do this job of arming ourselves with the facts, we will answer the anti-CIO propaganda and take the longest of many steps toward winning our case for a restoration of post VJ Day wage cuts.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

PARIS—Success of the World Union Conference at a time when the Big Five foreign ministries were having such difficulty reaching agreement provoked much comment in the European press.

The WFTU has already shown what a powerful force world labor can be to promote better understanding between all peoples. With closer, more directly common interests, the labor movements of various countries can more readily reach common agreements, and thus bring popular pressure to bear from below for a unity of governments which is often difficult to achieve solely on the diplomatic level.

On the walls of CGT headquarters at Paris are inscribed the following words of Anatole France; "The union of all the workers will make the peace of the world." The WFTU is the biggest step yet taken in this direction.

★ ★ ★

Setup of the WFTU may at first seem complicated to American unionists but it represents a skillful arrangement for the representation of national and functional interests as well as numerical strength without making the machinery too cumbersome for speedy and effective action.

The supreme body of the WFTU is the world congress which will meet every two years with every affiliated organization having delegates and votes in proportion to its membership, but with reduced proportional representation for membership in excess of five million to prevent one or two large organizations from dominating the whole congress.

Meeting every year, with provisions for additional special sessions if necessary, will be a smaller body known as the general council, a sort of small scale world congress.

The General Council will be equally representative in the sense that each affiliated organization is represented on it though with fewer delegates—one apiece in most cases. More council members are to be picked by their respective organizations, and in the case of roll calls they will cast the full number of votes to which their organizations are entitled in the world congress.

Next there's the smaller executive committee of 26 members which can meet at short notice to handle all major situations. All parts of the world are represented on the executive committee. Smaller countries are grouped geographically and delegates from countries in each group get together at the world congress to select a representative of the whole group. Trade departments are also represented on the executive committee by three members. However, executive committee members represent the congress as a whole and not any particular geographical or trade division thereof.

Trade departments will perform one of the most important functions of the international organization, grouping together unions of different countries along industrial lines for promotion of the common interests of all workers in their respective industries.

The top executive body of the WFTU is the executive bureau, consisting of a full-time general secretary elected by the General Council and a chairman and seven vice-chairmen elected by the Executive Committee.

★ ★ ★

Of great significance at the conference was the large representation of colonial and semi-colonial countries and the moving, impressive speeches of their delegates. Union organization is making great headway in such countries, though membership is still comparatively small. But its potential influence is enormous, both in respect to numbers and the biggest of future world issues.

Delegations from these countries got together at the conference to work out a common program for submission to the Executive Committee. A special department for colonial problems and an Asiatic trade union conference are among many ideas under consideration.

★ ★ ★

Illustrative of the difficult living conditions in Europe these days was the sad experience of the Arab delegation. The membership made donations of eggs, butter and other foods to meet delegates' living expenses in Paris. Delegates sold these products before leaving to get French francs, but found the sum realized in francs was sufficient only for one day's food in Paris at French prices, and eggs, butter and meat were almost unattainable luxuries in Paris restaurants. If delegates could have brought food instead of money, they could have lived like lords.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

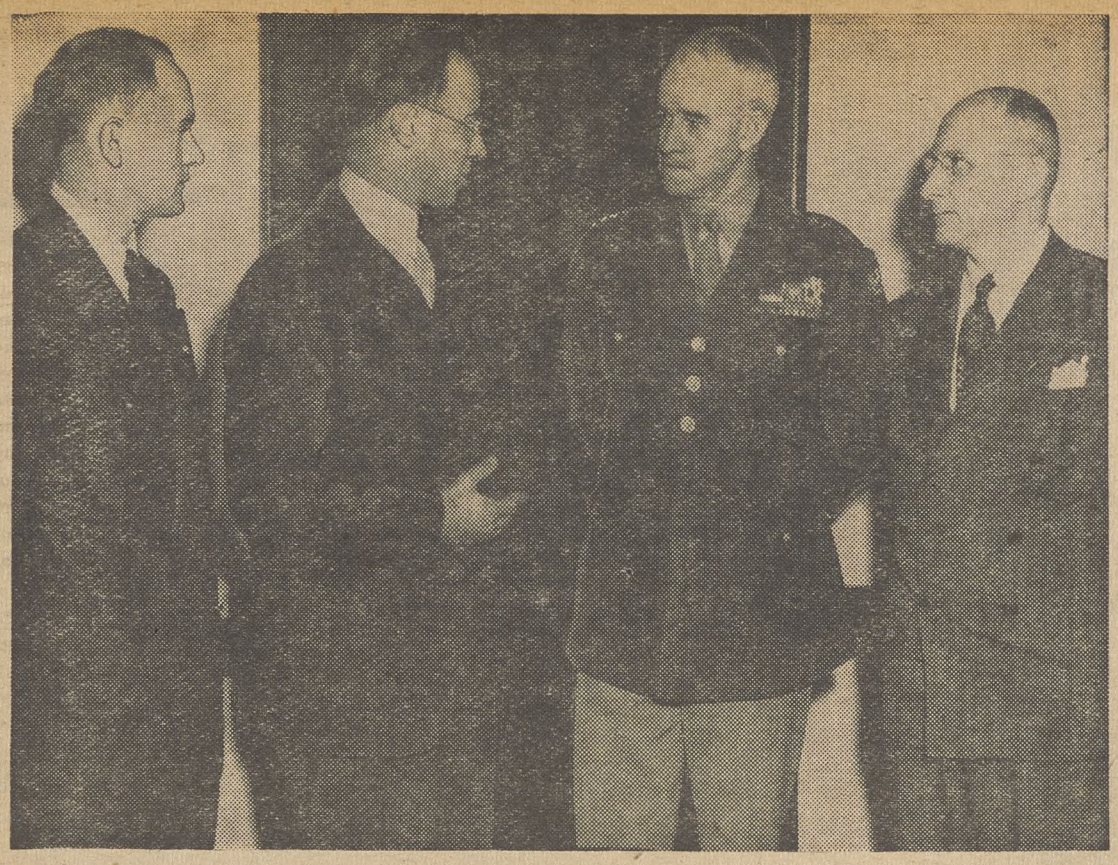
Joseph Curran, S. H. Dalrymple, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, Emil Rieve, Reid Robinson, Frank Rosenblum, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux..... Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 October 15, 1945 No. 42



CIO and Auto Workers representatives ask Gen. Omar Bradley, Veterans Administrator, to back the CIO proposal that the states be required to adopt the Federal Committee of Apprenticeship standards in the training of veterans, thus preventing the veteran from being short-changed by unscrupulous employers. Left to right: Meyer Bernstein, assistant to Clinton S. Golden, chairman of the CIO Veterans Committee; Victor Reuther, UAW, a member of the CIO committee; Gen. Bradley, and George Buckley of the UAW veterans dept.

CIO Backs Bill To Get Jobs For Wounded

THE CIO Veterans Committee this week moved on a broad front to aid ex-servicemen, setting up its program for improvements in the GI Bill of Rights, supporting a bill to aid disabled veterans get jobs and striking against discrimination toward former members of the armed forces because of race, creed or color.

To aid wounded veterans in getting jobs the committee decided to support HR 1533, a bill providing that the Veterans Administration repay benefits paid to veterans injured in industrial accidents.

Clinton S. Golden, committee chairman, said that many employes do not wish to hire veterans because they fear they will incur double liability in unemployment compensation cases.

The measure is also supported by the Disabled American Veterans, and Golden said the committee action was in line with its policy of cooperating with bona fide democratic veterans' organizations. After reviewing its relationship with veterans' organizations, the committee renewed its decision to advise CIO members they should decide for themselves which veterans' organizations they wish to join.

To strike against discrimination because of race, color or creed, the committee commended the Veterans Committee for Equal Rights for its fight in behalf of Pfc. Richard H. Naito, Japanese-American soldier, barred from admission to Monaghan Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Spokane, Wash. The stand of the Natl. VFW in ordering Naito's admission to the post was lauded by the committee.

CONFER ON GI BILL

The committee also conferred with Meyer Bernstein, assistant to Golden on veterans' matters, on proposed improvements of the GI Bill. Following the committee meeting Bernstein this week appeared before the subcommtitee on veterans' legislation of the Senate Finance Committee (see other story on this page).

The reported practice of some employers in chiseling on payment of wages to veterans taking apprectinceship training was condemned, and the committee recommended continuance of the management-labor apprenticeship plan in training ex-servicemen. The committee received reports that some employers instead of paying the usual apprenticeship rates were reducing pay by the amount the veteran received for subsistence under the GI Bill.

Victor Reuther of the CIO Auto Workers, a committee member, Bernstein and a committee representing the Skilled Trades Dept. of the Auto Workers called on Gen. Omar Bradley, Veterans Administrator, to point out the need for changing the GI Bill so that apprenticeship training requirements in the states meet with the standards of the Federal Apprenticeship Committee.

In that way chiseling on veterans' wages by employers would be avoided and uniform standards would be set up to enable a veteran completing the course to qualify for skilled work throughout the Nation. The UAW offered its services in seeing that veterans so trained would get skilled jobs.

The UAW representatives also told General Bradley that the union would like to see the returning servicemen given credit in apprenticeship training not only for skills learned in the services but also for previous training.

Facts For Vets

From a reliable source on Capitol Hill it was learned today that on or before Nov. 1 the Navy will reduce points needed for discharge by three. At present 44 points are needed by enlisted personnel, and 49 by officers.

* * *

The CIO Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers this week presented a five-point program for speeding up discharges to the Army and Navy, asking for:

Fifty separation centers; centers to be staffed whenever possible by civilian personnel to avoid the slow-down caused by changing of military personnel because of discharges; immediate discharge of all men with the required number of points.

Changing requirements for discharge from points to length of service to end discrimination against Negroes who have not had the opportunity to acquire points by engaging in combat; making voluntary enlistment more attractive to make possible the discharge of drafted personnel.

James McLeish and Tom Neill, chairman and executive secretary, respectively, of the UE natl. servicemen's and veterans' committee, presented the program to Secretary of War Patterson, Brig. Gen. Berry, Comdr. Sergeant of the Navy and Sen. Walsh, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, and Sen. Johnson of Colorado, acting chairman of the Military Affairs Committee.

* * *

Neill this week also appeared before the subcommittee on veterans' legislation of the Senate Finance Committee in behalf of the UE proposals for amendments to the GI Bill similar to the requests asked by the CIO Veterans Committee.

CONGRESS GETS CIO PLEA FOR BETTER GI BILL

CIO's requests for GI Bill of Rights improvements including better provisions on housing and increased unemployment compensation, were presented this week by Meyer Bernstein, representative of the CIO Veterans Committee, to a mildly critical subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee.

One of Bernstein's questioners was Sen. Millikin (R. Colo.), who interrupted the witness while he was pleading that an Army and Navy Board of Review be set up to hear appeals from general military courts martial.

Millikin wanted to know whether lack of uniformity for the punishment of the same offense did not occur in civilian courts as in the Army, but agreed with Bernstein when he pointed out that the variation was wider in the Army.

The witness immediately preceding Bernstein, Dave E. Satterfield, Jr., of the Life Assurance Assn. of America, like the CIO representative called for the extension of time during which a veteran can apply for a home loan. Both referred to the same statement by Bernard Baruch in which he asked that loans be administered by the Federal Housing Administration.

The CIO program includes:

Boosting of unemployment benefits from $20 to $25 a week for a year with $5 additional for each dependent up to a maximum of three.

A $90 monthly subsistence for veterans studying under the GI bill with $25 additional each month for each dependent up to a maximum of three, nad lifting the 25 age limited on eligibility.

Elimination of present price limits on artificial limbs so that the Veterans Administration can supply the best possible devices.

Other changes in the housing provision to include extension of the amortization period for payment of loans from 20 to 32 years, lower interest rates, and extension of time of application for loan from two years after discharge to ten years after discharge of all draftees.

Advocating boosting veterans' unemployment compensation payments, Bernstein said that civilian skilled workers and soldiers were frequently employed side by side at U. S. military installations, and in many instances the civilian received a great deal more than his partner in uniform.

He asked the committee to suppose that come demobilization the soldier and the worker were discharged at the same time and were unable to find work.

"It would be both unfair," the witness said, "for the veteran to draw less unemployment compensation than the civilian. The former serviceman's allowance ought to be increased." Turning to the inadequacy of artificial limbs now supplied by the VA, Bernstein argued:

"If the average price of the most desirable device is twice that now allowed by the VA, the total cost of furnishing one and a spare to each disabled veteran will be less than the cost of fighting the war for one or two hours."

Asserting that the real weakness in the educational legislation is in elementary and secondary education, Bernstein asked for the immediate creation "within the states and the cities of educational commissions representing the professional educators, labor and the public, to make plans for the utilization of the vocational schools the clock around, if necessary."

27 September 1945.

Mr. Clinton S. Golden

Chairman of the C.I.O. Veteran's Committee

New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Golden:

We, the members of hut 708 of the 42d Station Hospital, stationed in the Aleutians, wish at this time to commend your committee on its very fine work.

Your recent suggestion to the War Department that demobilization is too slow and that men should have their discharges mailed to them meets with our hearty approval.

Thanking you again for your fine work, we remain,

Respectfully yours,

Raymond L. Pierson
James E. Mahan
Wayne E. Kosak
Lester A. Martin
John G. Wilson
Brownlow Vines
Henry Malis
Haskell Dill
Alfred Lemke
George H. Cordwell
Joseph Levine
Edgar D. Keys

This letter from the Aleutians shows that the proposal made to the Army by Clinton S. Golden, chairman of the CIO Veterans Committee, for speeding discharges is meeting with enthusiastic approval from servicemen. Golden urged that soldiers be processed at their bases for discharge and sent home on terminal leave while the paper work was being completed.

Yugoslav mothers like the one above helped fight the Nazis, and like the Norwegians (right above) were aided by labor's dollars contributed through the CIO Natl. War Relief Committee. Food, supplies and weapons were parachuted into Norway to aid the underground.

THEIR BLOOD HELPED TO BUY US VICTORY!

THOUSANDS of Europe's and Asia's underground fighters, who face a winter of hunger and cold along with millions of other workers, spilled their blood in the fight to defeat fascism. Their sabotage of the enemy and their fight for very existence were aided by $9,000,000 contributed by American workers. Today, freed from censorship, the story of that aid can be told.

Soon after the Natl. CIO War Relief Committee was organized in 1941, word reach it that the labor movements of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Luxembourg, and occupied France had gone underground and desperately needed help. The problem was to cut through military, diplomatic and financial red tape and get that help to them.

The CIO War Relief Committee, under the direction of Leo Perlis, and operating with the National War Fund and other labor groups, conducted long, secret negotiations with government agencies. Finally, arrangements were made. The underground movements abroad chose special labor trustees to carry out labor projects decided upon by these American labor groups. Special licenses were then issued to these labor trustees by the U. S. Treasury Department.

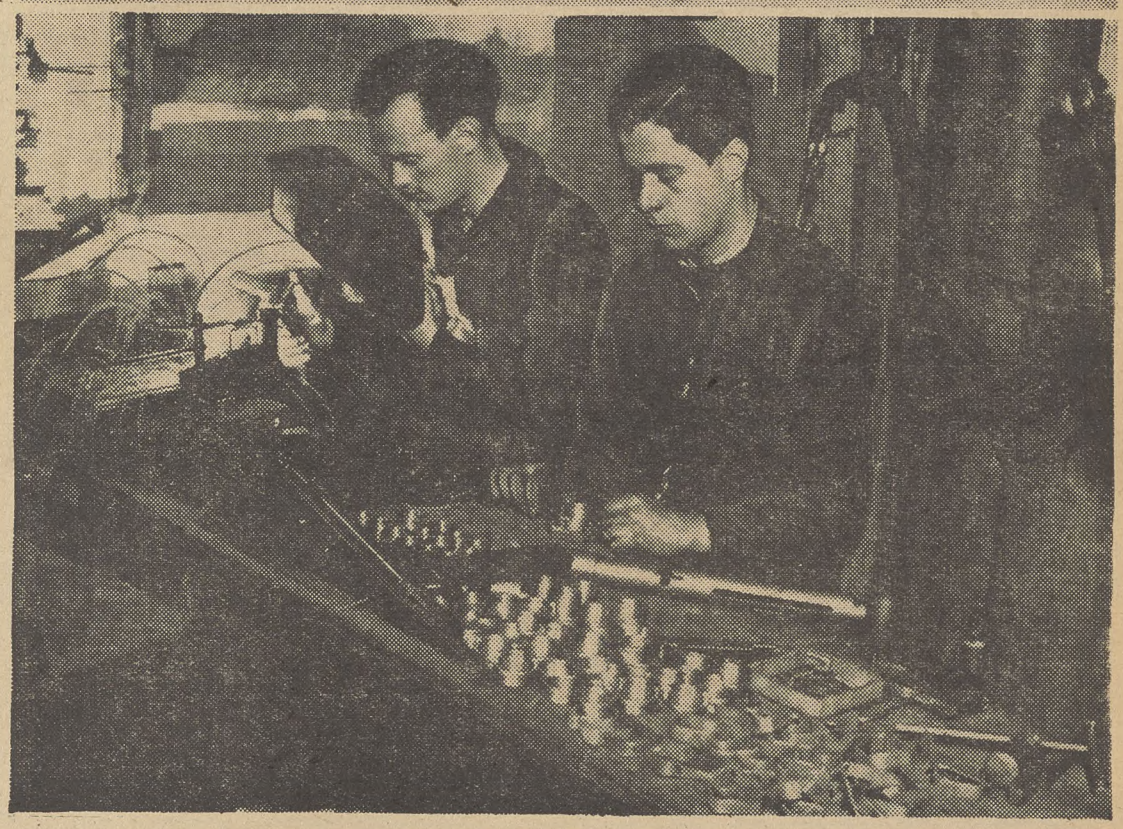
Through seven of these historic licenses that actually authorized trade with the enemy, American workers sent $9,000,000 to the underground labor movements in Europe and China. This money helped rescue thousands of anti-fascists from the Gestapo and transport them to places of relative safety. It was also used to feed hundreds of thousands whose husbands and fathers were victims of fascist slave and concentration camps.

American dollars helped feed 10,000 Norwegian anti-fascists hiding in the forests, and parcels of food were smuggled to their families.

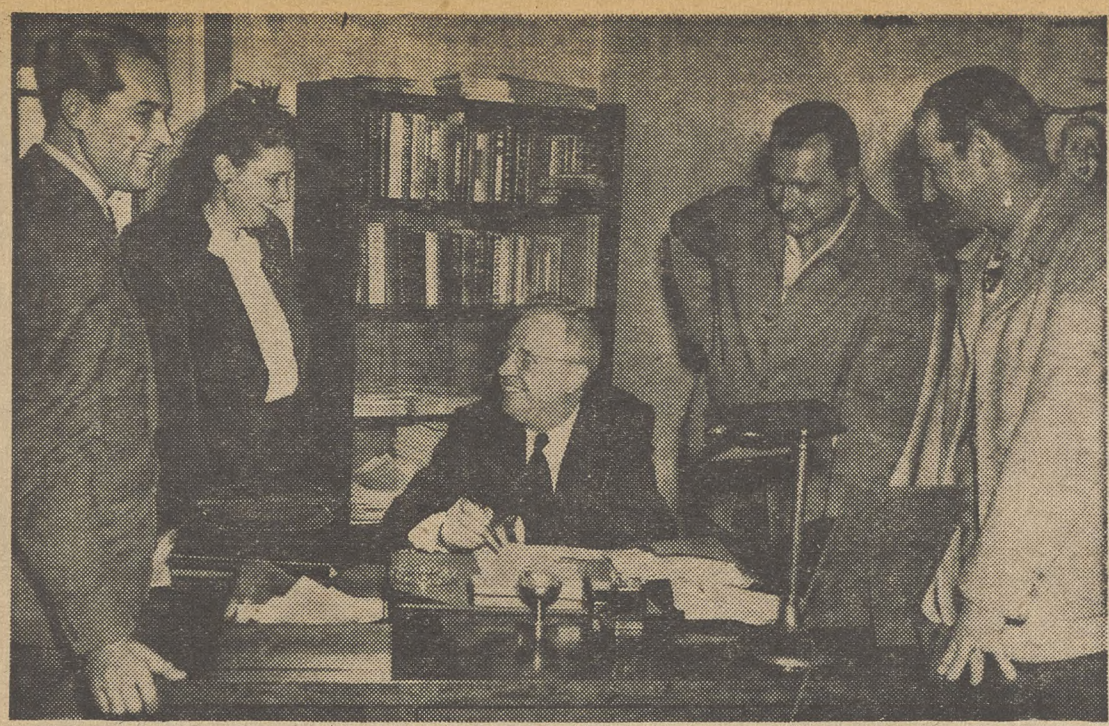
Czechoslovakian orphanages were established in France for children of men who joined the Czech army in exile or were prisoners of the Nazis.

Effectiveness of the aid was testified to by many incidents. Best of all, perhaps, was the work carried on by the Norwegian underground, said to be the most active and well organized in Europe.

The Norwegians maintained underground railways like those that helped slaves escape to the free North in the U. S. pre-Civil War days. Along these Norwegian routes traveled those escaping from Nazi authorities, leaders of the resistance who had been spotted by the Gestapo, and others with information that would be of value to the military forces of the Allies.



CIO dollars helped Norwegian underground workers (above) escape to neutral Sweden. Skilled Chinese workers (below) were smuggled from occupied into Free China, where they were desperately needed.



TALKING IT OVER: Rep. Charles M. La Follette (R. Ind.) receives CIO delegates from his home town, Evansville, in his office at Washington. L. to R.: Alfred Smith, Mildred Falls, Rep. La Follette, Earl Gates and John E. Sterneman.

LOW PAY BOSSES BUCK 65c FLOOR

FIRST organized outside opposition to the 65-75c minimum wage bill came into the open this week, with the appearance of three substandard employers before the Senate Labor sub-Committee holding hearings on the proposed act (S 1419).

Countering them, the CIO sent witnesses, including David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the Steelworkers, a spokesman for Reid Robinson of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, the State, County and Municipal employes, and others. For next week, the CIO scheduled an appearance by President Murray to wind up its case against sweatshop wages.

One of the substandard employers, a Mr. Nichols of the cotton compressing industry, cheerfully admitted that the average wage in his industry is 45c an hour, which he seemed to think was enough. Mr. Nichols, of course, lives on considerably more than 45c an hour.

A second low wage boss, a Mr. Bowden of the grain elevator industry, was mainly worried about the possibility of having to pay overtime. Grain elevator workers frequently work 80-hour weeks (that's better than a 13-hour day six days a week), and how, said Mr. Bowden, can we stay in business if we have to pay overtime like everybody else?

Mr. Bowden wants just a little exemption — enough to cover "country" elevators, like the kind he represents.

They're Still Telling It To Congress!

CIO spokesmen and representatives of community organizations from three major sections of the United States came to D. C., this week to tell their Congressmen that they want action now on CIO's legislative program — main points being unemployment compensation, and the full employment and 65-75 cents minimum wage bills.

Heard from on Capitol Hill were men and women, white and Negro workers from Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Indiana, Michigan and West Vrginia, from the New England States and the South.

They told their good Congressmen like Senator Kilgore (D., W. Va.) that their work was appreciated, and they needled their bad Congressmen like Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.).

Vandenberg provided Michigan delegates with an instructive half hour on how to avoid answering questions, appear very positive on others, and misquote figures to build up a case. Fortunately, the delegates knew some of the answers better than he did.

The gray-headed, suave, sharply dressed man who heads the Republican reactionaries in the Senate said he was "100 per cent for FEPC;" declined to commit himself on the tax bill until it reached a Senate committee; misquoted figures on the excess profits tax but corrected himself when caught at it; said the polltax repeal bill ought to pass but declined to say whether he favored a parliamentary move that would help insure its passage; tried to weasel on the Ball-Hatch bill, which would virtually turn the Wagner act upside down, but finally said he wanted compulsory arbitration for "wildcat" strikes, and said he'd reserve the right to outline his plan of action until after the Nov. 5 labor-management conference; and wound up by stating he "didn't realize" that the original Kilgore-Forand unemployment compensation bill would have given Michigan workers $33 a week unemployment compensation.

The Minnesota delegates gave Senator Ball (R., and sponor of the Ball-Hatch bill) an uncomfortable hour explaining why labor was opposed to his measure.

Illinois delegates praised Rep. Adolph J. Sabath (D.) as a friend of labor and presented him with a humidor as a token of labor's esteem.

'Relief for the Greedy' Tax OK'd By House

WORKING at top speed and under a gag rule that shut off any changes from the floor, the House this week voted a tax bill that meets FDR's definition of the 1944 law—"relief for the greedy, not the needy."

As it stands, the bill, which now goes to the Senate Finance Committee (Sen. George, D. Ga., chairman) for more secret hearings, gives the rich and the corporations more than $7 billion in tax relief.

It does this by cutting excess profits taxes from 95 to 60 percent, by giving incomes above $21,000 a straight 10 percent cut, and by presenting the top income brackets with special gravy.

Letting the cat out of the bag, GOP leader Knutson (R. Minn.) of the House Ways and Means Committee explained that he was quite sure the Senate would repeal the rest of the profits tax when it got the bill.

According to a statement put out by the CIO and 14 other organizations, if finally adopted by both House and Senate and signed by President Truman the bill would:

1. Give large corporations an extra $12 billion by cutting the excess profits tax, since the larger outfits make the biggest excess profits.

2. Give "only meager relief" to low and middle income groups by failing to raise exemptions from the low of $1,000 for married couples and hand big incomes the biggest share of the straight 10 percent slice.

Forming a "committee for a progressive tax program" the CIO and its liberal allies announced an eight point tax plan designed to protect incomes up to the $3,000 level by raising exemptions, and to give individuals the same carryback and carry forward privileges corporations now have. It also would forgive taxes owed by veterans up to $250.

The program, which will be put in amendments to be offered in the Senate this week, also calls for relief for small business, for keeping the excess profits taxes, for repealing sales taxes on low priced goods, and for taxing profits made from sales of property held less than three years. This last provision is also aimed at halting inflationary gambling in real estate, etc.

Though the CIO has steadily protested the custom for some years now, tax bills are voted in the House under a "closed rule" that prevents members from offering amendments. They have simply the choice of voting the bill up or down, and since the revenue is always needed, pressure is strong to vote for the bill no matter how bad.

Both the House Ways and Means and the Senate Finance Committees, which have charge of tax bills, are run by a reactionary Republican - Democrat coalition that works together in perfect harmony.

In the House, Rep. Doughton, 82-year-old chairman, sees eye to eye with the GOP leader, Rep. Knutson (Minn.) on every proposition to protect the rich and soak the poor.

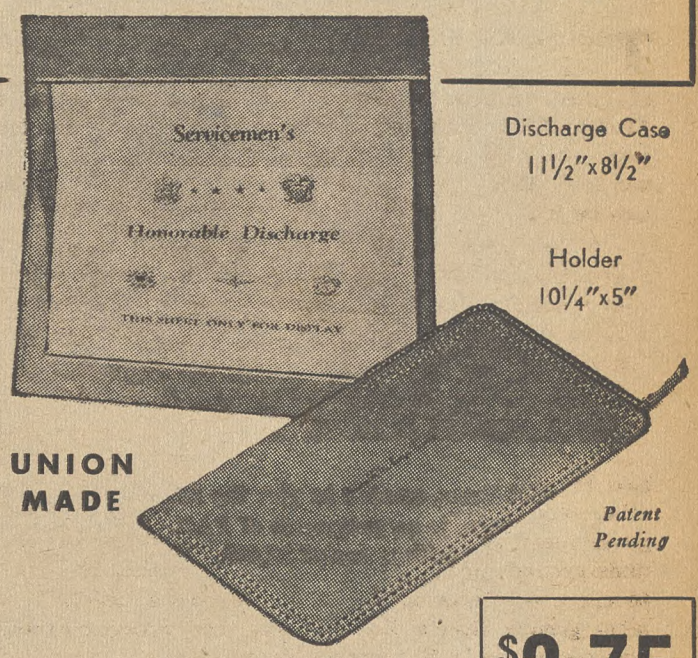
In the Senate Finance Committee, Chairman George (Ga.) sees eye to eye with Sen. R. A. Taft (R. O.), who specializes in wrecking economic bills and who stands to gain many thouasnds of dollars himself by reduced taxes on big incomes.

The few liberals—six on the House side and three (four, if you include Barkley) on the Senate side—don't seem to be very effective against the GOP-tory Democrat deal that has been worked out.

Perhaps they would be more effective if they got more mail from the voters—and maybe the reactionaries would be more hesitant.

CIO VETERANS COMMITTEES

Here Is The Perfect "WELCOME HOME" GIFT For Servicemen and Women!



Discharge Case 11½"x8½"

Holder 10¼"x5"

UNION MADE

Patent Pending

COMBINATION DISCHARGE CASE AND MATCHING ZIPPER HOLDER

$2.75 PLUS 20% FEDERAL TAX TOTAL $3.30

Genuine Top Grain leather, natural saddle finish zipper holder PLUS a discharge case of the same leather. Holder roomy enough to hold discharge case, service records, insurance policies and other valuable documents. Discharge case lined with transparent plastic window may be used separately. Both case and holder are gold embossed "Honorable Discharge."

Ideal Christmas Gift!

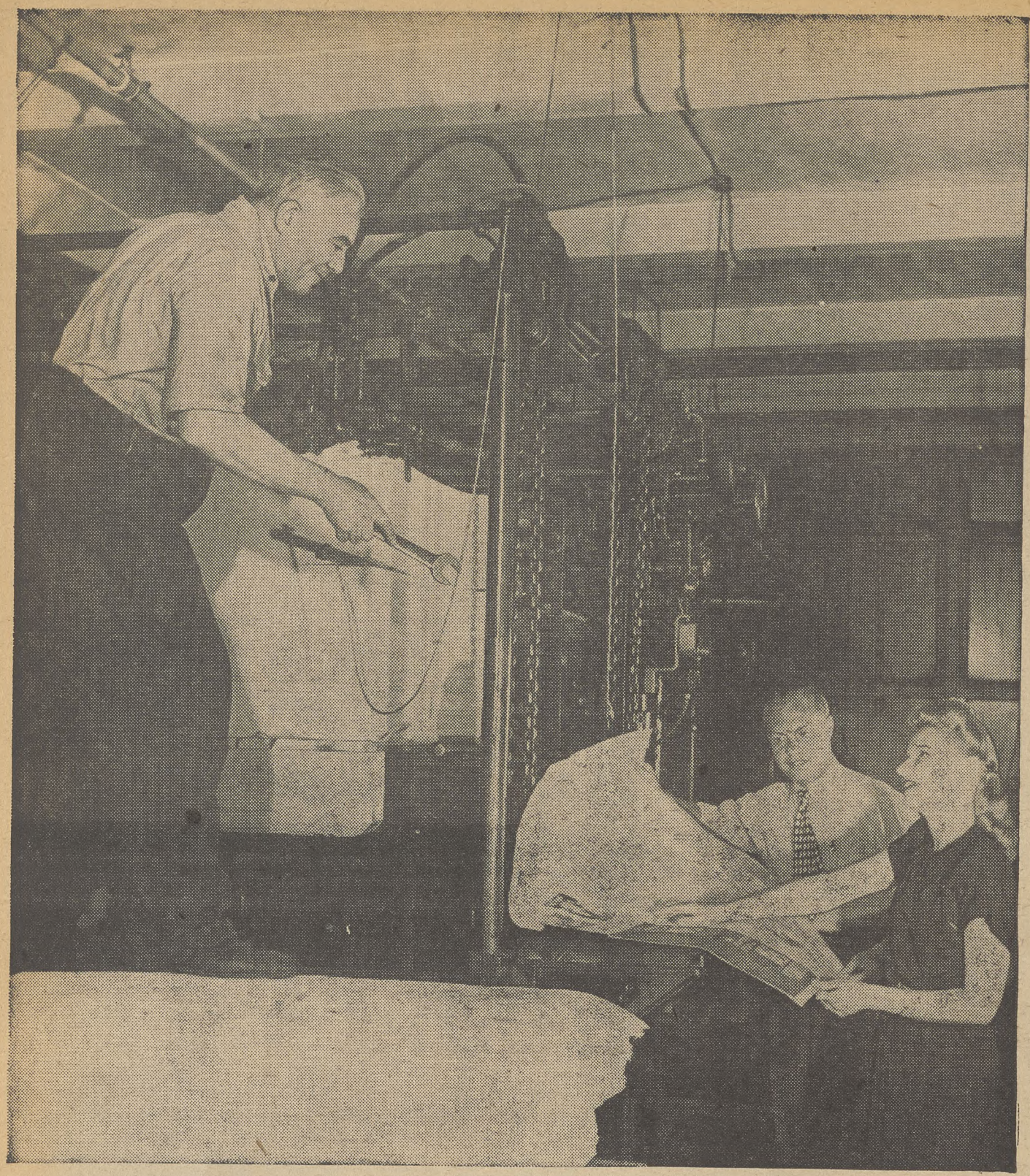
May be sent overseas first class mail WITHOUT REQUEST and free of dateline restrictions.

On orders of 25 or more, we gold-emboss your organization's name without charge. On smaller or indvidual orders add 15c for name. Samples sent on receipt of check. Individual or sample price, Federal Tax already included—$3.90. Prices include shipping costs.

TRADE UNION DEPARTMENT

Direct Manufacturer's Representatives for Leather Goods and Luggage.

Salisbury SPECIALTY COMPANY
31 East 27th Street, New York 16, N. Y.
LExington 2-4654 · · Sixth Floor



1 Pamphlet Press, created to give the labor movement the service of top flight writers and artists to put across their own message, is an outgrowth of PAC. Editor is Joseph Gaer, who did most of the PAC pamphlets. Pamphlet Press publications start with a run of 25,000. Here the pamphlets are coming through the presses to fill on-hand orders.

2 Sheila Miller is in charge of production at Pa[illegible] details of a reconversion pamphlet for the C[illegible] Pamphlet Press are: Angels Could Do Better, Ab[illegible]

BOO[illegible]

A feature prepared by Black Star

WHEN Wendell Willkie's "One World" sold over a million copies in its first month, the publishing world rocked on its foundations. A sale of 10,000 copies used to be considered a respectable figure for any book except an occasional phenomenal "Gone With the Wind."

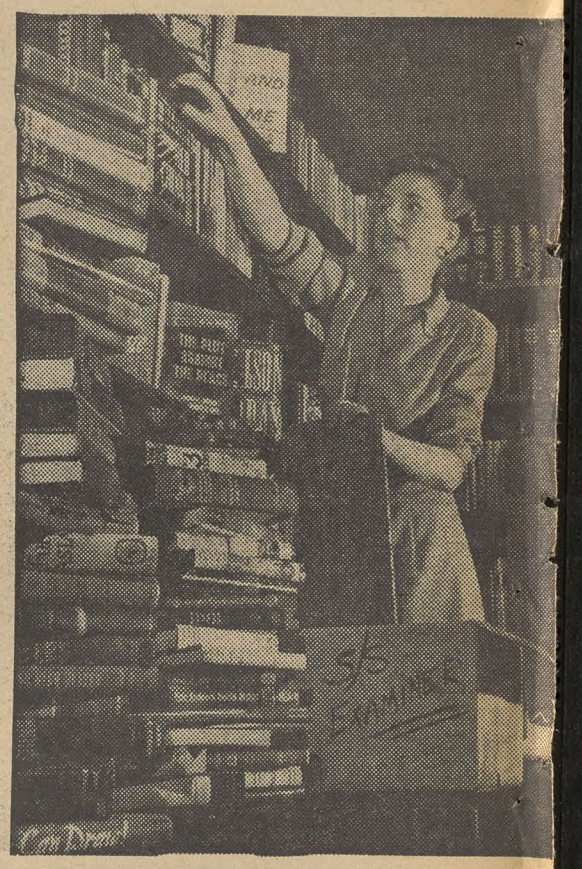
During the war, the book market has expanded. Some of the expansion has been due to the millions of soldiers who have for the first time picked up the reading habit—and it hasn't all been comics, either! Some of it has been due to gas rationing that has forced people to stay home and find new ways of amusing themselves.

But there is another factor at work today—and even the most conservative publisher is beginning to take it into account. America's greatest democratic force—the labor movement—is bringing the people to the books and books to the people.

Labor's millions today are not content to let their unions satisfy only their economic needs. The war and the growth of the CIO Political Action Committee, shaking old humdrum notions and prejudices, have brought a widespread demand for education, for understanding and for a culture that grows out of the soil of everyday existence.

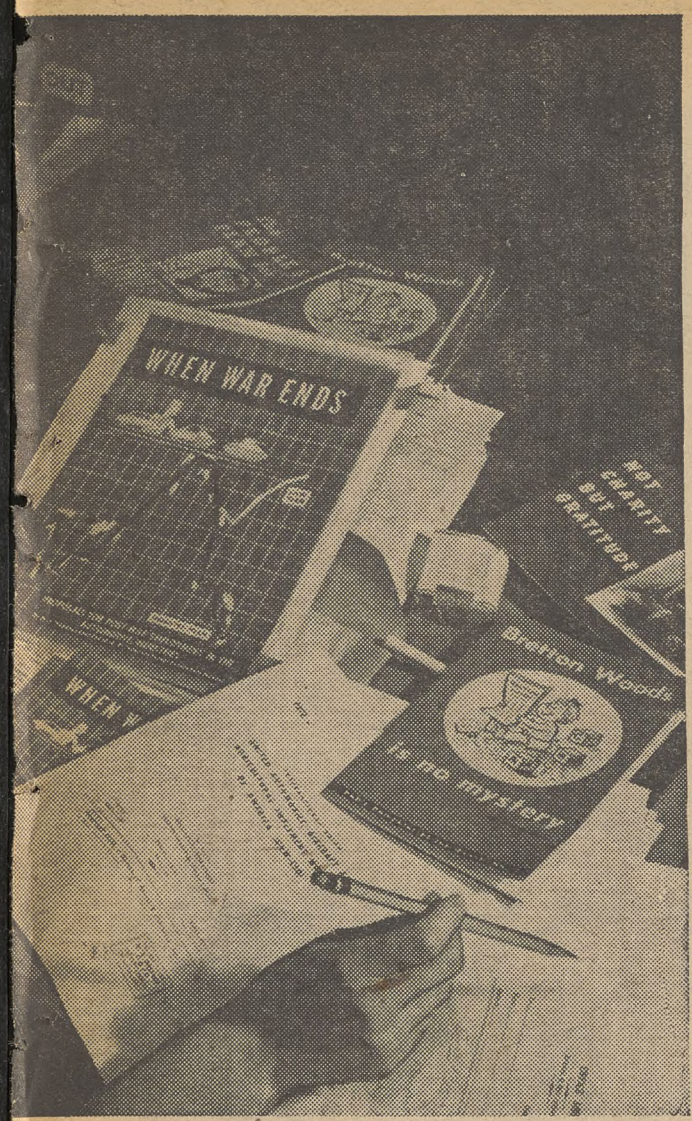
Book clubs, book stores, libraries in union offices and book reviews in union papers are increasing, while unions are producing their own literature in pamphlets and, even in a few cases, in books.

A new book market is coming into existence—a market for books which for the first time, through guaranteed sales to large groups, can be produced at a cost that will fit the workers' pocketbook. A market which encourages the writing and publishing of books that pictures the world as it is today—books that picture union members and working people as heroes, that tell what fascism is and celebrate the struggle of the people for more and more democracy and more of the good things of life. Funny books, serious books, fiction, non-fiction, poetry, mystery stories, what-have-you—but books written for and about the "common man."



4 These are the books that go to sea. Dulci[illegible] Maritime Union bookshop packs up a ship's lot of reading in the long hours at sea. Seven [illegible] up of 15 books each have been shipped out by [illegible] uary, 1943, and the seamen themselves have p[illegible]

N



mphlet Press. Here she is shown scheduling production
O United Automobile Workers Union. Other titles of
out Dumbarton Oaks, Bretton Woods is No Mystery, etc.

3 The Pamphlet Press staff is studying illustrations by artist John Groth for a pamphlet about the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agency (UNRRA). Sheila Miller is showing the pictures to Frank Taylor of Reynal & Hitchcock, which operates Pamphlet Press, and editors Abrashkin and Hartwell.

KS FOR THE PEOPLE

e Moss at the National
library. Seamen do a
hundred libraries made
he bookshop since Jan-
ed out 5,000 libraries.

5 These are the books that stay home. Labor has its own book club. The Labor Book Club was worked out by the CIO Auto Workers Union in cooperation with Reynal and Hitchcock. Virginia Wicks talks to shipyard workers at Local One headquarters in Camden, N. J., about joining. Membership applications were distributed at Camden shipyards.

6 For a subscription fee of $5 you get six books. The Labor Book Club publishes a book every other month. A member has the right to reject three out of nine books over an indefinite period. Above, members of the CIO Office & Professional Workers in New York City find their own bookshop in their White Collar Center a stimulating place.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

W. H. Crawford, USA Dist. Dir., announces: Berkeley Pump Co., Atlanta, Ga., CIO 31, against 2; American Brake Shoe Co. (Southern Wheel Division), CIO 50, against 5. USA Rep. R. E. Starnes handled both campaigns.

CIO Reg. Dir. Carey E. Haigler, Birmingham, advises that USA Dist. Dir. R. E. Farr has informed him that the USA won the election at the Southern Cement Co., CIO 33, No Union 9. USA Field Rep. Sam Stevens handled the organizational work.

C. H. Gillman, Reg. Dir., Atlanta, reports: Southern Agricultural Chemical Co., East Point, Ga., CIO 50, No Union 43. Rep. Tom R. Jones did a very good job.

Paul E. Miley, UAW Reg. Dir., Cleveland, reports: At Black and Clawson Co., Hamilton, Ohio, the score was five to one for UAW-CIO, as against no union. Intl. Rep. Wilberding was in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. Walter Harris, Chicago, reports: Master, Industries, Inc., Chicago, (production and maintenance employes in the spray department): Group 1, CIO 17, AFL 13; Group 2, CIO 90, AFL 12.

Ewald Sandner, CIO Reg. Dir., New Jersey, reports: National Lead Co., Perth Amboy, N. J., CIO Mine, Mill, Smelter Workers 397, No Union 53. Rep. David Brown was in charge.

Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, United Rubber Workers, reports following election victories: Lower Rubber Division Chamberlain Engineering, Ltd., Ravenna, Ohio, CIO 15, No Union 0. Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Des Moines, Iowa, CIO 338, AFL 90.

Geo. Brown, Dir. Org. IWA-CIO, announces: Roy O. Martin Lumber Co., Alexandria, La., CIO 90, No Union 11.

Robert C. Edwards, director, Organizing Committee PJ&NWA-CIO, reports: Following plants recognized CIO as bargaining agent for their employes in these New York concerns: National Dye & Button Works (23 workers); National Plastic Co. (25 workers). PJNW Rep. Jack Waldman conducted organization in both plants. Stancraft Jewelry Co. (15 workers). PJNWA Rep. Perfecto Gonzales was in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Livoda, Denver, Col., reports: At Colorado Milling & Elevator Co., Denver, CIO received 38 out of 42 in a card check. URWDSEA Rep. Marion Frazier was in charge.

CIO Sub. Reg. Dir. G. Geo. DeNucci, Columbus, advises: Hercules Trousers Co., Columbus, Ohio, CIO 61, against 37. Intl. Reps. Clyde Mathews and Mildred Stout handled the campaign. This firm has been under contract with the AFL Garment Workers for 16 years.

George Craig, CIO Reg. Dir., Philadelphia, announces: Bearings Co. of America, Lancaster, Pa., CIO 12, against 3; Bearings Co. of America, Lancaster, Pa., CIO 11, against 9; Lehigh Valley Broadcasting Co., Allentown, Pa., ACA-CIO 9, against 3; Sterling Glove Co., Allentown, Pa., CIO Textile Workers 109, against 79.

W. A. Copeland, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Memphis, Tenn., reports: Binswanger, Memphis, CIO 56, No Union 18. This plant had been under AFL contract for three years. U. S. Tobacco Snuff plant, Nashville, FTA-CIO 97, No Union 54. FTA Rep. Mary Lou Koger handled this campagin.

W. B. Taylor, Dir. Oil Workers Campaign, reports: At Great Lakes Pipe Line Co., Division 1, Oklahoma & Kansas, employees voted 78% for CIO.

CIO Rep. Garland Butler, Houston, Texas, reports: Milwhite Co., CIO 17, against 0.

The Godchaux sugar plant at Raceland has been added to the growing list of plants in the New Orleans area whose workers have affiliated with CIO. The Raceland workers voted 69 to 2 to join the United Sugar Workers. More than 1,000 workers at the Godchaux plant at Reserve have been represented by CIO for the last four years.

Organizational work was conducted by CIO Reps. Lester Lacour, assigned by John A. Ritter, L. A. L'Hoste and Wm. Dorsey of the New Orleans CIO Regional Office.

CIO Regional Director Frank Carmichael, of Boston, reports: Vermont Marble Co., USAPWA-CIO 291, Independent 227. The independent union has been there since 1935. This is the first victory in the Marble belt and will prove a springboard for future victories in this area.

Charges Red Caps Are Pauperized

An increase from the present hourly wage rate of 57c to 85c to adjust the widespread wage inequalities among the lower paid red caps, dining car employes and Pullman laundry workers are among the demands placed by the CIO United Transport Service Employes before 60 major railroad companies in a formal notice asking for opening of national wage negotiations.

Reduction in hours for dining car employes from 240 to 160 a month without reduction in pay was also demanded.

"The maintenance of static wage rates in the face of the tremendous rise in the cost of living during the war," said Pres. Willard S. Townsend of the union, "has virtually pauperized large areas of railroad service employment."

The formal notice, filed with the railroad companies in accordance with provisions of the Railway Labor Act, asked that a date not later than Oct. 30 be set for opening conferences.

It also proposed that the railroads create a national carriers conference committee to handle the proposals on a national basis, instead of by eastern and western committees as formerly.

ILWU Board Hits Biddle

Support for the people of the East Indies resisting the Dutch was voted by the CIO Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union meeting in Washington, D. C., this week, and all ILWU locals were instructed to report shipments or suspected shipments of arms and supplies to the Dutch imperialists.

Full ILWU support for the New York longshoremen, striking for conditions won 10 years ago on the west coast, was voted by the Board. These conditions include payment for mealtime work, a halving of the slingload (amount of cargo lifted at one time), and other conditions long standard for CIO dockers.

In another resolution on eastern affairs, the ILWU Board voted to send a commission to look into the trade union situation in both China and Japan, declaring that genuine trade unionism was the only way to build China to a democracy and to take Japan out of the feudal age.

The Board took a swipe at ex-Attorney General Biddle, newly appointed prosecutor in the Nazi war criminal trials, in warning against any possible attempt on his part at "soft handling or sabotage" of the trials. The Board cabled the World Federation of Trade Unions to be on guard against Biddle, reminding them of his known persecution of anti-fascists and coddling of fascists here.

Chicago CIO's New Officers

Re-election of Pres. Albert Towers, Sec. Michael Mann and Treas. Frank Monaghan of the Chicago CIO Council at eleciton meetings held Sept. 20 and 27 was announced this week. Two new vice-presidents were elected —Willoughby Abner of the Auto Workers and Andrew Pitts, Packinghouse Workers — to replace Frank Jordan and Louis Torre.

Maurice Elligott, Clothing Workers, and Don Mourning and Steve Kane, both from Auto, were elected trustees and Charles Lawson, Farm Equipment, was elected sergeant-at-arms.

The six executive board members are Lucius Love, Steel Workers; Sidney Rissman, Clothing; Morris Yanoff, Office Workers—all re-elected—and Philip Keller, George Stevens and John Hamby, new board members, all from the Auto Workers.

State. County Asks 30%

A demand for a 30 per cent general wage increase for all public and government employes under the jurisdiction of the CIO State, County & Municipal Workers was adopted unanimously last week at a meeting in New York of the union's National executive board.

Pres. Abram Flaxer said that 347 State, County and Municipal governments as well as a large group of hospitals and private schools will be notified of the union's request for reopening of agreements to include the four-point wage program adopted by the board.

Textile Workers Get $4,000,000 Increase

TWENTY thousand cotton textile workers employed in 20 mills in New Bedford and Fall River, Mass., will get a $4,000,000 wage increase under an agreement made bebetween the CIO Textile Workers Union and the textile manufacturers, announces George Baldanzi, the union's executive vice president.

The agreement with the New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers Assn. and the Fall River Textile Manufacturers Assn. provides the largest hourly wage increase in the history of the cotton textile industry in the United States, Baldanzi said. It covers 10 mills in each city.

Increases include a general across-the-board raise of 8c to be applied on top of the guidepost rates set last February by the Natl. War Labor Board; a 65c minimum and a 7c premium for third shift workers.

The agreement also calls for a week's paid vacation for workers with five or more years' service; vacation pay for returning veterans, the union shop and check-off of union dues.

"Application of the general increase alone will mean about $3,300,000 to the cotton textile workers of New Bedford and Fall River," Baldanzi said. "Other gains, such as the increased minimum and the third shift differential, will bring the total annual wage increase to about $4,000,000 a year."

New contracts extending the New Bedford-Fall River wage pattern to 40,000 workers in 50 additional New England mills where the TWUA has contracts will be made shortly, Baldanzi stated.

The new agreement is the first one the two associations have negotiated jointly the union. It goes into effect Nov. 4.

Oil Union Aids Navy; Presses Wage Fight

By HARVEY O'CONNOR

THE nation's oil workers, though still on strike against the companies, went to work for the U. S. Navy this week following the industry's seizure by President Truman.

The oil companies' arrogant refusal to accept the arbitration proposals of Sec. of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach climaxed the breakdown of negotiations extending over a period of two weeks.

Schwellenbach proposed a 15% upward adjustment in wage rate to absorb half of the cut in earnings caused by the cutback in hours from 48 to 40, and arbitration of the remaining 15% asked by the CIO Oil Workers International Union to balance the cut in hours.

As Pres. Truman's seizure order covering 26 companies left large segments of the industry untouched, the union's president, O. A. Knight wired Truman Oct. 10 asking complete rather than incomplete seizure, although the union had not originally asked the government to take over.

Attempted discrimination against active unionists in the Texas Gulf district and elsewhere was thwarted by the union's swift protest to the Navy which ordered the companies to maintain the status in effect before the seizure order.

The union's locals throughout the country responded quickly to the International's request for hearty cooperation with the Navy to reopen the seized plants.

Five companies have signed with the union on the basis of no wage cuts in reconversion and negotiations are proceeding with others. In a message to all locals, Pres. Knight declared that the CIO Oil Workers Union had spearheaded labor's wage fight for an American standard of living. and that victory was in sight.

Thousands of new members are joining the OWIU as a result of the union's militant struggle, reports William B. Taylor, director of the organizing campaign. Both independent and AFL locals in many localities are preparing to swing over to the CIO union, he says.

Senate OK's McKeough

After a brief orgy of CIO baiting, the Senate this week confirmed Pres. Truman's appointment of former Congressman Ray McKeough to the U. S. Maritime Commission. McKeough, who lost a Senatorial race to the Chicago Tribune's Curly Brooks in 1942, was CIO-PAC Regional Director in Illinois through the 1944 campaign.

The opposition to McKeough's appointment came principally from the Republicans, who based themselves on the stand taken by the AFL's lobbyist Lew Hines, echoed by William Green and by two small AFL maritime unions—an opposition that brought sharp criticism from Daniel Tobin, head of the powerful AFL Teamsters.

Film Strike Unfair List

Refusal of major film producers to recognize a legitimate AFL union of set designers, who had voted by an overwhelming majority to affiliate with the organization, has caused the studio strike in Hollywood.

Producers on the unfair list, according to the Los Angeles CIO Council, which is cooperating with the AFL union, include: Warner Bros., Fox, Metro Goldwyn Mayer, Sam Goldwyn Productions, Columbia, Republic, Universal, RKO and Paramount. The only studios on the fair list are PRC and Monogram, the Council stated.

Jot and Daisy Tucker playing with their new baby chicks. When Daisy brings word home from school that Jot's "spring sickness" is due to lack of green vegetables, the family laughs at him.

Sam decides to become a tenant farmer instead of a migratory worker when his uncle dies in the cotton fields.

Sam and Nona chase their neighbor's pigs out of their vegetable garden. These were the greens to fight Joy's "sickness."

THE SOUTHERNER

THE SOUTHERNER, Producing Artists, Inc., released through United Artists, director Jean Renoir played with Betty Field, and Zachary Scott.

THEY banned it in Memphis. Perhaps the GI who saw the picture and remarked, "my grandpappy lost his farm that way," hit on the reason. To the southern bourbon, like the colonial ruler, the white man must always be glorified, and a searchlight on the south's poor white is something the Memphis Board of Reviews didn't want. **The Southerner** couldn't be shown in Memphis.

When Sam Tucker's (Zachary Scott's) uncle dies in a cotton field, Sam resolves to become a tenant farmer instead of a migratory worker. Their new home is a torn down shanty, and Granny berates Sam for bringing his loved ones to such a hole. However, Sam knows that once this land had been fertile. His love of land gives him hope that out of this near-desert of neglect he can once again make fertile and yielding fields. Sam is a good farmer, and his struggle is rewarded. With only the help of Nona, his wife, and a few primitive tools he brings order to the fields.

The first winter finds Jot, his little boy, stricken with the dread disease of the South, pellegra. Jot has "spring sickness." Daisy brings word home from school that it is because he gets no green vegetables. The family laughs at the child. Whoever heard of green vegetables in winter anyway. Granny calmly announces that she lost four from "spring sickness," just like Jot. The village doctor confirms Jot's need for green vegetables. The running sores on his face, and the incessant weeping and pain are due to pellegra. They must give the child milk and vegetables.

The Tucker's try to buy milk from their neighbor. He refuses. He needs the milk for his pigs. Besides Devers (J. Carrol Naish) is jealous. He sees in Sam Tucker competition for land he had always wanted for himself, the chance to improve his own lot. Sam must not only fight nature with his bare hands but jealousy as well. There is no one at any time for Sam to turn to for help. There is no money, no place to get tools, no medical station or care, no flood control, no help at all from organized society. The only contact with the rest of the world is the school. And their efforts to get their children to school despite the cold and lack of clothing are pitiful.

Nora's desperation comes from the tears of her children. She cannot stand their hunger cries, and rushes into the field to weep into the earth. Sam cannot comfort her. He prays to a God that gives him the love of the land, with nothing but his bare hands to force it to yield.

A welcome gift comes from Sam's worker-friend, Tim (Charles Kemper). He had been a farmer himself; had gone to the city, and was now earning $7 a day. He sends them a cow. This gift plus the green vegetables they now grow in their garden saves Jot.

Only when nature unleashes its final act of vengeance against Sam Tucker, and the floods wipe out all that he has done, does Sam resolve to give up the land, and go to the city with Tim.

It is the sight of Nona, Granny and the children, industriously repairing the damage to the house that restores Sam's confidence. He will try again.

A touching scene between the worker and farmer friend takes place at the end between Sam and Tim. They josh each other: "Where would you be without me," says the farmer. "You couldn't eat. We grow the vegetables, the cotton and the corn." "And where would you be without me," Tim retorts, "I make the plows, the machines, your blouse." The two friends know they need each other. But Sam doesn't have the things his friend produces.

Outstanding points of the SOUTHERNER are the photography and the magnificent direction.

Two sharp criticisms have been levelled against the SOUTHERNER. One is that all of Tucker's problems are natural; and two, that here was a play about a southern problem without a hint that more than half of that region's population is Negro. The answer to the first dramatizes the vastness of the problem of the farmer's struggle against nature, and the need of the help of organized society in that fight. Flood control, education, medical care and farm loans would all have helped the Tucker's from starving on their own land. The director, Jean Renoir, believes that the problem of the Negro in the South is so vast as to be another picture.

When Granny (above) sees the flood's devastation, she wants to go and sit by the grave and wait for death. Nona tries to stop her. Zachary Scott (below) as Sam Tucker.

SAILLANT, CITRINE ELECTED

(Continued From Page 3)

affiliated organizations named by each organization. The CIO is represented on the general council by Murray, Hillman, and R. J. Thomas. The Canadian Congress of Labour is represented by Pat Conroy.

At the first meeting of the general council, with Reid Robinson, John Brophy and Michael Ross sitting in as substitutes for the CIO in addition to Hillman, Saillant was unanimously elected general secretary. Citrine praised the qualifications and experience of Walter Schevenels, who had been favored by the British delegation for secretary, but announced Schevenels had requested the withdrawal of his candidacy. When he finally announced the British delegation would cast its vote for Saillant, Saillant was elected by a unanimous, rising vote and great enthusiasm.

The general council had also to deal with differences within India, Near and Middle East, and African groups on selection of their executive committee representatives. They voted in favor of El Ariss for the Near and Middle East, and Goodwin for Africa. The Indians finally announced their own agreement for alternating representation between the All-India Trades Union Congress and the Indian Federation of Labor.

To Inspect Germany

The executive committee met later, with James B. Carey substituting for Murray, to elect the chairman and vice-chairmen for the executive bureau. The executive bureau then met to begin its administrative work, naming a commission to visit Germany and deciding to appoint three assistant secretaries to serve under the direction of the general secretary subject to confirmation by the executive committee. These assistant secretaries include Shevenels, charged with negotiating for absorption of the international trade secretariats as trade departments of the WFTU, and two others to be named by the CIO and the Soviet trade unions, respectively.

The committee on representation in international agencies and organizations, including Emil Rieve of the CIO, brought in a resolution pointing out that a world federation now exists "which speaks with authority on behalf of the working people of the whole world."

This resolution protested denial of world labor representation at the San Francisco international conference and directed the executive committee to take all necessary steps to assure participation on the social and economic council in an advisory capacity under the charter provision for consultation with non-governmental organizations; and to work for representation in the general assembly in a consultative capacity, and for full representation, with a right to vote, on the social and economic council.

The resolution also urged affiliated organizations to secure labor representation in delegations of their governments to the United Nations organization.

Backing Hillman's arguments for world labor representation in the peace settlements and reconstruction and administration of Germany and Japan, a resolution called further for:

1. Appointment of labor commissions to visit Japan and all occupied zones of Germany to investigate economic and social conditions, liquidation of Fascism and the possibility for reconstruction of free, democratic trade unions.

2. Representation for the WFTU in an advisory capacity on the Allied Control Commission for Germany and the occupation authority for Japan.

3. Opportunity for the WFTU "fully and effectively to express its views concerning peace treaties now under discussion."

4. Representation for the WFTU on all other international agencies and commissions dealing with problems of peace and reconstruction.

Aid to Veterans

The same committee introduced a resolution dealing with reports of national organizations. This urged all national centers to call on their governments for full provision for the needs of demobilized servicemen including opportunity for employment, money grants for normal livelihood until employment is found, special training and educational opportunities. It called for special measures to combat the danger of mass unemployment and raise living standards. The resolution also emphasized the promotion of cultural and educational work among union members as one of their most important tasks.

Finally the resolution called on all union movements to work for following a basic charter of union rights and immediate demands.

1. Freedom of working people everywhere to organize in unions and exercise freely the right of collective bargaining and all other normal union activities.

2. Freedom of working people to establish cooperatives and other associations for mutual aid.

3. Freedom of speech and assembly, publication and press, and of religious and political association.

4. Freedom from every form of exploitation and social or economic discrimination based on race, creed, color or sex; equal pay for equal work.

5. Freedom of opportunity and equality for all in educational and vocational training.

6. Full employment at all times at adequate rates of pay for all people, with regular paid holidays each year as a right.

7. Adequate protection in all circumstances of life where social and economic security of every citizen is required to be guaranteed.

Hit Franco Spain

Most other resolutions were reported by the standing orders committee, whose chairman was Albert Fitzgerald of CIO.

A resolution on Spain urged all democratic governments to consider breaking off all relationships with the Franco government and called for WFTU support of the Spanish people in every way possible in their fight for complete liberation. It asked the executive committee to examine the claim of the Spanish republican government in Mexico for recognition and to make representations to Franco for immediate release of Alvarez and Zapirain.

Speaking at a big anti-Franco mass meeting in Paris addressed by world labor leaders, Carey pledged CIO support to the Spanish people's struggle against fascism, saying "American labor will do everything within its power to help restore democracy in Spain and to defend the democratic rights of all peoples."

A separate resolution condemned the fascist regime in Argentina and asked all democratic governments to sever relations. It also urged all WFTU organizations to use all means at their disposition to aid the Argentine people to recover their sovereignty and liberties.

A strong resolution on the right of colonial peoples for self-determination and national independence, called particular attention to recent events in Indo-China, Indonesia and the Far East as "in conflict with the expressed principles of the United Nations." It asked the executive committee to consider appointing a commission to investigate the situation in Greece with a view to securing for Greek workers the right to organize unions of their own free choice and to make immediate representations to the United Nations on behalf of the right of common people everywhere to self-determination and national independence.

Blast Anti-Semitism

Another resolution denounced anti-Semitic propaganda and discrimination against colored races in the U. S., Latin America, colonial countries and elsewhere. It also denounced discriminations of some workers' movements in respect to union membership, conditions and leadership. It placed the WFTU on record "to fight indefatigably, in national and international fields, against any discrimination of race, color or social situation without or within the workers' movement."

Other resolutions urged aid for industrialization of economically backward countries; urged effective measures in various countries to "destroy control now exercised by international monopolies and trusts at the expense of the common people"; suggested the appointment of a commission to investigate economic and political conditions of colonial and semi-colonial countries and to make representations to governments concerned; supported the right of civil servants to organize into unions of their own choice and affiliate with national centers; expressed admiration of the world's people for the achievements of Franklin D. Roosevelt and urged United Nations' leaders to follow his objectives for continued world unity of the United Nations so the common people "shall enjoy their rightful heritage of freedom, peace and prosperity."

A proposal for an Asiatic trades union conference was referred to the executive committee.

The conference ended Monday noon after a closing speech by Jouhaux, singing of the Internationale and the Marseillaise, and three cheers for the WFTU.

Father-and-son craftsmanship

gives every Studebaker extra value

MOST of us have some special, personal reasons for our preferences in motor cars. Yet there's nothing that has a greater bearing on any car's year 'round satisfaction than the quality of its materials and workmanship.

Into every Studebaker goes the accumulated skill of generations of home-loving, home-owning craftsmen—fathers and sons working together with the common purpose of producing cars worthy of the finest reputation in the automotive industry for surviving soundness.

Many have had the good fortune to enjoy Studebaker operating economy through the war years. Now, at last, the time is beginning when the smart styling, the brilliant engineering, the dependable long life and solid value of a new Studebaker can be made available to more and more of America's forward-looking families.

Studebaker

The car worthy of your home

GE, Westinghouse Face Cartel Trial

CHARGES of conspiring with German, British and Swiss manufacturers to fix prices and allocate trade areas for electrical goods were filed against General Electric Co. and Westinghouse Electric Corp. this week by the U. S. Dept. of Justice.

GE and Westinghouse were named with two subsidiaries and an association in charges of violation of the Sherman anti-trust act that allege that since 1931 the five defendants "have been continuously and are now engaged in" an unlawful combination to restrain trade with foreign nations in electrical equipment.

The three other companies are Intl. General Electric, Westinghouse Electric Intl. Co., and the Electrical Apparatus Export Assn., formed by IGE and WEI and jointly controlled by them.

It is charged by the government that the companies agreed to fix prices and allocate export sales on a quota basis, with IGE getting 60% and WEI 40%.

Assistant Atty. Gen. Wendell Berge, in charge of the anti-trust division, said the case is a significant one in the Justice Dept.'s "drive against American participation in foreign cartels."

He said that the conspirators agreed to exchange information on prospective orders from American oil, mining and automobile companies, banks and chemical companies, and "the effect has been that American companies buying electrical equipment in the U. S. for use outside the U. S. and Canada have not been able to deal in a free market but have had to purchase on terms secretly agreed upon by GE and Westinghouse."

Give Ex-GIs Real Chance To Study

By ELEANOR FOWLER
Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Auxiliaries

AS our boys come back to civilian life in increasing numbers a thorough overhauling of the GI Bill of Rights, and especially of its educational provisions, has become urgent.

Last July, just before Congress recessed, poll-taxer Rankin, chairman of the House Committee on World War Veterans, rushed his own amendments to the GI Bill of Rights through the House. Less than 100 members were present at the time and only a handful knew what they were voting on.

Fortunately the Senate refused to be stampeded. The veterans sub-committee of the Senate Finance Committee under Senator Johnson of Colorado, postponed consideration until fall. Now they have begun hearings.

This is our chance to fight for liberal educational provisions which will result in millions of young men and women taking educational training which will benefit them and the nation.

So far the number of veterans applying for educational benefits has been small. Why?

As the law now stands only men under 25 are automatically entitled to four years of educational assistance. Older men qualify for one-year refresher courses, but to be entitled to training beyond that they must show their education has been interrupted. We'd like to see the age limit stricken out of the GI Bill so that all veterans would be entitled to four years of education if they want it.

Another problem is the inadequacy of the subsistence allowances. Fifty dollars a month is not enough for a student to live on with present prices. Rankin's bill would raise it to $60. CIO is asking that it be at least $90.

And what if you have dependents? The present scale of $75 for a student veteran with dependents bars men with small children from school training. No one dependent on his own resources could support a wife and baby on $75 a month while he studied. Mr. Rankin proposes $85 a month. CIO is asking that $25 for each dependent up to a total of three be added to the subsistence allowance for single students.

One thing that bothers servicemen when they inquire about educational opportunities is the fact that the GI Bill provides that any benefits you apply for under its provisions shall be deducted from any future bonus. That provision should be removed in the interest of encouraging as many boys as possible to go back to school.

Then there's the problem of suitable courses, especially for young veterans. Boys who didn't finish high school, or even grammar school, don't want to go back into regular public school classes. And they shouldn't be expected to. It's not a wise arrangement either for the veterans or the school children. Classes should be set up to meet their special needs.

Unfortunately the planning and establishment of such courses is an expensive procedure so most city school boards are not able to attempt it. With some federal funds to assist, however, they could develop special veterans' classes. There's nothing to stop Congress from adding a provision authorizing such grants to the GI Bill of Rights.

These are the major changes needed in the educational features of the bill. Let your Senators hear from you about them. Ask them to discuss them with Senate Finance Commtitee members.

If our boys go right to work when they get back it's going to be hard to persuade them to stop and get their education. Let's make the educational provisions of the GI Bill so attractive that they'll start right back to school.

Housing Show

The Federal Public Housing Authority later this year will stage in Washington, D. C., a demonstration of post-war uses for temporary war housing as it becomes surplus to war and demobilization needs, FPHA Commissioner Philip M. Klutznick announced this week.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Badges · Dues Buttons · Bronze Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Buy War Bonds

L. J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS

Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED
BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED
BUTTONS AND TABS
FOR
UNION DUES · MEMBERSHIP · EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS · ADVERTISING · LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No Charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES

New York Representative:
Herbert R. Lerman, New York, N. Y.
37 E. 14th St., Algonquin 4-3356

Detroit Representative:
Herbert E. Lennig, Detroit, Mich.
6432 Cass Ave., TRinity 1-4600

L. J. IMBER CO. 1725-41 W. North Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

BOOKS THAT PROMOTE A BETTER INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

AMERICAN LABOR UNIONS

What They Are and How They Work

By FLORENCE PETERSON, Director, Industrial Relations Division, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

Here for the first time in some years is an informing and objective introduction to what A. F. of L., C. I. O. and many other initials and references mean in terms of human activities, interests and aspirations. "I should like an opportunity of referring it to my committee so that our union libraries, at least, can have copies and our union officers can have it brought to their attention."—MARK STARR, *I. L. G. W. U.* "I repeat: Every union office should have this volume. It's the latest and best work on the subject."—*California Labor Press.* $3.00

OURSELVES, INC.

The Story of Consumer Free Enterprise

By LEO R. WARD

An up-to-date picture of the rising tide of consumer cooperation. This vivid, personalized story of the visits among typical families of the 3,000,000 members of the consumer cooperatives dramatizes the human values of this movement. "So convinced it is convincing, the book is as lively as the subject."—*New York Herald Tribune.*

PRIVATE MONOPOLY

The Enemy at Home

By DAVID LASSER

"Lasser has done a remarkable job in surveying the operations of monopolies and their known and potential harmful effects. It appears to me that the coverage of the subject is excellent and was made possible only by careful and extensive research." CLINTON S. GOLDEN, *United Steel Workers of America.* "A penetrating analysis of the effect of monopolies and cartels in creating the economic conditions which led to the last war. It should be read by all who are interested in the future peace of the world."—FORMER JUDGE THURMAN ARNOLD. $3.00

At Your Bookstore Or From

HARPER & BROTHERS
49 East 33rd Street, New York 16, N. Y.

44 Years of Know-how

in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.
20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

Students in the Springfield schools learn true democracy by working together not only in class but on projects which they plan and carry out themselves. In this way they learn to accept each others differences with understanding and to respect each others personalities regardless of race or religion.

100,000 Furriers Getting X-Rayed

A MASS X-raying project covering 100,000 CIO fur workers and their families got under way this week in New York as the workers began a march before X-ray machines in the auditorium of the CIO Furriers' Joint Council. The machines being used in the voluntary tuberculosis detection program can take 200 pictures an hour.

The project, believed to be the largest X-raying program in industry ever attempted in the United States, is the cooperative effort of union groups affiliated with the CIO Intl. Fur & Leather Workers; the N. Y. Tuberculosis & Health Assn.; the City Health Dept., and the Lower West Side Dist. Health Committee of Neighborhood Health Development.

The X-ray project is a phase of the New York unions' long range general health and welfare program.

The Tuberculosis Assn. will make available trained physicians to read the X-rays. An analysis of each film will be mailed to the worker. The unions will follow up cases that require medical treatment and will endeavor to arrange hospitalization or other treatment indicated by the diagnosis.

Only the individual and the participating physicians will know the results of the X-ray films, Irving Potash, manager of the Fur Union's Joint Council, stated. Several months of educational work preceded the plan. The unions mailed posters to all shops, distributed handbills among workers, enclosed cards in union dues books, made special mailings, and included information in every union meeting notice.

Education Notes

Wilmington

Sen. Harley M. Kilgore from West Virginia, is scheduled this week to open the Wilmington, Del., Workers' Education & Recreation Committee's program for 1945-46 at a banquet in his honor. This is the third season for the joint labor forum in Wilmington which is sponsored by a committee composed of representatives of the CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods and YWCA.

A full recreation program for union members has been planned in cooperation with the YWCA. Michael Ross, CIO director of International Affairs, will speak on World Labor Today at a future forum.

* * *

Shipbuilders

Plans for a new training program to be launched November 7 by the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers' Dept. of Education were outlined at a one-week institute held recently at Hudson Shore Labor School, West Park, N. Y.

Text material assembled by Natl. Education Director Elwood Peoples and Asst. Director James Higgins was presented and an experimental discussion group method for the training program was worked out at the institute.

* * *

'Welcome Brother'

A small novel pamphlet for new members called "Welcome Brother," has just been issued by the CIO National Maritime Union, 346 West 17th St., New York. Its concise information about the union is arranged on stair-step pages to make it easy to find.

Page headings read: What is the NMU? The NMU Hiring Hall; Settling Your Beefs; What you Get for Your Dues; An Honest Union Run by the Members; The NMU's Program, and Where You Come In.

Negro Artists on Air

New York's WNEW (1130 kc.) is carrying an American Negro Theater series, first program of its type in radio. Time: 5 p.m., EST, Sundays.

Book Review

Teaching Democracy

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

DEMOCRACY is a fine word. It means many fine things which need to be brought down to the level of daily life instead of being set aside merely as a reservoir from which to draw flowery oratory for patriotic speeches.

In practice, it means that when a lady is riding on a street car or bus she does not frown and edge away if a Negro happens to take a seat beside her. It means that a man does not make nasty cracks about a Jewish associate, or complain because foreigners are moving into the apartment building where he lives, or refuse to vote for a good candidate because of his religion.

Such prejudices are a source of infection which poison democracy but they are hard to get at because they are so deep-rooted. "The Story of the Springfield Plan" tells of the efforts of one community to reach the roots of this infection and treat it.

The Springfield plan is simple and down-to-earth. Backers of the plan make no pretenses of saving the country from the evils of racial and other group prejudices at one stroke. They say there is nothing new in their plan, that it is as "old as good teaching anywhere." Democracy, they remind us, is an ancient institution. Most Americans profess to believe in its principles, but many slip up seriously in practicing it.

This plan for teaching democracy by practicing it, which has since gained nation-wide notice, was launched in Sprnigfield, Mass., in 1939 by a group of educators and other liberal community leaders headed by Dr. John Granrud, the city's superintendent of schools.

The committee of teachers, principals and supervisors whom Dr. Granrud named to plan out an organized program included liberals and conservatives, Jews, Catholics and Protestants, so that all types of thought were represented to assure the widest support possible for the plan.

The tentative objectives for the proposed plan as drawn up by the committee made these points:

Pupils must be taught an understanding of the various groups in the community, including their historical background and their contribution to America.

They must be made to understand that America has not already achieved a perfect society, as they have too often been led to believe. Weaknesses in the democratic process must be pointed out and ways of eliminatnig them discussed realistically.

Pupils should be taught to think clearly and to understand the forces playing upon them if they are to be kept from falling prey to emotional bias.

Since most prejudices develop outside the school, a plan for education for democracy must include the adult community.

PROGRAM OF ACTION

These were the concrete proposals which made the basis for the program of action subsequently introduced into the school system and into the community through adult education projects.

If the plan was to succeed, it was necessary to have teachers who were earnestly in sympathy with its aims, so selection of the teachers also became an important part of the program.

The Springfield schools have a basic single standard salary schedule which permits no racial discrimination. Negro as well as white teachers instruct classes of all white children or mixed classes. Freedom from pressure in appointment of teachers is also protected. Immediate relatives of school officials having anything to do with appointments are not eligible as teachers.

Success of the Springfield plan lies in such simple, fundamental things as recognition of the fact that youngsters take great pride in having a part in management of school affairs, and that they learn how to behave democratically through cooperative undertakings on which they work together.

"The Story of the Springfield Plan" gives detailed descriptions of some of the methods used to bring the principles of democracy down to the level of everyday living which should be invaluable guides to other communities aware of the dangers of racial, religious, political and economic discrimination.

The Story of the Springfield Plan by Clarence I. Chatto and Alice L. Halligan, Barnes & Noble, Inc., New York 3, N. Y.

STAINLESS STEEL EQUIPMENT FILLS HOSPITAL NEEDS

Stainless steel equipment answers many hospital problems, for hospital equipment has to be strong, easily cleaned, and highly serviceable. Stainless steel resists corrosion from constant cleaning, disinfectants, sterilization with hot steam. It will not rust, chip, or peel with wear. It retains its smooth polished surface which repels dust and dirt.

Cracking the Quip

By ARTHUR WHITE

CREAM OF WIT . . . While picketing the apartment of Senator Theodore Bilbo, Purple Heart-vet Ed Bykowski made life a bit unpleasant for the "gentleman" from Mississippi. Bilbo didn't like being picketed one bit, so when he found Bykowski on hand at nine A.M., the Senator began leaving the house earlier.

"When I missed seeing him one morning," Bykowski told a reporter, "I realized what he was trying to do, so I began getting there earlier, too. By the time I had to quit my vigil, Bilbo was leaving at 7:15, but I was always on hand to stare him in the eye."

"Seems like a case of 'an early worm getting the bird'," quipped a scribe.

* * *

The talk among progressive-minded businessmen, is for paying a "guaranteed annual wage" once industry gets into high gear in production of peacetime goods. Recognizing that a definite yearly income could mean a definite amount spent by the wage-earner on all sorts of items turned out in the nation's factories, these business execs figure that pay-guarantees will certify prosperity.

But the feeling is hardly unanimous among industrialists, and as a Labor Dept. official put it, the other day:

"About the only thing some businessmen are willing to offer their employes, is a guaranteed annual lay-off."

Copyright by ORBIT FEATURES SERVICE, Inc

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Answering Ball, Hatch

Strong attempts are being made in Congress to have early hearings held on the Ball-Burton-Hatch Bill (S 1171), which was assigned to the Senate Labor Committee (Sen. Murray, D., Mont., chairman).

The plan is to use newspaper-provoked anti-union propaganda as a smokescreen for early passage of the bill. If all of it cannot be passed its sponsors will be satisfied with parts, particularly those dealing with compulsory arbitration.

The CIO Legal Dept. has prepared an exhaustive analysis of what the BBH bill would do to collective bargaining, which can be obtained by writing to the CIO national office.

The legal analysis should be studied for ammunition in refuting the bill point by point.

Here are some additional political points that can be made in writing your Senators and Congressmen:

1. The reason for the unrest and anxiety in workers' minds that the newspapers scream about is a simple one—workers and their families are worrying about the paycheck. For most of them, it's been cut 30%—or such a cut is looming.

Answer: CIO's case for a 30% increase in basic wage rates to make up the cut should be supported.

2. Workers and their families are worried about layoffs and how they'll eat when the job is gone.

Answer: pass the Kilgore-Forand bill providing unemployment benefits of up to $25 a week for 26 weeks.

3. Workers and their families living on substandard wages are unable to live decently.

Answer: pass the 65c-75c minimum wage amendment to the wage hour act now pending in the Senate Labor Committee.

4. Workers and their families are worried about a depression that will repeat and magnify 100 fold the misery of the Hoover 30's.

Answer: pass the original jobs-for-all bill (S 380), recently mangled in the Senate and now pending in the House Committee on Executive Expenditures.

5. Workers and their families are worried about taxes—how they're going to pay them out of reduced incomes.

Answer: reject the Ways and Means Committee bill (HR 4309) now before Congress and pass a bill such as the one recommended by the CIO and other groups.

These are the answers to the labor unrest the newspapers worry about. A bill such as the Ball-Hatch proposal answers nothing.

And while you're telling your Congressman these basic facts, remind him that no bill has ever absolutely prevented strikes.

Remind him that workers' patriotism, not the Smith-Connally Act, prevented strikes during the war.

CIO's Week In Congress

Next time someone says to you why doesn't the CIO do something about those jerks in Congress, just recite this list of what CIO did in a typical week—in this case, Oct. 8 to 15:

Monday: brought delegations in from Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Had them meet their Congressmen, collectively and individually. Testified on 65-75c minimum wage amendment. Filed protest against secret tax bill.

Tuesday: brought large delegation from Indiana, which saw Congressmen on jobs-for-all, unemployment compensation, 65-75c wage, etc. Testified on 65-75c wage amendment.

Wednesday: brought delegation from all New England states, same as above. Issued joint tax program with 14 other liberal organizations.

Thursday: brought delegations from Michigan and West Virginia. Testified on 65-75c minimum wage, also on liberalizing GI Bill to give veterans better break, keep them out of loan sharks' hands.

Friday: brought large delegation from Southern states, including Rankin's and Bilbo's preserves. Testified on 65-75c wage floor. Got set for more testimony next week.

Covering Up Dirty Worker

The House Ways and Means Committee held hearings on the tax bill just voted in the House. It refused to hear testimony and refused to allow the bill to be amended from the floor during a 4-hour "debate" this week.

In other words, the Committee rammed its bill down the throat of the House under a gag rule that completely shuts off debate or the possibility of anyone changing the bill.

Now the bill goes to the Senate Finance Committee, which is headed by Sen. George (D. Ga). The CIO has asked for open hearings in this committee, just as it did in the House.

Taxes touch everybody's pocketbook and deeply affect the whole economic situation of the country. The tax bill worked out by a reactionary GOP-reactionary Democrat conspiracy, gives big plums to the rich and the corporations, nothing for the wage workers.

Its time this dirty work was dragged out into the open where the voters can get a look at it. Wire Sen. George and your own two Senators; demand open hearings on HR 4309 in the Senate Finance Committee; demand a hearing for a new, progressive tax bill; to be offered; demand rejection of HR 4309.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

A quick tabulation of bills now before Congress.

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Jobless aid (S 1274, HR 3891)	Extends present state benefits to 26 weeks; includes seamen, U. S. workers; turns USES back to states.	Passed by Senate; pigeonholed by House Ways and Means; Discharge Petition coming up.	Wire Congressman to work to rescind Ways and Means action; support Discharge Petition on Forand bill.
Jobs-for-all (S 380)	States government responsibility for full employment.	Passed by Senate, now waiting House action. 115 Representatives supporting original bill as written.	Urge Congressman to support Kilgore-Patman bill as originally presented to Senate.
Wage floor (S 1349, HR 3914)	Lifts present minimum from 40c to 65-75c; widens coverage.	In Senate Labor Sub-Committee; supported by Sens. Tunnell, Aiken and others, fought by Sen. Ellender (D. La.).	Urge Senators to support bill as written; urge early action in House.
Taxes (HR 4309)	Bill to be voted by House this week; big cuts for rich, cuts in excess profits tax.	After House vote to Senate Finance Committee.	Urge support of CIO tax plan. Watch for new bill to be offered.
Polltax repeal (HR 7)	Gives us chance to end rule of Bilbos, Rankins; helps north as well as south.	HR 7 reported out by Senate Judiciary; also a constitutional amendment which would stall action for years.	Wire Senators to support HR 7, reject amendment as stall.
Ball, Hatch (S 1171)	Wipes out Wagner Act; ends free collective bargaining.	Hearings scheduled to start soon; press drive now being whipped up daily.	Keep telling Congress to stay away from it. Concentrate now on Senators.

(Note: Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg.; all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

SUPPORT CIO DELEGATIONS TO CONGRESS!

Coming Up On Capitol Hill

SCIENCE: Behind the sensation-mongering headlines on the atomic bomb lies a serious struggle in Congress over the future not only of nuclear research but also of all science in this country.

The monopoly interests want the government to exercise little or no control and to have no rights in scientific research.

Liberal forces are arguing for the public interest in science. So are many scientists. Incidentally, scientists have been trying to debunk the idea that the U. S. can rule the world because we have the "secret" of the atomic bomb. Fact is, the "secret" doesn't exist. All we have is the know-how, which other nations are acquiring rapidly.

NOTE: CIO was first to point this out in a radio program of Sept. 9, when we brought Dr. Harlow Shapley to the microphone to say that smugness about atomic "secrets" was dangerous.

* * *

DEATH OF NAZISM depends not only on catching, punishing Nazi war criminals (not one of which has been punished yet, six months after V-E Day), but also on economic disarmament of German industry.

So far, very little has been done to make it difficult for German aggression to rearm. Some highly placed people still think of Germany as a "buffer" against the menace to the east. One such lost command of an army last week.

In Congress, compliments should go to Senator Kilgore and his committee for their work exposing German industrialists backing Hitler, preparing for war, not only after 1918 but also now in 1945.

* * *

U. S. WORKERS will get protection against wage cuts due to cuts in hours under a bill (HR 4308) introduced by Rep. Hugh DeLacy (D., Wash.), who rates as one of Congress' outstanding progressives. The bill provides for 48 hours pay for 40 hours.

Write House Naval Committe to support it.

* * *

UNAMERICAN: Watch for some pretty nasty political smearing by the Rankin-dominated un-American Committee in the House.

Dies used the committee in his day not only to smear labor unions, but also to try to defeat Democratic Congressmen he didn't like.

Rankin, and the rest of the committee that stooges for him, are getting wound up for the 1946 elections.

* * *

GUIDEPOSTS . . . Sen. Wayne Morse (R. Ore.), professional friend of labor, put an article in the Record last week demanding amendments to the Wagner Act . . . article was written by a man who heads an incorporated (read company) union . . . Sen. Tunnell (D. Del.), has been doing a first-class job for the 65c wage bill . . . so has Sen. Aiken (R. Vt.) . . . Congressmen are getting a lot of anti-Semitic, anti-Negro mail . . . purpose is to defeat HR 7, permanent FEPC . . . 10 minutes and a 3c-stamp do wonders with Congress. . . .

THE CIO NEWS

5 Cents A COPY

Vol. 8, No. 43 | $1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA | October 22, 1945

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Picture of the Week: Edward Bykowski, wounded Navy veteran, heads a Washington, D. C., picket line outside the apartment of Sen. Theodore Bilbo, in protest against the Mississippi polltaxer's race-hate talk.

PAY CHECKS AREN'T PERSONAL

Paychecks aren't personal, CIO President Murray warned the nation last Monday, in the first of four programs, over American Broadcasting Co., stations. Excerpts from his talk, on what decent wages mean to all America, follow.

By PHILIP MURRAY

Leading labor's fight for adequate take-home pay, CIO Pres. Philip Murray will broadcast again to the nation Monday, Oct. 29, over the ABC Network. Supporting him on the program, from 10 to 10:15 p. m. EST, will be rank and file workers who are members of the CIO Steelworkers, Auto Workers and UE Unions.

The CIO urges all members to organize listening groups for this broadcast and for two others in which President Murray will participate in—at 10 to 10:15 p. m. EST Nov. 12 and Nov. 26. Comments on the programs should be sent to CIO, 718 Jackson Pl., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

LABOR, in putting forth its program, does so only with the national welfare in mind. What helps Labor, helps you.

We are asking only for a restoration of the shrinking national pay envelope—not labor's pay envelope, but the national pay envelope—not only the income of the worker—but also of the farmer, the owner of the small store, the clerk and professional—all of us.

Let me review briefly what has happened to the national pay envelope since the end of the war.

There have been four major, whopping-big cuts in wages and salaries that, according to the U. S. Commerce Dept., have taken 20 billion dollars out of the national pay envelope.

First: The cut in hours of work—generally from 48 to 40 hours a week—with the elimination of overtime. The average manufacturing worker who earned $46.35 in June, is now making only $35.60—a cut of $10.75 a week.

Second: Unemployment. One month after V-J Day 2,000,000 men and women were laid off entirely, and the number is mounting daily. Mr. Snyder, Director of Reconversion, estimates that there will be 8,000,000 unemployed by next spring.

Third: Downgrading. The third big cut in the nation's pay envelope came when—as production was cut down—wage-earners and salaried employes were downgraded from high-paying to lower-paying jobs.

Fourth: The last big cut in the nation's pay envelope is a hidden one. During the war, according to the War Production Board, Labor's productivity rose about 25 per cent over all. That is to say, what before the war took five men or women to make, now requires only four men or women. This means fewer people drawing wages and salaries.

Furthermore, we must not forget that prices are still at wartime peaks. During the war, while the cost of living rose 45 per cent, it was only because of wages and salaries earned from overtime payments that many American homes were able to avoid going into debt.

During the war, those families that weren't able to bridge the gap between earnings and prices were forced to cash in their war bonds, took in boarders, had more than one member of the family working, or simply went into debt. Now that overtime is vanishing, now that wage-earners and salaried employes are being downgraded to lower-paying jobs, now that the army of the unemployed is growing by millions—there is simply no way left for American families to stay out of the red.

This is what we say must be done, and done fast:

Because wage and salary rates have not kept pace with the rising productivity, rising profits, and higher living costs. . . .

Because savings cannot be relied on to provide the power to buy. . . .

Because unemployment compensation is too small to do more than pay for bread and rent. . . .

Because it now costs $1.45 to buy the food, clothing and shelter that could be bought for $1 in January, 1941. . . .

For these reasons and many others it is necessary for our country's sake that there should be a substantial increase in wages and salaries now.

If we are to avoid the terrible cycle of depression and crisis, with its attendant starvation and mass unemployment, the nation's purchasing power must be maintained. And the only way to maintain it is by immediate and substantial increases in salaries and wages.

Nothing short of **substantial** increases now will revive the nation's shrinking purchasing power.

This is not inflationary. Prices need not go up. The money to increase the nation's pay envelope is available . . . not only available, but for the most part simply lying idle in the coffers of industry. And more. Corporation profits for next year are forecast, by business sources, at twice their level in prewar years.

First of all, industry can grant a 10 per cent increase without raising its costs at all. The money saved with the elimination of overtime is enough to raise basic wage and salary rates approximately 10 per cent.

A 10 per cent increase would not even begin to touch the huge reservoir of profits accumulated during the war. And more important it would not get into the stream of purchasing power the increased profits that corporations are due to make next year.

Corporate profits before taxes rose almost four times during the war, to over 17 billion dollars in 1944. After taxes corporate profits still doubled. How much has business kept of these war profits?

The answer is supplied by the "Life Insurance Companies in America." They report that financial assets at the disposal of business, both incorporated and unincorporated, totaled 66 billion dollars at the end of 1944, compared with 17.5 billion dollars at the beginning of the war. This is an increase of 277 per cent since 1939.

But more. Congress is substantially reducing the excess profits tax law. This means that industry next year will be able to keep as profits almost two billion dollars that otherwise would have been paid in taxes.

But still more. Next year corporate profits are going to be more than twice as big as they were before the war. I do not ask you to take my word for it alone. Here is what a hard-headed business journel says. BUSINESS WEEK, reports in its September first issue:

"Corporate profits stand to be surprisingly good in 1946. The total isn't likely to fall far short of $8,000,000 after Federal taxes and it might quite conceivably top 1944's 10 billion dollars by a slight margin."

Again on October 6 BUSINESS WEEK reports:

"If the excess profits tax is repealed as expected, corporations would take home more than 11 billion dollars (in 1946)."

Bear in mind this forecast of huge profits after taxes for next year was made since V-J Day. And it compares with prewar profits of less than $4,000,000,000.

These are the basic facts of economic life in America today. They show that small increases will not do the job of maintaining purchasing power.

They show, on the one hand, a vast fund of accumulated profits and future corporate earnings, and, on the other hand, a sharp, pressing, and immediate need for substantial wage-and-salary increases. A need that, not met promptly and fully, will mean just one thing: That your country and mine has been plunged back down the inexorable path of depression, misery, mass unemployment and starvation, back to the days of bankruptcy and evictions and sickness and hungry kids and unpaid doctor's bills.

'NO PRICE BOOSTS, NO RADIOS'—INDUSTRY WINS

BIG business won a sitdown strike this week under the slogan, "No price increases—no radios."

Leading the strike, according to Clifford McAvoy, Washington legislative representative for the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, were radio parts manufacturers.

McAvoy said that the manufacturers blackjacked the Office of Price Administration into granting price increases ranging from 9½ to 26 percent before they would produce parts.

The UE quoted the Radio & Television Weekly as saying that more than 60 of the major radio parts manufacturers in the East had refused to produce without price boosts.

"The result," said the trade publication frankly, "has been a virtual halt in the production of radio receivers."

The UE charged that there is every indication that the parts manufacturers are merely leading the fight of the entire industry for higher prices, and pointed out that the Radio Manufacturers Assn. has admitted that the industry "could have reconverted overnight and radios would be on store shelves today."

The "pitiful weakness" of OPA in bowing to manufacturers' demands was sharply criticized by McAvoy, who pointed out that the price increase was granted without cost figures being submitted. An OPA press release substantiated this.

"Despite repeated requests by the OPA for the submission of cost data for use in computing the increase factors for radio parts," an OPA release stated, "and despite assurances of representatives of the industry that such cost data would be supplied, cost data were not submitted to OPA as promised."

"The contrast with the Truman Administration's slowness to do anything about wage increases is glaring," McAvoy declared.

Hit Plan to Up Butter Prices

Administration announcement of the end of butter subsidies which would boost the price of this basic food five to six cents a pound Nov. 8 were sharply criticized this week by the CIO Women's Auxiliaries.

In a telegram to War Mobilization and Reconversion Director Snyder, Sec.-Treas. Eleanor Fowler of the Auxiliaries urged reconsideration of the decision to cancel the subsidies.

South Gives Congress An Earful, Too

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

ANOTHER one of those CIO delegations that are learning to take their voting rights seriously arrived in Washington last week to see what their Congressmen are up to. The latest group to make life on the "Hill" different was from the South.

The delegation was made up of nearly a hundred men and women, Negroes and whites from shipyard, textile, tobacco, steel and other industries. Eight states were represented—Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

The group had a preliminary meeting with CIO legislative representatives to get organized. Paul Christopher, CIO regional director from Tennessee presided.

Then the main business started, as the Southern Congressmen who were invited to meet with the delegation began arriving in the caucus room. Quite a few came. More stayed away.

One after another CIO men and women arose from the floor to tell stories of the hardships Southern workers are suffering because of low wages, bad housing, closing down of war plants and shifting of jobs.

Pete Hatcher of Milledgeville, Ga., told of the havoc caused by lay-offs at the big Naval Ordnance plant in his town, with a drop in employment from 2,000 to around 200 planned. Mrs. Ruby Collins, mother of five children, said that low wages in Georgia were driving the young people out of the state. Clyde Ganaway of Mobile, Ala., reported that employment in the shipyards there had been cut from 23,000 to about 4,000.

Senator McKellar of Tennessee was there. He said he always voted according to his convictions, and that his record spoke for itself. Representative Ramspeck of Georgia also talked.

Other U. S. Representatives from Georgia present were Tarver, Camp, Brown and Pace. There were Morrison from Louisiana; Patrick, Manasco, Grant, Andrews and Hobbs from Alabama; Gary and Flannagan from Virginia; Kefauver, Priest, Davis and Murray from Tennessee; Ervin and Weaver from North Carolina, and Richards, South Carolina.

NEWS ITEM: Rep. Marion T. Bennett (R. Mo.) said this week that he wants more comfortable seats in Congress. "It is about time," he told his colleagues, "that these hard benches were declared surplus and turned over to some prison or museum specializing in primitive instruments of torture and some decent seats were provided. If this could be done, maybe members would stay in their seats and the decorum of the House would improve."

CIO BLASTS 65-75c BILL 'COMPROMISE'

By C. W. FOWLER

LED by Philip Murray, CIO's parade of witnesses on the 65-75c wage floor bill this week blasted plans for a "compromise" reported brewing on the bill and demanded its early passage as a help in staving off another economic crash.

Witnesses were President Murray, whose statement was read by USA-CIO Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald, Harry Bridges, of the Longshoremen & Warehousemen, Harold Lane of the Food, Tobacco Workers, Solomon Barkin, research director of the Textile Workers, and Howard McKenzie of the Natl. Maritime Union.

Murray was especially firm on the rumored "compromise," which is said to involve a deal to settle for 55c an hour, saying it was "no compromise at all—merely a retreat. As the members of Congress well know, the WLB some months ago set 55c as the minimum wage. To offer this accepted—and thoroughly inadequate—wage minimum as a compromise is to make a mockery of progress on the whole issue.

"We submit that the minimum needs in this case are modest enough," McDonald continued for President Murray, "at a mere 65c an hour for a 40 hour week so that no compromise is admissable."

Murray's statement devoted equal emphasis to the issue of coverage, as did Harold Lane for the Food and Tobacco Workers, both pointing out that food processing workers, tobacco workers and the like were not "farm labor" at all, but were workers in highly industrialized processes.

Bridges' testimony somewhat startled the Senators—particularly Ellender of Louisiana, who has been leading the fight against the bill—when he urged a law to abolish overtime work as "extra exploitation." Despite overtime pay, Bridges said, workers on overtime do not get anything like the value of the extra work and in fact suffer from it. The answer to overtime, he said, is a big enough wage increase to enable workers to live decently without having to break their backs working extra hours.

At this point Sen. Ellender became solicitous for the future of unions. Passing the minimum wage bill, he said, would deprive unions of their function—which is collective bargaining for their members. It means using a law instead of the "strength of the unions"—which is terrible, he thought.

"Collective bargaining depends on the strength and discipline of the unions and their members," Bridges replied. "Federal law is needed to help those who haven't been able to organize—and thus in turn helps union members to keep their jobs and their earnings."

Over on the House side McDonald was asked the same question by Rep. Ramspeck (D. Ga.), who said he feared that unions "would go out of business" if the law were passed.

"We'll take our chance on that," McDonald replied. "Unions exist to help their members and all workers. They don't exist just for the sake of existing. And we want this law to help the people who don't have unions."

Barkin's testimony — which Ramspeck, incidentally, was reluctant to hear, on the ground that only one witness was scheduled from the national CIO—was mainly devoted to teaching the committee members some of the elementary economic facts of life in America today. Answering questions on the costs to industry of the 65—75c minimum, Barkin showed that the Textile Workers Union a week ago had been able to win a 65c minimum for northern workers without difficulty on the score of costs.

"Prices are not set by cost," he said, "they are set to secure the greatest profit. Many of them now provide sufficient margin to absorb both the proposed wage adjustments and greater ones.

"Labor cost is so insignificant in many industries, amounting to less than 10% of the value of the product, that it can be absorbed without affecting material cost."

In addition, technological progress has been so great that U. S. industry can absorb relatively higher labor costs in this country and export profitably in competition with low wage countries.

JOBS-FOR-ALL BILL IN RUGGED FIGHT

WARNING that "the American people will have no patience with equivocations written into" the jobs-for-all bill, CIO Pres. Philip Muray this week called for the passage of the measure as reported by a subcommittee to the full Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

The bill, passed with weakening amendments by the Senate, is now before the House Expenditures Committee, where Nathan E. Cowan, CIO Legislative Director, this week appeared for Murray to urge passage of the measure minus hamstringing provisions.

Chairman Monasco (D. Ala.) and Reps. Hoffman (R. Mich.) and Rich (R. .Pa.), by their caustic and irrelevant questioning of Cowan, showed little sympathy for the bill.

Rep. Bender (R. Ohio) engaged in a heated exchange with Hoffman, who tried to establish a new precedent by preventing Cowan from testifying for Murray, because the latter was unable to be present. At the moment he was conferring with President Truman at the White House. Rep. Cochran (D .Mo.) also showed he had little time for Hoffman's tactics.

Rep. Patman (D. Tex.) set Rep. Rich down a peg when the latter questioned that 120 House members had joined the Texan in sponsoring the bill by remarking: "Where have you been?"

The trio's tactics lent weight to Murray's warning:

"Reactionary elements in Congress are becoming bolder by the day, war agencies are being dismantled without regard for the need for an orderly transition from war to peace, and a nation-wide campaign is under way to pit one group of Americans against another—and make organized labor the scapegoat.

Murray then called on the committee to make good the campaign pledges of both parties and to join with Representatives who have pledged themselves to vote for the Murray-Patman bill.

President Murray underscored the urgency of passing the bill by stating that since Aug. 22 when he appeared before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on behalf of the bill, the millions of unemployed "have grown, and it has been predicted by the Director of Mobilization and Reconversion that the number will reach eight million this winter and remain at that level throughout 1946. Think what that will mean in the lives of American men, women, and children.

He asked that the bill:

1. Include the provision contained in the original bill that: "All Americans able to work and seeking work have the right to useful, remunerative, regular, full-time employment, and it is the policy of the U. S t.o assure the existence at all times of sufficient employment opportunities to enable all Americans . . . freely to exercise that right."

2. Refrain from linking taxation to the measure because the original bill places sufficient emphasis upon making up a deficiency of employment after free enterprise has failed.

3. Include the original requirement that "the joint committee on the national budget prepare and report a joint resolution setting forth for the ensuing fiscal year its summary recommendation concerning the national budget."

CIO Board Meets Nov. 1

CIO Pres. Philip Murray this week announced that the CIO Executive Board will meet at CIO Hdq. in Washington, D. C., Thursday, November 1.

Major point on the agenda will be a comprehensive discussion of the wage situation.

Board members who attended the Paris World Trade Union meeting and who are visiting the Soviet Union are expected to return in time for the meeting.

CIO TAX PLAN SHELVED AS CORPORATIONS GET BREAKS

By FRED d'AVILA

IGNORING CIO requests for substantial tax cuts for individuals, for aid to small business, and for retention of the excess profits tax for corporations, the Senate Finance Committee this week recommended only 3 percent reduction in individual taxes, complete repeal of the excess profits tax and retention of excise (sales) taxes.

Of an estimated $4,780,000,000 in tax cuts, corporations would benefit to the tune of $2,555,000,000.

The House previously had voted to reduce the excess profits tax to 60 per cent, with 72 per cent of the tax reductions going to some 850 corporations with $1,000,000 or more net income each, according to the CIO. Under the Senate Committee bill, the corporations' tax savings would be more than doubled.

The House bill is just as bad as the Senate Committee's recommendation, in that it reduces corporate direct income taxes sufficiently so that the total saving with only 60 per cent reduction in the excess profits tax adds up to about the same as recommended by the Senate group.

Observers predicted that in the pending Senate-House conference over the bill, sharp pressure will be put on to keep both the direct corporate tax reductions and the compete repeal of the excess profits tax.

The Senate group not only ignored a CIO request for reduction of wartime excise taxes on items such as electric bulbs, movie tickets and inexpensive toilet items, but knocked out a House provision which called for reduction of wartime excise levies to 1942 levels by next July 1.

CIO's proposals for taxation according to ability to pay were presented to the Senate Committee by Clifford McAvoy, legislative representative of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, assisted by Lincoln Fairley, research associate for the Auto Workers.

Criticizing the cut in the excess profits tax as "indefensible," with war-fat corporations expecting boom profits in 1946, McAvoy said:

"A corporation which will earn excessive profits in 1946 is in the best position to pay taxes. It is the last taxpayer in the country which should be given tax relief.

McAvoy was repeatedly "needled" during his testimony by Senators Hawkes (R., N. J.), Taft (R., O.), Millikin (R., Col.), Vandenberg (R., Mich.) and Byrd (polltax D., Va.).

"Available data," McAvoy testified, "indicate that with a national product of $160,000,000,000, corporate profits after payment of taxes in 1946 will amount to $10,500,000,000 if the excess profits tax is repealed."

The CIO urged tax relief for small business rather than for big corporations, with special consideration for veterans. Included in recommendations were: an exemption of $5,000 from the corporate income tax and the lowering of existing rates for corporate enterprises with net incomes below $100,000.

For veterans the CIO recommended:

1. Forgiveness of income taxes up to $250 owed by veterans for the years 1941 to the date of their discharges.

2. Tax relief for one year after discharge by continuing the $1,500 additional exemption.

3. An incentive business tax of 25 per cent less than the regular rate for veterans opening new business, the difference to be applied to payments on their business loans up to $25,000.

For individuals in the low-pay brackets, neither the Senate Committee nor the House heeded CIO recommendations for the raising of exemptions.

CIO recommended increase of exemptions for single individuals to $1,000 and for married couples to $2,000, while maintaining credits of $500 each for children and other dependents.

KEEP 'EM COMING!

WHAT'S HAPPENING TO VICTORY?

All over the country people are asking, what's been happening to the victory we won over fascism and reaction? Where is the outline of the new world we fought and worked to attain?

The question is well taken. The people who ask it have reason to wonder out loud what has been happening to the future that they and their sons spent four years in fighting to win.

As they ask the question, they look around them and see:

On the home budget front—30 percent cuts in take-home pay already felt or in immediate prospect for millions of workers' families.

On the propaganda front—a press campaign of slanders against the labor movement unequalled in recent history. Heroes of production yesterday—rabble today.

On the legislative front—a refusal by Congress and the Administration, six months after VE-Day and three months after VJ-Day, to move on measures to bolster the national income, protect workers' living standards, counter unemployment, stave off depression.

On the foreign front—deliberately induced disunity, deliberate promotion of suspicion and hatred among yesterday's allies, a campaign of distrust stirred up against the very peoples we and our allies fought to liberate.

And aimed against every working man and his family, against every farmer, every white collar worker, every merchant—a frenzied drive for an inflation that can bring ruin to us all, unless it is checked.

The evidence for this dark picture is abundant and detailed. Layoffs, cuts in hours, attacks on unions mount daily. Stalling in Congress and government agencies is clear to all. A cloud of threats and innuendoes hangs over foreign relations. Price strikes aimed at inflation are being engineered in almost every industry.

Added to this picture is a tax bill passed in the House and pending in the Senate that spoons still more gravy to the corporations and to the rich and leaves the poor as heavily burdened as ever.

Where is the answer to this problem of what is happening to our victory? The answer is in the hard work and concentration on the problem of millions of trade union members, their friends and their allies—not only in this country but all over the democratic world.

The answer to take-home pay cuts is CIO's campaign for a 30 percent base pay increase, led by Philip Murray in the unions, the press and the radio and backed up by every CIO affiliate.

The answers to the slanders against labor are the facts of labor's case, presented through every means we have open to us.

The answers to the stalling on Capitol Hill are CIO's delegations to Washington, CIO wires, letters, visits to the Congressmen, unity on CIO's program with every progressive in your community.

The answer to world division is a unity of the workers of all countries dedicated to freedom—demonstrated so magnificently in the creation of the World Federation of Trade Unions that contrasts so sharply with the failure of the diplomats in London.

The answer to inflation, to tax grabs for the rich, to price strikes, to attacks on unions is again CIO's program, pressed with all the vigor of six million men and women and their leaders.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

Excerpts from testimony by CIO President Murray on the 65-75 cents minimum wage amendment take the place this week of Len De Caux's regular column. De Caux is on the way from the Soviet Union to the United States.

THE people know we have the men, the machines, the resources and the technological skills for continuing prosperity, if adequate purchasing power and markets can be assured. This bill, by raising the floor of wage rates to 65 cents and later to 75 cents an hour, would provide an underpinning for purchasing power.

It is of great importance in enacting legislation to correct these evils that you raise the minimum to an adequate figure. Since the enactment of the present 40-cent rate in 1938, living costs for low-income groups have risen to the point where a 65-cent rate would be needed to maintain approximately the same level of living.

For a family to attain a minimum standard of adequacy a worker must therefore earn more than 75 cents an hour or must work many hours at overtime rates or else two or more persons in the family must have jobs. To permit a lower wage rate is to condemn children to poverty and suffering, to force mothers to neglect their homes in order to add to inadequate family incomes and to have the entire community pay a heavy toll through charity, doles, and, still worse, in the lowered efficiency and value of thousands of our young people who are the nation's greatest resource.

At this point, I would like to speak out as strongly as I can in protest against a reported compromise on this measure. We have read in the press a number of recent stories to the effect that the compromise looks to a settlement of this issue on the basis of raising the present minimum from 40 cents an hour to 55 cents.

Such a compromise would be no compromise at all. It would merely be a retreat. As the members of Congress know, the War Labor Board some months ago set 55 cents an hour as the minimum wage which they would approve without question or review. To offer this accepted—and thoroughly inadequate—wage minimum as a compromise is to make a mockery of progress on the whole issue.

The entire nation, and not just certain regions, would benefit from the elimination of substandard rates. The excuse cannot be made that the substandard problem is one confined to traditionally low-wage industries. Less than half of the members of one of our big unions, the United Steelworkers of America, working in substandard wage plants, are found in the South, and only 38 per cent of these plants are located in the South.

The problem of substandard wages in all industries, even steel, goes beyond regional considerations. It is a challenge to the entire nation. New industries do not have to be created in less industralized areas by means of low wages. Our modern industries do not need the incentive of "cheap labor" to grow. They are built on our mechanical ingenuity and high wages.

Fully as important as the raising of the miinmum wage is the problem of extending coverage to groups of workers now excluded. It has been estimated that under the present terms of the Fair Labor Standards Act some eight million people in the following categories are totally excluded from wage and hour protection; agricultural workers, domestic workers, seamen, fish cannery workers and employes canning, storing, packing or otherwise handling agricultural products in the geographical area in which they are produced.

There is no real justification for excluding these groups from the basic protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Many of the present exemptions were wrested from Congress by powerful pressure groups, masquerading as spokesmen for farmers, who put across the fiction that such workers are similar to agricultural labor and that granting them wage-hour benefits would be a burden on the farmers.

No nation can long maintain its democracy if it forces a large section of its workers to suffer the kind of exploitation that comes from sweatshop wages. A country with a national income of 64 billion dollars set a 40-cent minimum wage; a country with a national income of 160 billion dollars can set a 65-cent minimum wage, to be raised to 75 cents as we move forward to full peace-time production.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux.....Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 October 22, 1945 No. 43

TAKE POSTWAR PROBLEMS TO PACIFIC THEATER: Six men, representing labor, industry and government, and a GI moderator left by plane this week for the Pacific theater to conduct a forum for GIs on postwar problems. L. to r.: Charles Kreindler, AFL; Theodore Marks, U. S. Employment Service; August Scholle, CIO; W. A. Klinger, U. S. Chamber of Commerce; Hugh M. Perry, Veterans Administration; Benjamin Gordon, Dept. of Commerce; Sgt. Lester W. Persells, the moderator who will lead discussions; and Major Kenneth C. Chatwin, headquarters ATC.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP GROUP BACKED BY CIO LEADERS

MOSCOW—Formation of an American - Soviet Trade Union Committee was proposed here this week by Vassili Kuznetsov, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and accepted by CIO leaders at a mass meeting in the Hall of Columns in honor of the CIO delegation now touring the USSR. Kuznetsov proposed the committee to "facilitate establishment of close contact between American and Soviet working classes" and as a step to strengthen the "friendship between the peoples, which is so necessary to support world peace."

Endorsing the proposal, CIO Vice-Pres. Joseph Curran, who is also president of the Natl. Maritime Union, declared; "We will ardently support the idea for establishment of an American-Soviet Trade Union Committee. I am told to assure you that the CIO will always work hand in hand with Soviet trade unions." CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, declaring that he could "hardly believe I am in Moscow," told the meeting of Soviet trade unionists:

"When I visit your plants I feel that I am in our own American establishments. When I speak here I feel as if I am speaking in my own country. All this bespeaks the fact that we and you have one mind, the same aspriations, the same community of interests. Both of our great countries can work together. We shall exert all efforts so that in the period of the peaceful development of our countries, the friendship of the Soviet and American working class will grow stronger."

CIO Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood declared that "the difference between the American and Soviet government systems cannot hamper unification of the trade unions of both countries."

HOW HITLER CRUSHED UNIONS

By ANTHONY JENKINSON

PARIS.—One of the most important pieces of evidence against the top Nazi war criminals shortly to go on trial at Nuremberg is the original document, issued on Apr. 21, 1933, ordering the suppression of the German trade unions, this correspondent learned today.

The document, signed by Dr. Robert Ley on behalf of the "Supreme Direction of the Political Organization," was drawn up at a special meeting of Nazi leaders in Munich summoned and attended by Hitler himself. One of those attending the meeting was Fritz Saukel, later to become Reich Director of Manpower. Like Dr. Ley, Saukel is one of the top 24 Nazis who will be tried at Nuremberg.

Carrying out directions contained in the circular, SA and SS troops on May 2 seized trade union offices all over Germany and arrested union leaders. Principle targets of the raids, as outlined in the circular, were the General German Trade Union Confederation (ADGB) and the General Independent Employees Confederation (AFA). The ADGB, with 28 affiliates, and the AFA with 13 affiliates, between them had about 5,000,000 members at the time of the raids.

Several of the ODGB leaders seized in the Berlin raid—which was directed by Ley himself—are alive today and have important evidence to give at the trials. Besides telling how 500 heavily armed SA men, headed by Ley, broke into their offices in Berlin on May 2, they can detail how in following months and years hundreds of union leaders were tortured and killed in concentration camps.

As late as March, 1945, the evidence shows, 250 union leaders were gassed and burned to death in the Sachsenhausen camp.

As part of their tactic of splitting the German labor movement, the Nazis first seized what they called the "Marxist-Jewish" unions, saying at the same time—in a "Proclamation for the Protection of German Labor" dated May 2, 1933—that "we do not want to disrupt and destroy the unions." On June 24, 1933, however, on an order from Dr. Ley, the properties and officials of the Christian Trade Union Federation were also seized. The CTUF at that time had a membership of about 1,000,000.

According to a Nazi order, the following were taken into protective custody:

"All trade union chairmen; the district secretaries and the branch directors of the Bank for Workers, Employes and Officials. Exceptions are granted only with the permission of the Gauleiter," the order said.

'WE WANT OUT,' GI's TELL BRASS

By FRED ROSS

GIs believe that the Army is holding too many men in uniform—the announcement that 1,100,000 will be discharged this month notwithstanding.

Brig. Gen. Robert W. Berry, acting Assistant Chief of Personnel, who gave the 1,100,000 figure to the Senate Military Affairs Committee this week, added that unless the point system is revised downward the number of monthly discharges will taper off to about 650,000 by February.

In an apparent defense of discharges through separation centers, General Berry said that their rated capacity is 1,400,000 a month, which would put them 300,000 above the number of men passing through them this month.

Clinton S. Golden, chairman of the CIO Veterans Committee, about a month ago urged that to speed up discharges GIs be processed at their bases, be sent home on terminal leave where their discharges would be mailed them.

The Army's only answer was that separation centers give "greater protection to the individual soldier, not only now but in the years to come."

A GI SPEAKS

The GIs do not agree with the brass hats. A sergeant stationed at Bolling Field, Washington, D. C., wrote the CIO:

"Let us consider the steps involved in the demobilization of an individual soldier. They are, briefly, completion of his service record, complete physical examination, return of all surplus clothing and equipment to the Quartermaster Supply, final pay of soldier, simple typing of his discharge and in some separation centers (and only in some) there is also included a one or two-minute interview with a 'job counsellor' or U. S. Employment Service representative.

"Please note that NOT ONE STEP cannot be accomplished at each and every camp, air camp, air base, or other military establishment of the U. S. I myself am tired merely by my presence in the Army, of providing an administrative job for numerous colonels and generals—a job which they are loathe to relinquish."

The Army personnel chief said that 1,085,000 men at home and overseas are eligible now for discharge on points. This figure will be cut to approximatey 950,000 by November 1, when 900,000 more men with 60 points or more will be eligible for discharge, bringing the total on that date eligible for discharge to 1,850,000.

ASKS FOR MORE SHIPS

Reflecting the demand of the GIs that more ships be made available for bringing troops home from overseas, Senator Johnson (D., Colo.), and Senator Revercomb (R., W. Va.), questioned General Berry on the amount of shipping being used for that purpose. General Berry said that he did not have the figures but would send them to the committee.

Senator Revercomb read a letter from a GI in the Philippines who reported he saw the following ships at anchor in a trip across the Pacific: August 6, 300 by count and so many more it was impossible to count them; August 20, Eniwetok, 500; August 25, Ulithi, 400; Manila Bay, 500.

The GI added that at Clark Field he saw at least 600 B-24 bombers, which he was told "had been grounded as there was no further use for them." He said that they could "be stripped at very little cost and made into transport planes, carrying from 20 to 40 passengers.

Pickets Ask Bilbo Ouster

THE one-man protest of Edward Bykowski, wounded Navy veteran, against bigotry has become an organized move to oust Theodore G. Bilbo (Miss. polltaxer) from the Senate.

About a month ago Bykowski began picketing Bilbo's apartment after the Senator had refused to hear his protests against insulting letters to "Dear Nigger" and "Dear Dago" sent by the Senator in reply to inquiries about his stand against the permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee. Bykowski's shrapnel-shattered leg gave out. He returned to his Staten Island home, but promised to be back.

This week not only was Bilbo's apartment being picketed by an average of nine persons every day but petitions calling on the Senate to expell the Mississippian began circulating.

Amvets Shun Anti-Unionism

Efforts to turn the American Veterans of World War II into a labor-beating organization failed decisively at the Chicago convention of the group last weekend, when a resolution in opposition to the closed shop was defeated 149 to 1.

The Amvets convention, which was attended by delegates from most states of the union purporting to represent 20,000 veterans and servicemen, passed unanimously a resolution disapproved "in its entirety the utterances of Senator Bilbo referring to any discrimination of race, creed, or color as being diametrically opposed to the principles of our organization."

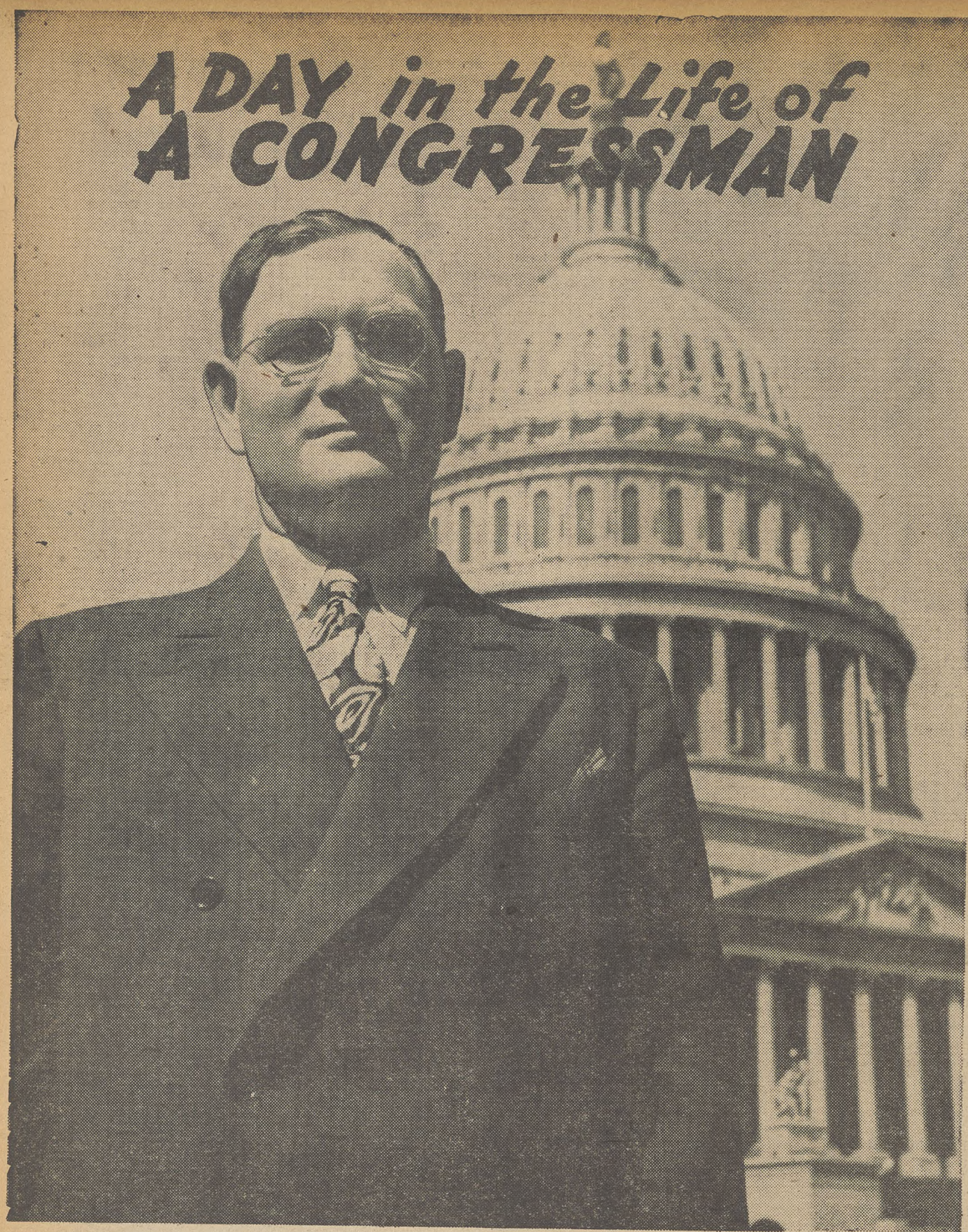
The Amvets also called on President Truman in another resolution to appoint a commission to inquire why men in the service are not discharged more quickly.

"We're a small organization. We've got to wait before we take a stand on this matter," said one delegate after the resolution was presented by the resolutions committee. "Let's table it."

Other delegates rose to their feet to protest sidetracking the resolution, one of them declaring, "What are we afraid of?"

A protest against the convention's action did not come until the following day when J. H. Alexander, Dallas, a member of the executive committee, issued a statement threatening that the Texas delegation would bolt the convention.

A DAY in the Life of A CONGRESSMAN

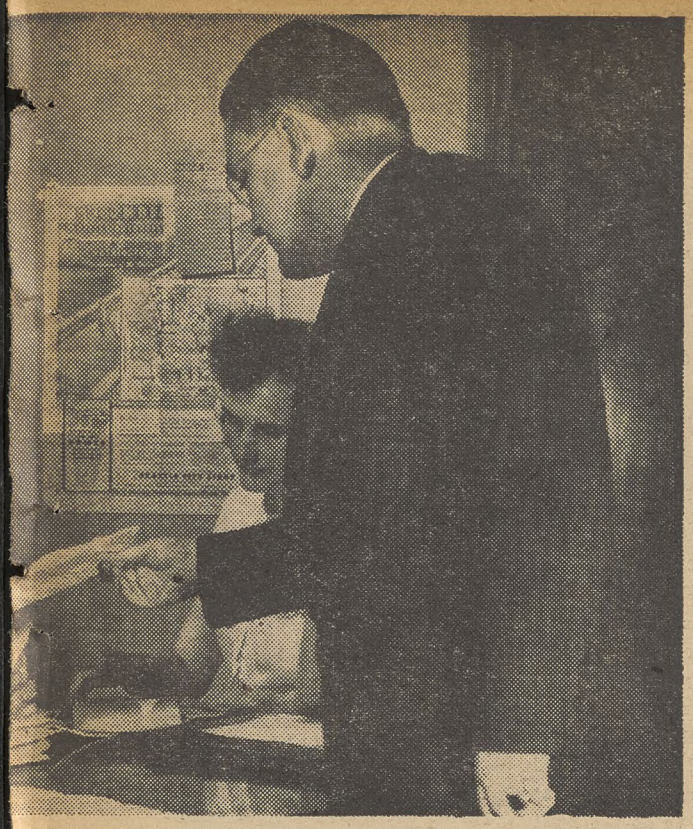


2 Congressmen read their mail first thing in the mor
Watson hands Rep. Savage his mail. Clerk Suzanne

4 CIO delegations have been visiting Congress for the
Congressman Savage's Washington state district calls

1 This is the story of a day in the life of a Congressman—the work he does, the people he sees, the way he earns the $10,000 a year you pay him. Our Congressman is Charles Savage (D. Wash.), a CIO member and a Congressman who works for all his voters.

6 The House of Representatives opens debates usually at 12 noon. Rep. Savage walks to the floor of the House with colleagues Frank Havenner, Helen Douglas, Hugh De Lacy.

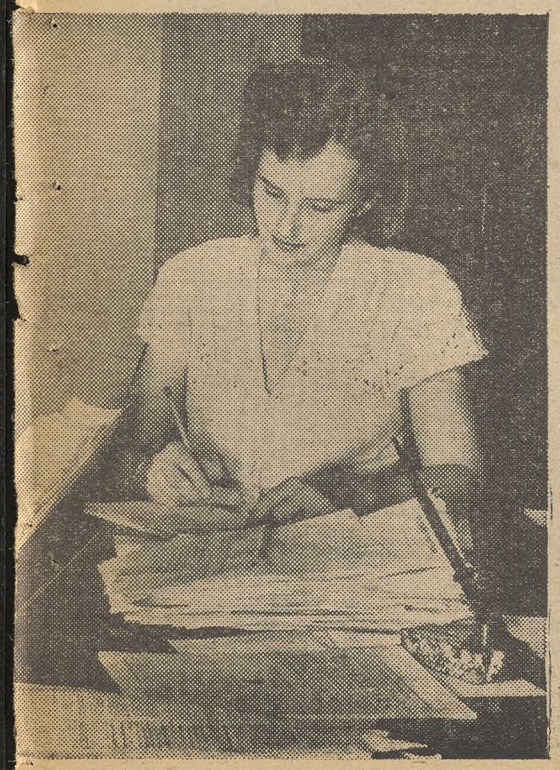


ning, to see what's on the voter's mind. Secretary Richard T. Blumenkranz waits to take notes on answering it.

3 Rep. Savage—unlike some of his colleagues—is plugging hard for the jobs-for-all bill, says he's going to speak early and often on the House floor until the bill is passed. He's going over a major speech on that subject here.

past several weeks. A group representing CIO unions in on him. They're urging passage of the CIO legislative program.

5 Rep. Savage is a member of the House Steering Committee for the full employment bill. With Rep. Andrew J. Beimiller (D. Wis.), he attends a meeting to map strategy. Liberal Congressmen work together.



7 After the session on the House floor, Rep. Savage is back in his office, dictating answers to letters and wires from his constituents. Congressmen watch their mail closely, try to answer every communication from the voters.

8 In addition to answering letters, Congressmen spend time with voters. Rep. Savage confers with Navy Seamen Wm. Dickie. (Pictures: Rebecca Snyder. Story: C. W. Fowler.)

Women's Organizations Say, 'Keep Price Curbs'

By ELEANOR FOWLER

AMERICAN housewives in all walks of life are worried about inflation. They voiced their concern in two national meetings held this last week. One was a meeting of organizations called by the Consumer Relations Advisor of OPA and attended by representatives of the American Assn. of University Women, the League of Women Voters, the American Home Economics Assn., the Natl. Council of Negro Women and the Natl. Council of Catholic Women.

The other was the national executive board of the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries of the CIO, representing women in workers families from coast to coast.

BOTH GROUPS DISTURBED

Both these groups of women were disturbed by the hasty lifting of wartime controls which has already taken place and appealed to the Administration to keep and strengthen remaining controls which protect the consumer.

They were especially critical of the revoking of WPB Order L-41 under which building materials were controlled and which set a ceiling of $8,000 on new home construction. They foresaw an immediate inflation in house sale prices with terrific pressure against rent control and urged a real drive to secure Congressional action to give OPA authority to set ceiling prices on homes.

They felt strongly that subsidy payments which hold food prices down should be continued until their removal will not increase food bills. Elimination of subsidies now which is being discussed in Washington, would mean a 5c a pound increase on butter, 4c a pound on peanut butter, 3c a quart on milk and similar increases on meat, flour, the major canned vegetables, etc.

No worse time than the present could be imagined, the Auxiliary women pointed out, for food price increases when most workers families have just taken what amounts to a 30 per cent wage cut. The result would be a still further cut in purchasing power of millions of American families.

Renewal of the Second War Powers Act, which expires Dec. 31, with no weakening amendments, was stressed by the women who met with OPA. All of the powers to channel production which the WPB exercised as well as the power to ration spring from the Second War Powers Act.

Consumers are concerned about continuing these powers now for two main reasons. The steps that have been taken to meet the clothing crisis, weak as they are, depend on them. Reports indicate that cotton goods produced under the so-called low cost clothing program are finally coming on the market in some appreciable volume, although inexpensive children's clothes are still very scarce. Similar wood and rayon programs are reported to be at a standstill because manufacturers are refusing to produce under the clothing orders while they press for lifting of all controls.

Housewives ask a firm statement by the administration that the low cost clothing program will be tightened up and pushed through. Maintenance of rationing is another subject on which women are unanimous. They want to see the rationing system kept in order to insure our ability to meet the needs of our allies and of the liberated peoples.

DeMille Flops As Legion 'Card'

Movie director Cecil B. DeMille's attempt to give the impression that the American Legion was backing his one-man fight against organized labor proved a flop, Henry Geisz, eastern regional director of the Union Labor Legionnaires, reports in the current issue of In Fact.

Geisz, who attended the meeting at which the Wall Street Post of the Legion conferred the Americanism medal on DeMille, said that only two of the 130 New York County legion posts invited to the meeting sent their colors, and that he counted only 35 persons, four of them reporters, in the section reserved for the Legion.

DeMille got into a snarl with his union, the American Federation of Radio Artists, when he refused to pay a $1 assessment voted by his union to inform his own industry of the dangers of an open-shop referendum in California two years ago.

Pamphlets For Vets

THE best description of the new pamphlet "The CIO and the Veterans," published by the Natl. CIO Community Services Committee (formerly Natl. CIO Wage Relief Committee) and the CIO Dept. of Research and Education, is the foreword by CIO Pres. Philip Murray. He writes:

"This pamphlet tells how CIO unions are streamling their procedure so that veterans may be quickly re-employed without loss of seniority, without burdensome initiation fees, without losing the gains that many of them fought for at home before they fought abroad. The CIO proposes that the veteran be rewarded with jobs rights as well as with battle ribbons."

This is a good pamphlet to have around union halls for distribution among veterans to nip in the bud the attempts of a considerable portion of the press to play the ex-servicemen against unions.

The pamphlet may be ordered from the Natl. CIO Community Service Committee , 1776 Broadway, N. Y. 10, N. Y., or the CIO Dept. of Education and Research, 718 Jackson Place N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Veterans Beware

"Today the swindler looks upon the returned soldier as an easy mark," William Trufant Foster states in the Public Affairs Committee pamphlet issued this week by the Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y. Price is 10 cents each.

"Many a soldier," continues Dr. Foster, "has in his pocket his back pay, plus travel expenses home, plus part of his mustering-out pay. . . . Soldiers and sailors and their families have more than 30 billion dollars in war bonds, plus enormous savings in banks, plus the privilege, under the GI Bill of Rights, of having loans guaranteed by the government."

'BE POLITICS WISE' SAYS AUXILIARY

CIO Auxiliary leaders from the U. S. and Canada met this week in Chicago at an enlarged meeting of the Executive Board of the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries of the CIO to map campaigns for political action, for support to the wage increase drive of the CIO, and for prevention of inflation.

Wives of workers are the greatest single untapped reservoir of votes, the auxiliary resolution on political action points out. The Auxiliaries can help tap that reservoir, and should be represented on political action committees at all levels in order to do the most effective job. The resolution urges all auxiliaries to increase mail to Congressmen and Senators and to take part in delegations wherever possible.

Auxiliaries can help to muster support for the union campaign for a 30 per cent basic wage increase by explaining the need to women's groups and to merchants in their communities, the CIO Auxiliary wage campaign resolution points out. They can make sure that the radio programs through which CIO President Murray will carry an understanding of the campaign to the public, are carried by their local American Broadcasting Co. stations.

The resolution also call on the auxiliaries to set up strike kitchens, help in the picket lines and form home visiting committees if their unions are forced to strike.

The Board voted to urge continuance of food subsidy paments until their removal would not mean price increases, and keeping and strengthening of controls needed to make the low cost clothing program effective, and urged maintenance of rationing so as to help meet the needs of our allies and the liberated peoples.

The Auxiliary Board also sent a telegram to the House Appropriations Committee, urging continuation of child centers. The committee this week reported out the first supplemental appropriations bill granting four months' continuance of the child care centers. Now is the time to urges Representatives to support the measure.

Win Screen Vote

By a vote of 39 to 25, the Screen Office & Professional Employees Guild, Local 1, CIO Office & Professional Workers of America, CIO, won a N. Y. State Labor Relations Board election among the office and professional employees at William Morris, Inc., N. Y. City, internationally famous theatrical booking agency, this week.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Buy War Bonds

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c
EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP
PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

L. J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS
UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS AND TABS
FOR
UNION DUES MEMBERSHIP EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS ADVERTISING LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No Charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES
New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman, 37 E. 14th St., New York, N. Y., Algonquin 4-3356
Detroit Representative: Herbert E. Lennig, 6432 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich., TRinity 1-4600
L. J. IMBER CO. 1725-41 W. North Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

44 Years of Know-how
in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.
20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois
20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

UAW Reg. Dir. Paul E. Miley announces: Master Tool Co., Cleveland, Ohio, UAW-CIO won a two-to-one victory. This drive was handled by Clinton Bell, business agent, and Intl. Rep. Stanley Kwiat.

Ewald Sandner, CIO Reg. Dir., Newark, N. J., reports: Flintkote Co., Little Ferry, N. J., CIO Paper Workers 70, opposed 46. PWOC Rep. Tony Adamo was in charge.

Michael Livoda, CIO Sub.-Reg. Dir., Denver, Colo., reports: Colorado Milling and Elevator Co., Denver, recognized the CIO URWDSEA as collective bargaining agent for 65 workers at its Lamaar plant. This is the sixth plant of this company in which the URW & DSEA has won bargaining rights by either a cross-check of signed cards or by NLRB elections during the past year.

CIO Reg. Dir. A. F. Hartung, Oregon, announces: Spencer Packing Co., Lebanon, Oreg., CIO 97, No Union 67.

C. H. Gilman, CIO Reg. Dir., Atlanta, Ga., reports following election victories: Juilius Friedlaender Co., Columbus, Ga., CIO 44, against 19. CIO Rep. Wm. Denton was in charge. Central Oil Co., Macon, Ga., MMSW-CIO 44, No Union 30. The organizing work was under the direction of MMSW Rep. Charles Wilson, Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga., CIO Textile Workers 518, No Union 251. Credit for this victory goes to TWUA Natl. Rep. J. D. Pedigo assisted by C. V. McClain, and other members of the staff, and CIO Rep. Wm. Denton.

George Brown, Dir. Org. IWA-CIO, advises: Jackson Creek Logging Co., Myrtle Creek, Ore., CIO 27, No Union 1; Emil Emblad Co., Woods Cooperation, Lake Mine, Mich., CIO 41, against 11.

CIO Reg. Dir. E. B. Pugh, Virginia, reports: Mead Corp., Lynchburg, Va., CIO Paper Workers, 229; District 50, 140

W. A. Copeland, CIO Sub.-Reg. Dir., Memphis, advises: Sanitary Cloth, Memphis, (card-check) CIO 15, against 0.

CIO Reg. Dir. Pete Mosele, New York City, announces: Plant Protection Guards, Aluminum Co. of America, Edgewater, N. J., plant, USA-CIO 27, against 8.

CIO Wins Three Crafts In Big PRR Election

The CIO United Railroad Workers of America won three of the craft unions away from the powerful company union of the Pennsylvania Railroad Maintenance of Equipment Department in the system-wide election held recently. The CIO won bargaining rights for: (1) Boilermarkers; (2) Molders; (3) Power Plant employes and Shop Laborers. Although the Company Union retained five crafts, their margin was so close there is some doubt as to their ability to maintain control of employes in these crafts. For example in the vote of the Electricians there was a difference of only 68, with the CIO polling 1,397 votes to the Company Union's 1,465.

With the full cooperation of company officials all over the P. R. R. system, the so-called Independent Shop Crafts Brotherhood, was able to gain only a majority of 2,900 in a total vote of some 43,200. Foremen and clerks were voted and over 500 of their ballots were challenged and impounded. Employes were threatened with lay-offs, demotions and even loss of jobs if they continued to campaign for CIO or wore a CIO button. During the counting of the vote at Philadelphia, a Company Union official had possession of confidential company service records which he tried to use in opposing a challenged foremen vote.

Against such terrific odds, A. B. Martin, National Director of the CIO-URRWA and his staff, as well as all those participating in this drive, are to be congratulated on the success of this campaign.

Flash From Overseas

The World Federation of Trade Unions conference in Paris has adjourned and a group of delegates are now in Moscow as guests of our Russian trade unionists. While I have been in Europe, I have had the pleasure of running into a number of our former organizers who are in the armed forces. I expect to be back in my office in Washington, D. C., the end of this month.

Three Pennsy Shop Crafts Vote CIO

AGAINST tremendous odds, the CIO United Railroad Workers won collective bargaining rights for three craft units in a system-wide election held among eight groups of employes in the Maintenance of Equipment Dept. of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 14 states. The CIO union was opposed on the ballot by the Brotherhood of Railroad Shop Crafts of America, a so-called independent union, which the CIO charges is company-dominated.

Results of the election held August 20 to September 20 were announced this week. Returns from the more than 20,000 ballots sent by mail, about 14,000 of which were from servicemen, delayed the final counting of the ballots.

Out of a total of some 43,000 eligible votes cast, the CIO carried 20,147 to 23,064 for the company union, giving the Brotherhood a plurality of only 2,917, said A. B. Martin, national director of the union.

The three units carried by the CIO union with a total vote of 4,769 were:

1. Boilermakers: CIO — 1,585; Brotherhood—1,452.

2. Powerhouse employes and rail shop laborers: CIO—3,061; Brotherhood—2,552.

3. Moulders: CIO—123; Brotherhood—98.

The vote in the other five craft units was as follows: Machinists —CIO 4,685, Brotherhood 6,457; Sheet Metal Workers—CIO 883, Brotherhood 1,184; Electrical Workers—CIO 1,397, Brotherhood 1,465; Carmen—CIO 8,003, Brotherhood 9,066; Blacksmiths — CIO 410, Brotherhood 780.

That the CIO Rail Shop union was able to come so close to completely defeating the Pennsy's pampered child, the Shop Srafts Brotherhood, in the face of all the opposition inspired by company agents, is remarkable, Martin said. Demotions, threats of lay-offs and firings and other means of intimidation were all used to help defeat the CIO, he declared.

New Hormel Pact Gives 17½c Increase

HORMEL & CO., Austin, Minn. meat packing firm famous for its annual wage plan, has signed a new agreement with Local 9, CIO United Packinghouse Workers, providing a basic weekly wage increase of $7 for about 1,000 workers. The pay hike, which is equivalent to 17c an hour, represents a 20 per cent increase.

Hormel is the first major packing concern to accede to demands of the CIO Packinghouse Workers union for a general wage increase of 25c an hour, with an immediate adjustment of 17½ cents from the major independents pending negotiatings with the Big Four packers on on the 25 cents demand. Hormel has agreed to grant the additional 7½ cents immediately upon conclusion of national negotiations providing a 25 cents increase.

The pact with Hormel further stipulates that when the balance of the industry raises rates 17½ cents an hour, the company will pay in the form of a weekly bonus "an amount equal to the cost of the so-called fringe items, namely, clothes changing time, furnishing clothes, tools and safety equipment and time spent in the preparation of tools."

An outstanding provision of the agreement is a sick leave plan entitling workers to one-half day for each two months, cumulative from year to year. Combined sick leave and vacation however, is limited to not more than 10 weeks in any one year.

CIO Conventions

The Marine & Shipbuilding Workers and the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers have scheduled national conventions for January, according to information received at CIO Headquarters in Washington.

The Shipyard Workers will meet in Atlantic City, N. J., January 7-12 and the UE convention will be held January 21-25 at the same place.

The Intl. Woodworkers of America convention will be held in Eugene, Ore., Nov. 14.

GM Refuses To Bargain

Refusal of the General Motors Corp. to submit a written counter-proposal to the demand of the CIO United Automobile Workers for a 30 percent increase is blocking progress toward reaching an agreement, charges UAW Vice-Pres. Walter P. Reuther, director of the union's GM Dept.

In a letter to GM Pres. C. R. Wilson, Reuther said the union was renewing its request that the corporation submit a written counter-proposal to the union's demand sent to the GM President August 18.

The UAW's request that the proposal be submitted to the union by Oct. 16, was ignored this week by Wilson who was quoted in the press as saying, "We aren't going to file any such counter-proposal at any time."

The UAW's General Motors Dept. last month filed a request with the Natl. Labor Relations Board for a strike vote among GM workers under the Smith-Connally Act. The NLRB has set Oct. 24 as the date for taking the vote, but the corporation has refused to permit the vote to be taken on plant premises.

Reuther termed GM's refusal "a thoroughly irresponsible and typical action by a corporation without social conscience." He charged that GM refused because it is "afraid of the results of the vote. General Motors want to be able to say that the strike vote, when it is taken, is not a clear expression of all its employes," he declared.

He stated that the union "is determined to exhaust every possible means of achieving a peaceful settlement of the issue."

Tips For Union Teachers

A week's training institute for 50 members of the CIO Textile Workers Union was held at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill last August. It was the first time a major Southern university has offered its hospitality to a labor union for educational purposes, said Phillips Russell, the university's extension director, in the October issue of Textile Labor.

The lecture method is a failure in teaching trade unionists, Russel says, in giving some conclusions he has reached in the course of his experience in lecturing and teaching union classes. "Workers are accustomed to learning through their hands more than through their eyes or ears. Consequently, instruction should depend on doing rather than listening or notetaking."

Union members, he found, "like plenty of give-and-take. They don't like anyone to talk 'at' them." Current events, or what's behind the news, he says, is one of the most popular subjects, as it gives them a chance to meet the teacher on equal terms.

Federal Workers

The CIO Federal Workers this week asked War Production Board Chairman J. A. Krug to help relieve problems faced by dismissed WPB workers by extending the furlough period to 120 days, and by pressing the Civil Service Commission for a revision of its regulations to permit rehiring of laid-off WPB workers through central re-employment registers.

Ward Workers Out Million As Seizure Ends

"The Government is in default of its own directives," Irving Abramson, natl. director of the Montgomery Ward Organizing Committee, wrote President Truman just before the Army turned back to the company plants in Chicago and six other cities this week-end.

Abramson pointed out that when President Roosevelt ordered the seizure of the plants last Dec. 27, he had directed the payment of more than one million dollars in back wages to Ward employes in Chicago, Denver, Detroit and Jamaica, L. I. Abramson said the back wages have not been paid. The seizure had been ordered after the firm had refused to obey War Labor Board directives.

The company announced that both maintenance of membership and the checkoff, instituted by the Army, would terminate with the end of the U. S. seizure.

THE NAVY TAKES CHARGE: Shore patrolmen guard an oil refinery in East Chicago, Ind., aftermath of the recent stoppage by members of the CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union, for a 30% cost of living increase. Naval seizure followed refusal of management to accept conciliation proposal of Sec. of Labor Lewis Schwellenbach, already agreed to by union leaders. (Federated Pictures)

NAB Policy Criticized

The newly adopted standards of the Natl. Assn. of Broadcasters were praised this week as allowing wider freedom of speech, but were also condemned as inadequate for protection of labor's rights on the air.

Comment came from Pres. R. J. Thomas of the CIO United Auto Workers in a letter to Judge Justin Miller, new NAB president.

Thomas said that:

1. An NAB provision that "political" and "public-question" broadcasts "should be presented by straightforward statement appealing to reason and intelligence" might "strangle at birth one of the most significant developments in broadcasting," the documentary program, if the provision is rigidly interpreted.

2. Another provision banning "unfair attacks on industries, professions or institutions" significantly fails to mention labor unions.

3. The NAB standards contain no clearcut statement concerning the right of organizations or individuals to reply to attacks against them, "nor is there any clear cut recognition of radio's duty to provide adequate time for public service programs."

4. The new standards "fail to urge the use of Negro and other minorities as radio actors portraying ordinary types of people, and to discourage the perpetuating of libellous racial stereotypes."

Frankensteen Blasts Intolerance

In a message to a Natl. Conference on the Foreign Born in Post-War America, Richard T. Frankensteen, vice president of the CIO Auto. Workers and candidate for mayor of Detroit, this week condemned those who seek to spread discrimination and intolerance.

The conference, which is being sponsored by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, met this weekend in New York City.

7,000 Leather Workers Win More Pay

Wage increases ranging from 5 to 10 cents an hour have just been won for close to 7,000 leather workers in 11 cities throughout the country, the CIO Fur & Leather Workers Union announced this week.

Health insurance, improved vacation plans and other gains were also obtained along with the pay increase, in renewal of local union contracts and interim negotiations.

WLB To Wind Up Jan. 1, Won't Accept New Cases

The Natl. War Labor Board announced this week that it would accept no new cases or appeals in order to wind up its work by January 1.

Chairman Lloyd Garrison said the WLB will accept appeals from directive orders issued by regional boards and commissions, however, in cases in which the directive was announced prior to the present decision. The only other exceptions will be in cases in which a regional board has made an order and the parties have not agreed that the regional board's decision shall be final.

After October 22, the WLB will act on stipulation cases only and on these will simply agree to name an arbitrator. This will serve to relieve the WLB of having to decide any new cases.

In cases after October 22, the WLB will cease to issue orders and instead will make recommendations as to appropriate terms of settlement.

Newberry Goes CIO

Warehousemen of the J. J. Newberry chain voted 34 to 5 for the CIO Wholesale & Warehouse Workers Union in a recent NLRB election.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Acts of Congress of August 24, 1912, and March 3, 1933

Of The CIO NEWS published weekly at Washington, D. C., for 1945.

District of Columbia, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the District of Columbia aforesaid, personally appeared C. W. Fowler, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Acting Editor of The CIO NEWS and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication to the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are: Publisher, Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Editor, Len DeCaux, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Managing Editor, none; Business Manager, none.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place N. W., Washington 6, D. C.: Philip Murray, President; J. B. Carey, Secretary; Joseph Curran, Vice-Pres.; S. H. Dalrymple, Vice-Pres.; Albert Fitzgerald, Vice-Pres.; John Green, Vice-Pres.; Allan S. Haywood, Vice-Pres.; Emil Rieve, Vice-Pres.; Reid Robinson, Vice-Pres.; Frank Rosenblum, Vice-Pres.; R. J. Thomas, Vice-Pres.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

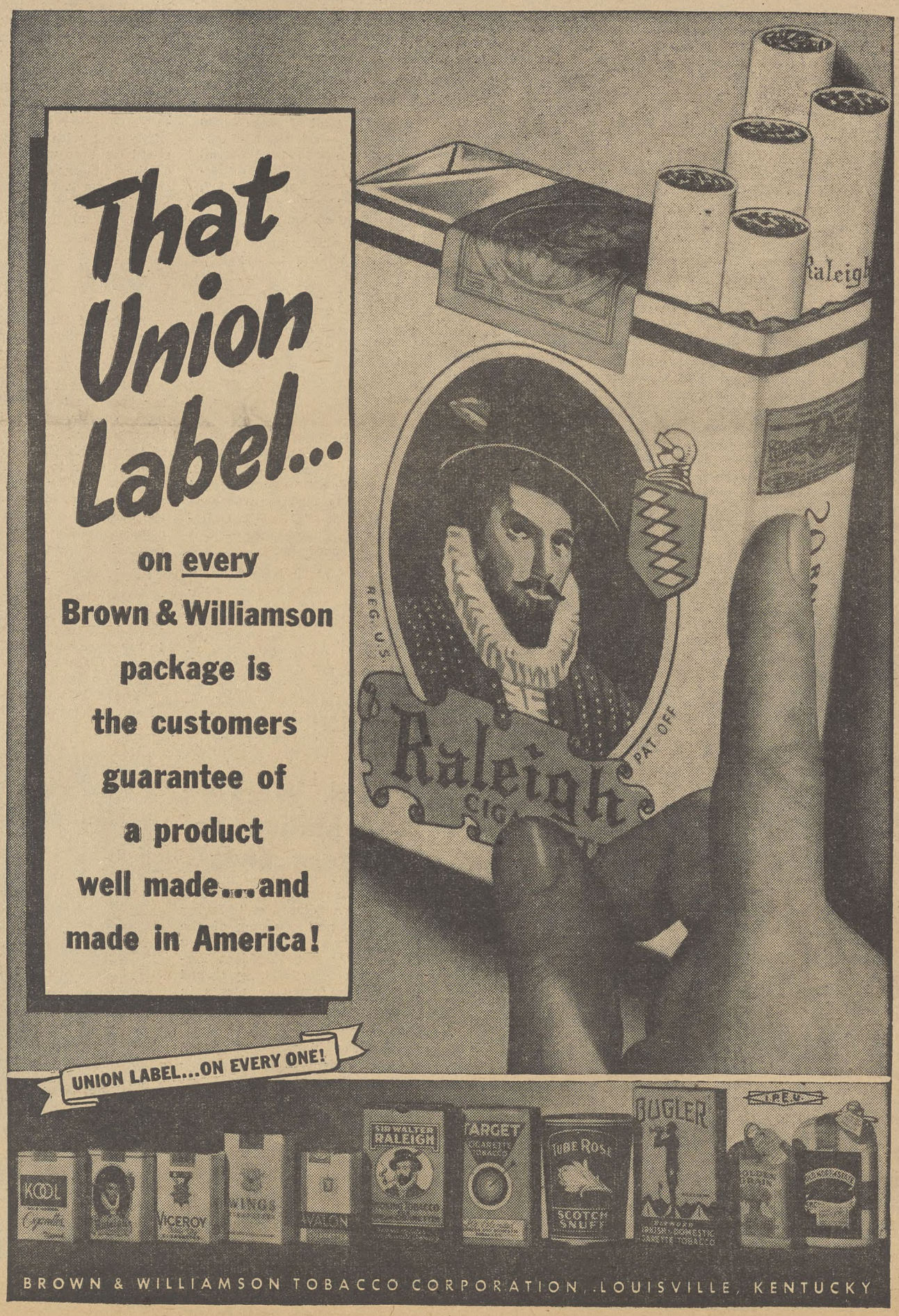
4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only a list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in case where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trutsees or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is— (This information is required from daily publications only.)

(Signed) C. W. FOWLER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of October, 1945.

MARGUERETA N. CARROLL
(Seal)
(My commission expires 12-14-49.)



Cracking the Quip

By ARTHUR WHITE

WASHINGTON SIDESHOW . . . Phil Murray's program of jobs for all and a 65-cents-an-hour floor under wages, has produced the usual "viewing with alarm" response from certain Southern members of Congress (who were also horrified by the NRA's 40-cents-an-hour idea), and one of them told a union official in Washington:

"You're being unfair, to ask the overall hourly wage that you do. After all, in the South we can't pay a man the same as he's paid in the North."

"Well," responded the labor official, "before I was elected to head my union, I was a tailor of men's clothing for 25 years. As far as I know, it takes the same amount of effort to sew a button on a pair of men's pants in the South as it does in the North."

* * *

Commentators and columnists, critical of MacArthur's policies, have been rebuking him sharply via the radio and press. They praise him for his work as a Commander, but point out that despite certain face-saving gestures, he has allowed the Emperor, and war-criminals both in the Cabinet and in big business, to stay in power . . . Johannes Steele, commenting on this to a columnist friend, remarked: "The whole business seems more like the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, 'The Mikado.'" "Yes, with one exception," averred the friend. "As yet, the 'punishment doesn't fit the crime.'"

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Now The Visits Are Over

Now that the series of mass CIO visits to Congress is temporarily over, its time to take stock of the way the job was done, the results secured, and the job ahead to make certain we get full value from our work.

About 3,000 rank and file members, men and women, Negro and white, came to Washington from 33 states. For a period of five weeks, Congressmen from all over the country met with their constituents to hear at first hand what's on the voter's mind.

The job was divided into two main parts; 1) a meeting between all the delegates on a particular visit and as many Congressmen from their states who would attend and 2) individual calls on the Congressmen in their offices.

Results secured are not going to be immediately evident—nor are they expected to be. However, this much can be observed now—and the longer term results watched for later:

1. Congressmen got a chance to hear, at first hand from the voters, what millions of CIO members and their friends and neighbors feel must be done. Each such visit, in this manner, was worth a dozen editorials, worth more even than letters. Each such visit backed up what CIO leaders are constantly telling the Congressmen.

2. The delegates got a first hand insight into their Government, saw at first hand how their Congressmen react, how they work. Again, each such visit was worth a dozen editorials, a dozen written explanations of how Congress operates.

3. The delegates can now return home with their first hand experiences to spread among their shopmates, their neighbors. They can make the job that all of us must do with Congress come alive, in terms of what they saw, not what someone or some publication told them.

Now the job ahead is to make the most of the education value of the delegations. Every delegate who went to Washington should report to his local, to his council, to his community.

Every delegate should tell exactly what his impressions were, should pass on to the people who sent him the experience he gained in the Nation's Capital.

In this way, the delegates will find they're getting full value from the time, money and effort they invested in visiting Washington.

Add Coming Up

U. S. PAY: Congress has a chance to legislate directly on basic wage increases to offset postwar cuts in take-home pay by voting for the Downey bill (S 1415) giving U. S. employes a straight 20% increase.

The bill is in the Senate Civil Service Commission. Wire your Senators to support it.

Hobble The Hobbs Bill

An old enemy of labor—Rep. Sam Hobbs (D., Ala.)—put his anti-union bill (HR 32) up on the front page of the House Rules Committee agenda this week, with a big drive being whipped up to get it out on the floor for an early vote.

Under the disguise of stopping "union racketeering," the Hobbs bill offers a chance to clap a fine of $10,000 or 20 years in jail on any unionist taking part in normal union activities, such as a picket line during a strike.

It also offers a chance to clamp fines and jail sentences on unionists for enforcing normal union regulations governing payment, hours of work, fees etc.

Hobbs and the people behind him have been pushing this vicious bill over a number of years now.

The CIO fought this bill when it first came up on the labor haters' horizon some years ago. The AFL, Teamsters and liberal Congressmen such as Hugh De Lacy (D., Wash.) are fighting it in the Rules Committee.

Wire Chairman Sabbath (D., Ill.) of the Rules Committee and your own Congressionman to oppose this vicious attempt to cripple unions.

An Even Break For the Seamen

American merchant seamen, more than 6,000 of whom gave their lives to fight fascism, have long been excluded from normal benefits accorded to other fighters and to other workers.

They've been excluded from Social Security since the act was passed 10 years ago. Despite FDR's plea, the GI Bill of Rights (inadequate as it is) left them out in the cold—which means no mustering out pay, no educational aid, no unemployment benefits—nothing.

Now there's a bill (HR 2346) caled the "Seamens Bill of Rights" that's been pending in the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee for two years.

Appearing for 200,000 union maritime workers, Hoyt Haddock, secretary of the CIO Maritime Committee, urged immediate action on the bill.

Seamen will "no longer be forgotten men" when this bill is passed, Haddock told the committee.

Write to Rep. S. O. Bland (D., Va.), chairman of the Merchant Marine Committee, and to your own Congressmen urging immediate action on HR 2346, the Seamens Bill of Rights.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

A quick tabulation of bills now before Congress.

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Jobless aid (S 1274, HR 3891)	Extends present state benefits to 26 weeks; includes seamen, U. S. workers; turns USES back to states.	Passed by Senate; pigeonholed by House Ways and Means. Discharge Petition coming up.	Wire Congressman to work to rescind Ways and Means action; support Discharge Petition on Forand bill.
Jobs-for-all (S 380)	States government responsibility for full employment.	Passed by Senate; now waiting House action. 115 Representatives supporting original bill as written.	Urge Congressman to support Kilgore-Patman bill as originally presented to Senate.
Wage floor (S 1349, HR 3914)	Lifts present minimum from 40c to 65-75c; widens coverage.	In Senate Labor Sub-Committee and House Labor Committee.	Urge Senators to support bill as written; urge early action in House.
Taxes (HR 4309)	Bill voted by House has big cuts for rich, cuts in excess profits tax.	Senate Finance Committee report expected this week.	Urge support of CIO tax plan.
Polltax repeal (HR 7)	Gives us chance to end rule of Bilbos, Rankins; helps north as well as south.	HR 7 reported out by Senate Judiciary; also a constitutional amendment which would stall action for years.	Wire Senators to support HR 7, reject amendment as stall.
Ball, Hatch (S 1171)	Wipes out Wagner Act; ends free collective bargaining.	Hearings scheduled to start soon; press drive now being whipped up daily.	Keep telling Congress to stay away from it. Concentrate now on Senators.

(Note: Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg.; all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

Coming Up On Capitol Hill

USES: The House Appropriations report recommending billions of dollars in cuts in expenditures has a trick rider slipped into it that would send the U. S. Employment Service (USES) back to the states for complete control.

This rider flatly contradicts the recommendation in President Truman's last message that USES be kept under a Federal system for the reconversion period at least.

Purpose of the "state's rights" advocates is to get control of the patronage involved in USES jobs and to make sure USES is used to recruit labor for low wage jobs.

Here's a tip: in its September report, USES says that 60% of the jobs now open pay less than 70 cents an hour. USES was under Federal administration in September.

* * *

NOTE ON BALL: Sen. Ball (R., Minn.), who likes to be called a liberal, wrote this to the Cleveland CIO in reply to a letter asking him to support the 65-75 cents wage floor bill:

"I think it would disrupt the wage structure in smaller communities and in addition would tend to restrict tremendously the job opportunities of inexperienced persons and youngsters, as employers would insist on experienced and qualified personnel if the minimum wage were raised to that point."

Or more briefly, the junior daddy of the Ball-Hatch bill wants inexperienced persons and youngsters to live on 40 cents an hour.

How long did Sen. Ball ever have to live on 40 cents an hour—even as "an inexperienced person" or a "youngster"?

* * *

ONE FOR THE WOMEN: The House Appropriations Committee has recommended continuation of child care centers up to March 1. If agreed to by the House, this gives hundreds of thousands of mothers, who have to work to live and support families, a chance to go on working, sure that their kids are taken care of.

Good organization and stout protest by the mothers—particularly those with husbands in the services—did the trick.

* * *

GUIDEPOSTS . . . Rep. Howard Smith (D., Va.) now wants to repeal his Smith-Connally Act that did so much to impede war production . . . he hopes Congress can "find something to substitute in its place on account of the present very threatening situation" . . . three gusses what that is . . . NAM and Chamber of Commerce say profits tax reductions in the current bill are "too little and too late" . . . do they really want all or nothing at all ? . . . Congress is spending some dough for new doors . . . maybe the procession of voters to Capitol Hill has been too much for the old ones . . .

WASHINGTON GUIDE
Published by CIO Legislative Dept.
PHILIP MURRAY, President
NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary
Editorial Committee
John Edelman Robert K. Lamb
C. W. Fowler, Editor Irving Richter

THE CIO NEWS

5 Cents A COPY

Vol. 8, No. 44 | $1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA | October 29, 1945

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

BIG PAY HIKES POSSIBLE, SECRET SURVEY SHOWS

A U. S. government survey that "leaked out" this week to press associations revealed in detailed form the fact that industry generally can afford at least a 24 percent immediate increase in wages without losing one penny of profits! The survey said that industry can expect $6 billion in profits after the wartime peak.

Real Wages Dropping

The report, which was widely quoted in dozens of newspapers throughout the county, said that if no wage increases are granted, the real wages in 1946 for an average manufacturing worker with tax exemptions for one dependent will be $23.95 in 1941 dollars—a drop of 10 per cent from 1941.

Based on manufacturing industry as a whole, the report was quoted as saying:

"1. The gross weekly pay of the average worker in manufacturing has increased from $26.64 in January, 1941 to $47.12 in April, 1945, or 77 per cent.

"2. When allowance is made for the increase in the cost of living and in personal income taxes during the war period, the value of the average worker's take-home pay in 1941 dollars increased from $26.64 to $31.47 (assuming income tax exemption for one dependent), or 18 per cent.

"3. Of the increase which occurred in gross weekly pay during the war period:

"Thirty-six per cent resulted from increased hours of work, and will be reversed by 1946.

"Ten per cent resulted from inter-industry shifts, which will also be reversed by 1946.

"Twenty-one per cent resulted from general changes in wage rates, which are not likely to be reversed.

"Thirty-three per cent resulted from wartime upgrading, the liberal administration of wage schedules in a tight labor market, and other factors which will be reversed in part.

"4. On the assumption that half the increases resulting from liberal administration of wage schedules will be reversed, the gross weekly pay of the average worker in manufacturing will fall to $33.96 in 1946, or 28 per cent below the April, 1945 level.

"5. A money wage of $33.96 in 1946 represents three per cent less purchasing power than a wage of $26.64 in 1941. When allowance is made for payment of 1946 income taxes, the purchasing power of take-home pay for an average worker with exemptions for one dependent will be $23.95 in 1941 dollars, a reduction of 10 per cent from January, 1941.

Net Profits Rising

"6. Between April, 1945 and the spring of 1946 total salaries and wages paid will decline by between $30 and $35 billion. Accompanying this reduction will be a fall of total national output of more than $40 billion, and sharp declines in profits before taxes and in farm income.

"7. It is estimated that 1946 profits after taxes of manufacturing corporations will be over $6 billion, a figure higher than the wartime peak. This estimate assumes an increase in wage rates sufficient to maintain average hourly earnings in each manufacturing industry at the April, 1945 level.

"8. Industry's ability to pay higher wages depends upon many factors, favorable and unfavorable, some of which are measurable and others non-measurable.

Savings for Industry

"9. In the case of the measurable factors, it is estimated that the cost of increases in average manufacturing wage rates indicated below would be compensated for by the factors indicated:

FACTOR REDUCING 1946 COSTS	INCREASE IN WAGE RATES
Reduction of overtime	4.5%
Elimination of one-half of wartime upgrading	9.5%
Repeal of corporation excess profits tax	10.0%
TOTAL	24.0%"

This means that industry generally—without losing a nickel—can boost wages 24 per cent because of savings made in the abolition of premium payments and overtime and because of the pending repeal of the excess profits tax.

The report did not say one word about other tax concessions that corporations are eligible for, nor about the huge wartime "surpluses" they have stacked away.

While pointing out that industry's ability to pay higher wages may be adversely influenced by factors such as inefficiencies during the reconversion period, production of less profitable peacetime goods, etc., the report said:

"There is no doubt that large increases in productivity will occur after this war which will permit proportionate additional increases in wage rates."

Among these factors are: Replacement of inefficient workers, reduction of fatigue due to a shorter work week, and new methods, techniques, materials and modern machinery.

The report predicted that there will be eight million unemployed by next spring—with manufacturing employment dropping back to 1941 levels, a net decline of three million workers from a wartime top of 16.1 million.

Pay Rates Cut

"Even if these persons should find employment in non-manufacturing industries, they would experience a substantial cut in earnings," the report stated.

"Most of the decline in manufacturing employment will take place in the durable goods industries where earnings are considerably above the average for all manufacturing, while a large portion of the increase in non-manufacturing employment is expected to take place in the trade and the service industries, where weekly earnings are only slightly more than 50 per cent of those prevailing in durable goods manufacturing."

Hear Philip Murray Talk On Wages and Your Job

10-10:15 P. M., E.S.T., Mon., Nov. 12

American Broadcasting Co. Network

Hear R. J. Thomas and David J. McDonald

American Forum of the Air

9:30-10:15 P. M., E.S.T., Tues., Nov. 6

Mutual Broadcasting Network

LABOR-MANAGEMENT PARLEY OPENS NOV. 5 IN WASHINGTON

THIRTY-NINE members, 18 for labor, 18 for business and three for the general public, will comprise the labor-management conference meeting in Washington November 5.

Of the 18 labor representatives, CIO will name eight. AFL eight, Railroad Brotherhoods one, and United Mine Workers one. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers will name nine each of their 18.

Public members will be Judge Walter P. Stacy of North Carolina, Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach and Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace, with Stacy serving as chairman. George W. Taylor, late of the War Labor Board, will be the conference secretary.

An equal number of alternates will be selected by each group, plus one adviser. Alternates and advisers will have no voting power, but can speak when asked by their principals. An executive committee of eight has been recommended to the conference,

JUDGE WALTER P. STACY

To Preside At Labor-Management Parley in Washington

which will set up its own machinery.

Other committees recommended include a rules committee of four: a committee on collective bargaining of 12; management, 12; jurisdictional and representational problems, eight; initial collective agreements, 12; existing collective agreements, 12.

The proposal has also been made that agreement of at least 15 members of each main group be required before any major recommendations are adopted. The first two sessions of the conference will be open to the public.

Profit Dam Seen Threat To Nation

Charging that financial reserves of American corporations are damming up America's economic blood stream, CIO Pres. Philip Murray this week told 3,000 people attending the Ohio CIO-PAC Legislative Conference in Columbus that war-rich industrialists were holding on to their profits while at the same time they were attempting to break the union movement.

"The moguls of American industry," said Murray, "who are responsible for the breakdown of collective bargaining in the last few weeks don't say they disapprove of wage increases. They don't dare say it. But actually all they want to give the worker is a piddling increase. The question, therefore, is how much? Some, out of sweet charity, has agreed to give 10 percent. But they know, when they make the offer, the workers won't accept."

Murray contended that employers were deliberately trying to foster strikes and to create the impression that workers' demands were ruinous. Actually, said Murray, corporations have total assets worth 66 billion dollars which "they want to lie in their coffers and stink and rot until the effect of it causes a form of economic constipation."

Murray went on to say that through tax rebates, corporations today were in a position to go on a sitdown strike against labor. This was the background, he contended, of the present situation.

The audience heard Ohio CIO Pres. Jack Kroll declare: "We are not Republicans and we are not Democrats. We do not intend to capture any political party, nor do we intend for any political party to capture us."

Blast FCC's FM Policy As Monopoly Aid

Granting of 64 conditional licenses for FM (frequency modulation) broadcasting by the Federal Communications Commission this week brought a sharp statement of criticism from C. B. Baldwin, executive vice-chairman of the National Citizens Political Action Committee, in N. Y. City.

In a wire to Paul Porter, chairman of the FCC, Baldwin said that "the granting of 64 licenses without public hearings ignores the demands of many individuals and organizations for greater caution in licensing individuals and corporations to conduct business on public licenses."

The wire described as "a grave threat to effective freedom of speech and press" the granting of licenses to companies owned by or affiliated with newspapers, asserting this provides a monopoly in many communities of the "media for disseminating public information and opinion."

The Baldwin wire followed by two weeks the issuance of a National Citizens PAC report on American broadcasting and a list of recommendations for Congressional and FCC action to "safeguard the people's right to the air."

Europe Offers Political Lesson, Says Hillman

THE unity he saw at the World Federation of Trade Unions in Paris, in Britain and liberated Europe, must inspire us here to put united political action on the top of our agenda in this country, CIO-PAC Chairman Sidney Hillman told a PAC conference in New York this week.

"Labor is the basis of this unity," Hillman said. "So it must be here too. Others of our population will join us once we show them that we have the program and the organization that fits their needs.

"The key to world peace and security depends on the 1946 elections as much as on any other factor," Hillman added. "We have to get to work now to help win the peace at the ballot box next year. Time is not on our side—it's on the side of the enemies of peace and security."

Speaking briefly at the opening session of the conference, Hillman revealed that almost all the Germans he met refused to believe or act as though Germany had lost the war. "The Nazis are not too seriously disturbed," he said. "Most of them are anti-Hitler—not anti-Nazi. The job of de-Nazifying Germany must be done on a labor basis."

After Hillman's brief opening speech, the conference got down to its work of making reports on political action in local unions and state councils, arranging for distribution of $1 pledge cards, and the like. Special stress was laid on the $1 donation drive—without which political action cannot carry on.

Says Must Oust Bias To Win Jobs for All

There can be no full employment unless provisions are made to insure that all groups, regardless of race, color, creed or sex, have equal opportunity for good jobs at decent pay.

This was the concensus of opinion of speakers and panel participants at the conference on "Full Employment: Our Common Goal," sponsored jointly by the N. J. State CIO and the American Labor Education Service at Trenton this week. Government, labor and civic leaders of state and national organizations participated in the conference.

In the keynote address, Edward Boze, chairman of the State CIO Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination, warned that discrimination against women, Jews, Negroes veterans and other minorities was increasing and that such discrimination has been used to lower living standards for all workers.

Murray Backs Quill

CIO Pres. Philip Murray joined with many prominent leaders on the Citizen's Committee for the re-election of Michael J. Quill by heartily endorsing this week Quill's return to the City Council in New York.

Murray said: "Here in Washington we read with great satisfaction of the work done by Councilman Quill for the people of the Bronx who have twice chosen him as their representative in municipal affairs. We know that Councilman Quill constantly upholds and advances the best interests of all his constitutents."

Hit Rent Inflation Move

The San Francisco CIO Council this week protested against attempts by the San Francisco Apartment House Industry Assn. to eliminate rent control in the area, urging continuance of controls until war emergencies are ended.

Sheil, Murray Honored

CIO Pres. Philip Murray and the Most Rev. Bernard J. Sheil, Auxiliary Bishop of Chicago, will receive the first annual Msgr. John A. Ryan Award at a dinner at the Roosevelt Hotel, New York City, Nov. 28, it was announced this week by Dr. Emmanuel Chapman, chairman of the Committee of Catholics for Human Rights.

The award is presented "to the Catholic clergyman and layman who have contributed most to the defense of human rights and to furthering interracial amity." Bishop Sheil won wide acclaim for his speech at the 1944 CIO convention on "A Society of Free Men," which was issued in pamphlet form by the CIO.

'UNDERCOVER MAN' BILBO: The race-hate Senator from Mississippi finds a picket line around his Washington apartment too embarrassing—so he uses the back entrance. Bilbo, whose violent remarks against racial and religious minorities have caused war veterans to picket him in protest, has hired two private detectives (right) to protect his precious skin.

Guaranteed Annual Wage Asked by UE

PROPOSALS guaranteeing 40 hours of employment each week for war workers and war veterans alike were made last week to Pres. C. E. Wilson of General Motors by the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, representing 30,000 employes in GM's electrical division.

James J. Matles, the union's director of organization, who was discharged recently from the Army after two years' service, released the four-point proposal sent to Wilson with a reminder to the GM president that he was quoted as saying: "All business is going to be better when everybody has a job."

The UE's four-point proposition, sent to Wilson as a counter-proposal to his scheme announced publicly last week calling for a 45-hour week at straight time pay, recommended:

1. A guaranteed employment of 40 hours a week for all employes in GM plants under contract with the union, for a period of one year.

2. Work in excess of 40 hours to be paid for at the rate of time and a half as at present.

3. The difference between Wilson's offer of an 8% general increase. which he said the 45-hour-week would give, and the union's demand for a $2-a-day increase to be negotiated between the parties.

4. Wage increases granted to be put into effect with price increases on the company's products.

The letter to Wilson containing these proposals was signed by Matles and General Sec-Treas. Julius Emspak.

Low Wages Cut Sales—Wallace

Secretary of Commerce Wallace this week told sales executives that if they want to sell refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and radios they would have to help see to it that wages are raised.

Speaking to the Sales Executive Club, the Natl. Federation of Sales Executives and the Advertising Federation of America at N. Y. City, Wallace said that the American families having an income of less than $1,000 a year—a third of all American families — simply did not buy home improvements. He continued:

"No salesman needs to be advised that he is wasting his time if he tries to sell a $200 washing machine to a family which cannot possibly spend more than $10 for its entire year's furniture bill. But no one needs to be told, either, that if that $1,000-a-year family can move into a higher income bracket a good many things will automatically appear on the scene."

STEEL PROFITS CLOT U.S. BLOODSTREAM — MURRAY

THE U. S. Steel Corp. is all set to lead the U. S. into a "devastating depression" worse than the one in '32, CIO Pres. Philip Murray charged this week in a statement replying to the Corporation's rejections of the CIO United Steelworkers' demand for a $2 a day pay increase.

"We regret to report that U. S. Steel and the other large steel firms do not seem prepared to assume their rightful responsibilities to the nation in the current economic crisis facing the American people," Murray said.

"The national pay envelope, according to the U. S. Commerce Dept., is shrinking by $20,000,000,000 a year. No small piddling pay increase will restore this huge loss in purchasing power. A substantial raise of $2 a day is required to provide the necessary consuming power to keep the wheels of industry going."

PHILIP MURRAY

The union's demand for the $2 increase, Murray said, "is reasonable, practical and necessary for the national welfare. Adequate pay means full employment; inadequate pay envelopes will certainly force large numbers of willing workers on the unemployment roster. A half way wage raise will not take America all the way to full employment."

Asserting that the future security and prosperity of America is at stake, Murray said that if the steel companies have their own way as they did in the 1920's, "America is in for another devastating depression which would probably be worse than the 1932 depression. The union's demand for a $2 a day pay raise seeks to save America from such a fate. It is essential for the nation's welfare."

Accusing U. S. Steel of shamelessly crying "poor" when "its pockets are bulging with wartime profits," Murray's statement gives comprehensive facts and figures to show that the basic steel industry could pay the $2 a day increase which would cost about $250,000,000 a year and still be $150,000,000 a year better off, through elimination of overtime pay and return of the 40-hour week which will reduce the industry's payroll by some $125,000,000, and through tax refunds and repeal of the excess profits tax. In addition the industry has reduced costs through technical improvements in plants and equipment which have greatly increased the rate of productivity.

In contrast to the present prosperous condition of the industry, Murray described the poor economic status of the steel workers who have suffered drastic cuts in their take-home pay. Many are having to cash in their meager War Bond savings to pay the landlord and storekeeper and are confronted with a still mounting increase in the cost of living. Down-grading to lower paid jobs has also taken a big chunk out of workers' pay envelopes, Murray stated.

And this while the steel industry is facing the rosy prospect of at least $552,000,000 in take-home profits in 1946. "Never in a peacetime year has the steel industry made such profits," he declared.

"To keep excessive profits from clogging up the blood stream of the American economic life, it is necessary that wages and salaries be substantially increased now," Murray concluded. "This is essential for the nation's welfare."

UAW OK'S STRIKE ACTION

BY a six to one vote, workers in General Motors plants throughout the country have voted to authorize a strike to back up the demands of the CIO United Auto Workers for a 30 percent wage increase if necessary. The poll was conducted by the Natl. Labor Relations Board Oct. 24, as required by the Smith-Connally Act. The vote in favor of strike action was 70,853 to 12,438.

A similar vote conducted among Chrysler Corp. workers Oct. 25 is also predicted to be overwhelmingly for strike action if necessary. Actual count of the vote was not completed as The CIO NEWS went to press. UAW Vice-Pres. Walter Reuther, director of the union's General Motors Dept., explained that the pro-strike vote does not necessarily mean that a strike will be called. Only the UAW Executive Board can authorize a strike. Before such action is taken, he said, every attempt would be made to reach a peaceful settlement of the union's wage demands.

Pres. C. E. Wilson of General Motors threw a load of dynamite under the wage dispute shortly before the strike vote by making a public statement turning down the union's 30 percent increase demand with a proposal for increasing the legal 40-hour week to 45 hours at straight-time pay, which he claimed would amount to a 5 to 8 percent pay increase.

The proposal was blasted by UAW Pres. R. J. Thomas who called it a "phony bribe" offered in return for the surrender of basic labor standards. He recommended its "unqualified rejection."

"Adoption of the 45-hour work week for the country would add at least six million to the ten million who will face the bitter prospect of unemployment in 1946," Thomas said "Wilson's proposal is a formula for a quick return to staggering unemployment and economic chaos for the whole country.

Reuther, who heads the wage negotiations with GM, submitted a four-part economic brief during the conferences last week in Detroit, giving "The Case for Maintaining Take-Home Pay Without Increasing Prices."

The first section set forth the nation's need for the 30 percent increase and the second took up the corporation's ability to pay this increase without increasing the prices of its products. Reuther emphasized that the union's demand takes into account the well-being of the whole population.

The brief presented figures to show that without a wage increase the real wages of GM workers in 1946 will buy slightly less than the average 1940 earnings of $1,804.

The third part of the brief emphasizes the major responsibility of manufacturers of durable goods, especially autos, to promote full employment by raising wages without increasing prices, and the fourth part stresses that now is the time to adjust wages.

Reuther attacked GM President Wilson's proposal to increase the work-week to 45 hours in a telegram sent to Chairman Murray, of the Senate Education and Labor Committee, early last week, in which he charged that General Motors has given notice of a sitdown strike against the government's policy of raising wages, and was trying to provoke its workers to strike.

Senator Murray called Wilson's proposal "unthinkable." If Congress were to legislate this longer work week, he said, "the result would be a substantial increase in the number of jobless workers throughout the nation."

OIL COS. STALL PAY TALKS

PRES. O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union charged this week that colective bargaining with the oil companies whose properties were seized by the Government several weeks ago has been stalled indefinitely since the Navy took them over.

He demanded either that the companies agree to arbitrate immediately the difference between the 15 percent offered by the industry and the 30 percent asked by the union, or that the Navy return the seized plants to private management and allow the wage dispute to be settled through the normal process of collective bargaining.

Asst. Sec. of the Navy H. Struve Hensel conferred with both union and company representatives in Washington on Wednesday in an attempt to settle the dispute. CIO Pres. Philip Murray, the previous day, had sent Hensel a telegram warning that labor might come to consider Navy seizure of the properties "merely a device for defeating the just wage demands of the oil workers," unless arrangements were completed at once for a bargaining conference between the employers and the union.

Knight said in a statement issued after the conference that "for the second time within three weeks, the private oil companies have defied the efforts of the U. S. Government to settle the wage dispute with the Oil Workers Union. "The conferences held by Hensel with both union and management, were fruitless," he declared.

"The managements, which had previously rejected settlement proposals of Sec. of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach, again erected barbed wire barricades against legitimate collective bargaining by demanding plant by plant negotiations," Knight declared.

It would take many months and "needlessly dissipate the energies of important officials in both management and government," Knight declared, to negotiate "on such a piecemeal basis."

The union has acted in good faith, he said, and expects the company to do the same. Under the status quo maintained since Navy seizure, the rehiring of thousands of returning veterans has been prevented by retention of the 48-hour week, and there has been no assurance offered that there will be no reduction in take-home pay when hours are reduced to 40 a week.

The 15 percent offer of the companies, Knight stated, would result in an average loss of yearly earning amounting to $397 per worker.

He pointed to the huge profits made by 14 major oil companies whose net income was 96 percent greater in 1944 than in 1939 to show that the industry could well afford to pay the 30 percent demanded by the union.

C. of C. Man Hits 'Compensation' Racket

CIO Regional Director Hugh Thompson found that he was not a voice crying in the wilderness when he asserted this week that the Buffalo Civic Full Employment Committee should not force unemployed workers into low paying jobs, Thomas L. Stokes, Scripps-Howard columnist, reported.

Stokes said that not only did some members of the committee agree with Thompson, but that President Streeter of the Chamber of Commerce declared that he did not think "this committee ought to starve anybody into jobs. We shouldn't do anything to destroy the standard of living."

KEYS TO A REAL VICTORY

Victory in the war against reaction and hunger did not come with VE and VJ Days. The military defeat of fascism does not automatically bring security, well being and permanent peace.

These are obvious facts, as any worker facing cuts in take-home pay, layoffs and unemployment can testify—and as any observer watching the efforts to stir up international suspicion and distrust can see.

What can bring final victory for all the people who fought and worked to crush German and Japanese aggression, who fought and worked for a world of freedom from hunger and fear?

Here in the U. S. we have two answers to this question. The first is the united support of all CIO members, backing Philip Murray, in the demand for wages to offset losses in take-home pay and in the national purchasing power. Along with that fight goes the continuing drive to protect union security, against the Ball-Hatch bill and for genuine collective bargaining.

The second is political action to build security on the home front and to clinch the peace on the international front. Not second in terms of importance, for the two are inseparably tied together.

The fight for wages to offset take-home cuts is both an "economic" and a "political" issue. Despite the end of the war, wage policies are still affected by what government does in Washington. Government includes Congress—even though Congress does not legislate directly on wages, it has tremendous power to influence and shape economic policy. The Administration in turn is continuously and directly influenced by the influence the voters have on Congress.

What can we do to help Congress—and through Congress the Administration — to think and act on the all-important question of the national purchasing power?

We can tell our Congressmen the simple facts of economic life in America today. We can tell them how take-home pay has been cut while the cost of living stays up 50 per cent beyond 1941 levels. We can tell them that layoffs are throwing hundreds of thousands out of work and on to the miserably inadequate state unemployment compensation benefits.

We can tell our Congressmen that profits are so huge ($6.4 billion in 1944, after taxes) and expected to be even greater in 1945 and 1946 that wage increases can be met without price increases. We can tell them that government studies show that industry can today meet wage increases of up to 24 per cent without any losses.

In letters, wires, phone calls and personal visits we can urge our Congressmen to get up on the floor of the House and Senate and speak out on these facts. We can ask them to work actively for bills directly affecting jobs and purchasing power—the full employment bill, the 65-75 cent minimum wage bill, the unemployment compensation bill, and other measures directly concerned with the nation's welfare and security.

This is political action geared to economic action. The two are inseparable. And once we get political action rolling on the wage issue, we will have made a long start on solving the other problems that beset our nation and the world today.

The U. S. is the strongest power in the world today. To make that strength count for world security, we must have a secure economy and a prosperous people here at home.

Our job is clear—to use the strength that comes from political action to win back our national power, to win security and contribute to the peace and friendship we fought and worked to achieve.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

FROM Paris Moscow is less than 10 hours by air. You fly in minutes and hours over blood-soaked country that took months and years and millions of lives for armies to cross.

Looking from the plane, you see ruined towns, villages and even fields pockmarked with hundreds of bomb craters. All Europe is so war-devastated that it will take years to supply the population with bare necessities and restore normal prewar standards.

The CIO delegation was deeply impressed with the physical needs of the people of all countries visited, the need for America to give a helping hand in reconstruction, and the all-important mission of the World Federation of Trade Unions to so unite labor in all countries that the world ruin of another war may be averted.

★ ★ ★

The delegation interrupted their trip to Moscow for a brief visit to Berlin. They saw first hand the terrific destruction the Nazis brought upon their biggest city.

While they were in Berlin, hundreds of drowned and decomposing German bodies were being taken out of subways flooded by the Nazis when the Red Army approached.

They saw the chancellery where Hitler, the architect of German ruin, held sway, now blasted and stripped bare, and also the balcony from whence he addressed his deluded followers.

Signs on streets here and elsewhere in the Soviet zone contrast Soviet and Nazi attitudes on race hatred and the rights of all peoples, and say, "Hitler's come and go but the German people remain."

Those who remain are mostly old men, women and large numbers of children. Few if any young men are on the streets.

Unions are well organized in the Soviet zone but are little organized in other zones. A meeting was held Wednesday, Oct. 17—attended by Hillman and Kuznetsov—of union leaders of all zones to discuss the formation of a central union committee for all Berlin. These were mostly older, prewar unionists held in concentration camps during the war.

★ ★ ★

The CIO delegation arrived in Moscow Thursday. England, France and Germany saw American soldiers everywhere but here there are practically none, though there are many evidences of American aid, equipment and machines in the plants visited.

Despite terrible devastation of the western part of the country and necessities diverting all energies to aid the war effort, Moscow already shows many signs of solid reconstruction and gradual improvement of the people's lot.

Unlike the U. S., the chief difficulty of reconversion seems to be a labor shortage. There is no unemployment, and the plants visited tell how many more workers could be used and they hope for a better labor supply as demobilization proceeds.

★ ★ ★

The delegation was most warmly welcomed everywhere as a symbol of American friendship. Between acts at the big Bolshoi theater, there was an announcement from the stage that the CIO delegation was present, and the whole audience rose and applauded.

There was a hearty reception also at a big meeting of active unionists at the House of Unions, which was formerly a noblemen's club. Kuznetsov introduced the delegates, and Carey, Haywood and Curran spoke, testifying to the friendship of the American and Soviet peoples and labor movements.

At the Stalin auto plant and at machine-building, textile, power and other plants visited, the workers were eager to talk about their unions and ask about American unions. They personally exhibited much warmth, good fellowship and delight at this evidence of American labor interest in their problems and achievements.

The delegation was off to Leningrad Tuesday for a three-day visit, and expects to return to America before the end of October.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, S. H. Dalrymple, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, Emil Rieve, Reid Robinson, Frank Rosenblum, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux.....Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 October 29, 1945 No. 44

Foreign Roundup

CIO GROUP CHARGES PERON ANTI-LABOR

THE CIO Latin - American Affairs Committee, representing over six million organized workers in the U. S., this week denounced as "utter falsehood" Argentine strongman Juan D. Peron's claim of labor support and also expressed strong displeasure over U. S. Senator Robert M. La Follette's reported statement that Peron had the support of Argentina's working classes. The Committee is headed by Jacob S. Potofsky, secretary - treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Asserting that it had first-hand information on the political and labor situation in Argentina because of its close and confidential contacts with bona fide Argentine labor elements and because of its activity in the inter-American field, the CIO Committee pointed out that the few unions Peron could really claim for himself were dominated by appointed henchmen and goons acting in connivance with the regime's secret police.

So-called pro-Peron labor demonstrations are usually staged in strategic areas of Buenos Aires by imported hoodlums and sympathetic police concentration provides theatrical effects that cause them to be noticed by the populace, the Committee declared.

Krzycki to Poland

Leo Krzycki, vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, will attend the convention of the Polish Trade Union Federation in Warsaw, Nov. 18, according to an Allied Labor News report. He is carrying greetings from President Murray to the meeting, first held since the defeat of the Nazis.

France Goes Left

France's national election, just concluded, showed a strong trend to the left, with Communist, Socialist and Popular Republican Movement (MRP) coming out on top. According to late returns, the Communists won 152 seats in the new Assembly, Socialists 142, MRP 142. The Radical Socialists, which despite the name are a conservative party, went down to 25 seats, from 142 in the last national elections, held in 1936.

YOUR DOLLAR FOR PAC CAN HELP DO THIS

British Dockers' Pay

"Peace, however, has brought new problems. Real wages are down, because of curtailment of overtime payments. Many workers are leaving war industry for less highly-paid employment. The rank and file is pressing the unions to go forward with demands for improved standards in regard to both wages and hours."

Sound familiar? It's from an article on the dock workers' strike in Britain, written by Gordon Schaffer of Reynolds News, one of the largest circulating Sunday papers in England, and the organ of the cooperative movement there.

Latin-American

Layoffs and cutbacks are plaguing Latin-American workers, too, ALN reports from Mexico City. Thirty thousand workers in Chile were laid-off in one copper mining area, 20,000 face lay-offs in Cuba, with a similar crisis looming in Mexico.

Direct cause of the lay-offs is the ending of purchases by the U. S. for war use.

Miners' unions are demanding that their governments take over the mines and run them to avert national economic depression and mass unemployment. Most Latin-American mining is in the hands of U. S. capital, with a small percentage controlled by the British.

Guerrillas Released

Two of the leaders of the guerrilla forces who fought the Japanese in the Philippines have been released from jail, a delayed ALN dispatch reports from Manila. They are Luis Taruc and Casto Alejandro, leaders of the "Hukbalahap" which was organized in March, 1942, to carry on resistance against the invaders.

The two men were jailed by the Counter Intelligence Corps of the U. S. Army, which has also arrested scores of other Huk fighters and leaders, and members of the Natl. Peasants Union. Manila trade unionists led the campaign for the release, with a 30,000-strong demonstration there in September.

Praise for WFTU

The World Federation of Trade Unions, set up this past month in Paris by 65 national trade union centers representing 75,000,000 workers, draws praise from J. Alvarez Del Vayo, minister in the Spanish Republican government. Writing in the current issue of The Nation, he says:

"The day on which Philip Murray announced labor was going to ask for a place at the peace table marked a turning point in the history of the world . . . by courageously crossing the frontiers of the U. S., American labor will now command attention in Europe as well as at home. In the international crises that lie ahead it can play a decisive role.

"At the same time the increase in its prestige abroad will place it in a better position to fight for the interests of American workers.

"Sidney Hillman and the CIO have rendered an invaluable service to international democracy."

NMU Aided Strike, But Brought GI's Back Home

The CIO Natl. Maritime Union this week asserted that its members sailed all troopships during the rank-and-file strike of N. Y. members of the AFL Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. against the leadership of its president, Joseph P. Ryan. The NMU members joined the picket lines. In an editorial in The Pilot, the NMU stated:

"The War Shipping Administration fought the strike on the phony issue of keeping the troopships sailing. The longshoremen worked all troopships. We sailed them . . . WSA mysteriously made non-troopships troopships. We demanded a list of bona fide troopships. It was refused. Meanwhile, WSA had tied up hundreds of ships in the James River and elsewhere."

Backs Farm Electric Plan

The CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Union this week endorsed the U. S. Rural Electrification expansion program, pointing out that it not only would help to bring needed electricity to farmers but also would provide an estimated 36,000 jobs a year for the next three years in the electrical industry.

Clifford McAvoy, Washington legislative representative of the UE., told the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce that loans to the REA over a suggested three-year period would make it possible for the agency to extend electrical current to 1,300,000 farm homes.

AFL Suspends Machinists

The Intl. Assn. of Machinists, the AFL's largest affiliate with a claimed membership of 680,000, was suspended by the AFL executive council last week for failure to pay dues since last November. The IAM has been engaged in a prolonged dispute with the AFL over jurisdictional questions involving the Carpenters and the Operating Engineers, which led to the IAM withdrawing from the AFL in 1943 but reaffiliating a year later.

At the IAM convention which opens Oct. 29 in New York, the Machinists are expected to take up the question of again voting by referendum to withdraw from the AFL.

WLB Job Program

A program to find postwar employment for its experienced labor relations specialists and other staff members has been undertaken by the Natl. War Labor Board, which is expecting to disband by the end of the year.

National and local unions wishing to build up their staffs to meet labor-government problems may obtain complete information on the background and experience of professional or clerical persons from William Brody, Director of Personnel, Natl. War Labor Board, Washington, D. C.

ANTI-65c AN HOUR GANG SHOWS HAND

OPPOSITION to the 65-75c wage floor came out into the open this week in Senate and House committee hearings, with the big boys using phoney "farm" organizations, small businessmen and the like as fronts for their drive to keep present sweatshop levels.

At the same time, CIO kept up its fight for the bill with testimony by Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and George Baldanzi, vice-president of the Textile Workers. An unexpected ally was found in Robert W. Johnson, head of Johnson & Johnson, the country's biggest bandage company, who testified that a manufacturer who can't pay a living wage has no right to be in business.

Johnson told the committee that it "should take the position that the average American workman cannot keep body and soul together on less than $30 a week anywhere in the U. S."—which requires a 75c minimum.

Hillman rested his argument on the need for a decent wage level to maintain full production, full employment, and lasting peace, which he said, must be based "on the security and prosperity of the working people of the world."

He joined CIO Pres. Philip Murray's testimony of last week in blasting at hints of a "compromise," reported set at 55c an hour. "This is no compromise at all," he said. "It is a flat refusal to do anything toward raising substandard wages."

Hillman pointed out that the greatest market for American production, despite the greatly increased foreign trade we all hoped to see, is still the American people, "working full time at decent wages, enjoying at least a subsistence standard of living. Without that market, we cannot have full production or full employment or security in America. And if America is not secure, then we cannot play our part in building a peaceful world."

Baldanzi used textile profit figures to show how easily the industry can pay the 65c wage, pointing to increases from $38,000,000 in 1939 to $400,000,000 in 1945—which amounts to $744 profit per worker in cotton and $1,690 in woolens.

The opposition fronts used by big business during the week included an ex-newspaperman now working as a lobbyist for the Natl. Farmers Grange, an attorney for a truckers' association, and one of the lesser vice-presidents of the Western Union Co.

Western Union, this man said, is worried about the future of the American family—which is why it believes the law should not forbid Western Union to employ child labor as messengers. Such decisions, he said, should be "a family matter" and besides forbidding child labor would 'involve serious hardship" — for Western Union.

Shipbuilder Balks AFL

Andrew J. Higgins refused last week to accept a War Labor Board order extending a contract with an AFL union in his New Orleans shipyard, on the basis that the proper bargaining agent was determined. The CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, which claims to represent a majority of the 3,000 employes, has filed a petition for an election with the Natl. Labor Relations Board. The Board has set Nov. 1 as date for a hearing on the petition.

Smith-Connally Hit

Repeal of the strike-notice section of the War Labor Disputes Act has been asked by the Labor Dept. on the basis that it hurts rather than helps industrial peace. Asst. Sec. of Labor Daniel Tracy told the House Military Affairs Committee that the 30-day "cooling-off" period called for by the Act "frequently becomes the white-heat point of the dispute."

1 Richard T. (Dick) Frankensteen, 38-year-old vice-president of the CIO United Auto Workers Union, makes a dozen speeches a day in his campaign for election as Moyor of Detroit. He led in the primary election by 82,936 to Mayor Jeffries' 68,754.

2 Frankensteen has broad community st igan senior, says: "Frankensteen to my

EYES ON

By FRE

NOVEMBER 6th, the fourth largest city in the nation may have a new Mayor. His name is Richard T. (Dick) Frankensteen, vice-president of the CIO United Auto Workers Union, former football star, a talented musician, and a firm follower of the progressive ideals of the late President Roosevelt.

A native of Detroit, Frankensteen has a good chance to become its "first citizen." He swept the primary election by a victorious 82,936 votes to incumbent Mayor Jeffries' 68,754. He has back of him an all-time registration high in municipal elections, with 802,761 eligible to vote. He has the endorsement of the Democratic Party. And he has as an opponent a three-term incumbent who is on the record as anti-labor, anti-Roosevelt and pro-Dewey.

Frankensteen is a people's candidate. He is wholeheartedly supported by CIO and by the CIO and National Political Action Committees, as well as by prominent Railroad Brotherhood and AFL officials, civic leaders, and a wide variety of organizations. The breadth of his backing belies the charge that he is exclusively "labor's" candidate.

Frankensteen's main concern is post-war jobs. He wants to work with the federal government and private industry to help to guarantee them. He says:

5 (Left) Sore point with Detroiters, who slums, rats, garbage. There have been

pport. "Mickey" Johnson, University of Mich-
nind best represents the Roosevelt ideals."

DETROIT

D d'AVILA

"Bread lines, apple stands, idle mines and idle factories are as great a threat to democratic government as Hitler and Hirohito ever were. Jobs must be created and created now. All Americans in all walks of life must unite to mobilize for peace as we mobilized for war. Government and labor and industry must work out their mutual problems to the benefit of all the people."

He charges Mayor Jeffries is unfit for the test of the reconversion period. Unfit psychologically as an opponent of the late President Roosevelt's socially progressive policies. And unfit on the basis of a do-nothing record.

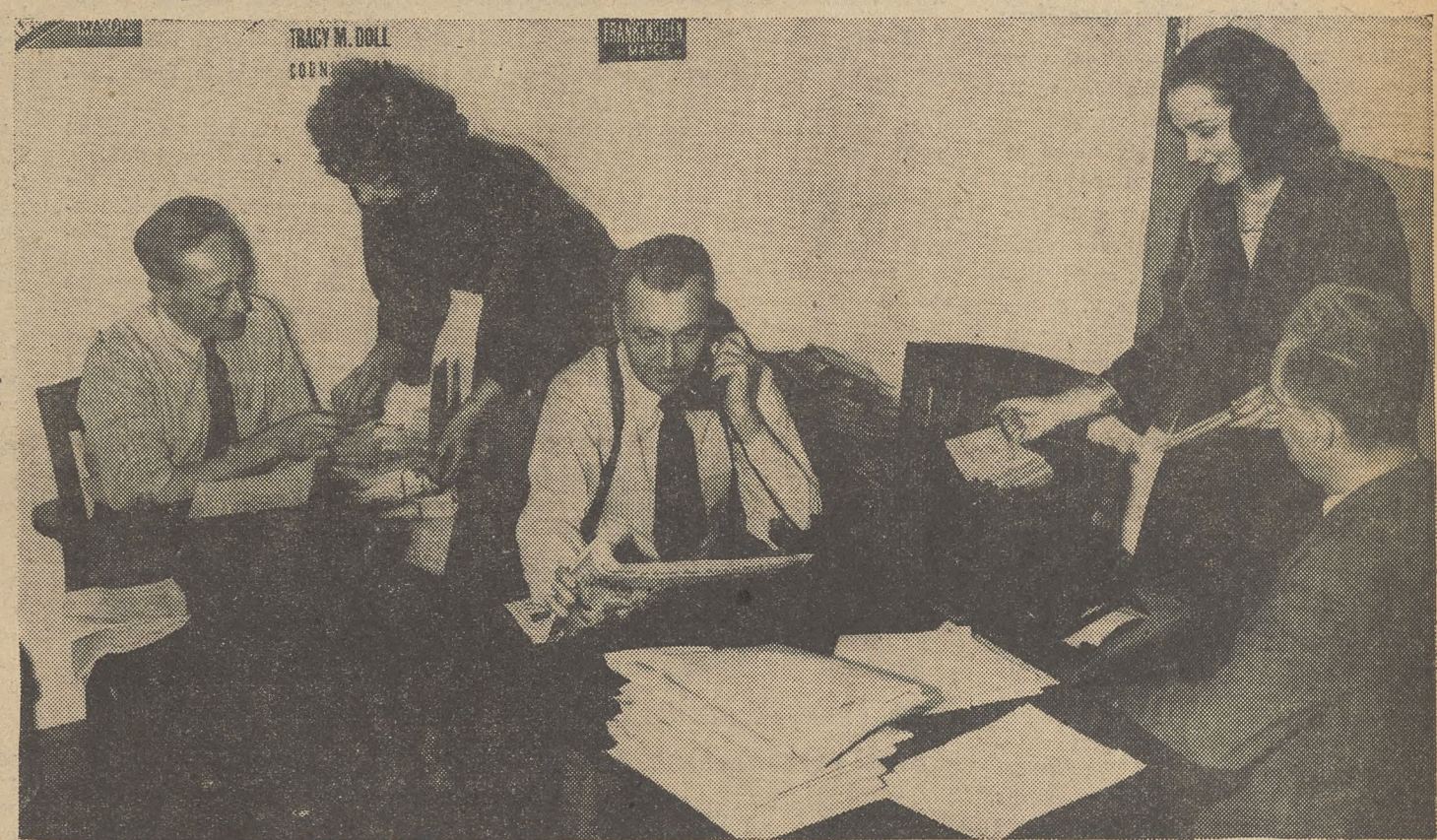
Detroit's transportation system has broken down. Long lines of men and women weary after a day's work wait for a chance to squeeze themselves into crowded street cars. Detroit's taxes are the highest on record. Detroit's postwar job program is nothing but blueprints. Detroit's alleys and slums are playgrounds for rats.

It all adds up—in the opinion of Frankensteen supporters—to a better than even chance that come election day, the people will vote out Jeffries and vote in Frankensteen.

(Picture credits: Marty Pierce, Mike Zarro, Star Commercial.)

've had three long terms under Jeffries, are at least 12 infant fatalities from rat bites.

3 Frankensteen addresses women's clubs, church groups, civic organizations, trade unions. Here he talks to State, County & Municipal Workers. He cites facts to prove that Mayor Jeffries is anti-union, that he backed Dewey against Roosevelt.



4 Frankensteen campaign headquarters (above) and leaflet distributors (below). CIO Political Action people work long hours, put out tons of literature to counteract the daily press campaign against Frankensteen. Main plank of his platform is: jobs.

REPORT FROM RUSSIA

By LEN DE CAUX

LONDON—The CIO delegation to the Paris World Trade Union meeting was on the way back to the U. S. this week after an eight-day visit to the Soviet Union which left a deep impression of the need for closer understanding and cooperation between labor movements and peoples of the U. S. and the U. S. S. R. It was a return visit for that paid to the U. S. by the Soviet Trade Union delegation last July.

The CIO delegation visited Leningrad as well as Moscow and met with many union officials and rank filers in the various plants, besides being received by Foreign Secretary Molotov and U. S. Ambassador Harriman. The delegates addressed a number of union and shop meetings and had many opportunities to to see how unions function in the U. S. S. R. and how the Soviet people are going about the great tasks of reconstruction.

CIO delegates to the Paris World Trade Union meeting visited the Soviet Union, to see Nazi-caused destruction like this heap of rubble in Leningrad.

Carey Urges Cooperation

The delegation's impressions were summed up by Chairman James B. Carey at a concluding press conference in Moscow. "We are deeply moved by the personal warmth and friendship shown us on all sides," Carey said. "The eager desire of the Soviet people for closer ties of understanding and friendship with the people of the U. S. has been evidenced again and again. This has greatly strengthened our determination as CIO representatives to do everything within our power to cement our cordial relations with Soviet trade unions and to establish ever closer unity between our two great peoples for lasting peace, growing prosperity and democratic progress."

Carey said the delegation was "horrified by wholesale destruction wrought by the Nazis but was filled with greatest admiration for the determination and united effort of the people, which has already brought about substantial reconstruction and promises great things for future elevation of living standards. We believe America can assist greatly by supplying many machines and other products the Soviet Union so sorely needs and that in so doing we shall be promoting our own prosperity and drawing closer together our two peoples for their common goals," Carey declared.

Says Unions Democratic

Respecting the Soviet trade unions, Carey said the delegation was impressed by their activities promoting workers' interests as well by their magnificent, wholehearted participation in winning the war and in the tasks of reconstruction. "We've also noted with pleasure their many activities of social welfare and of a cultural character and the comprehensive nature of the social security system they operate. Our observations have increased our pride in being associated with such a great trade union movement through the World Federation of Trade Unions."

Answering reporters' questions about Soviet trade unions, Carey said the AFL had charged the CIO with being communistic and the U.S.S.R. unions with being agents of government, and added that "both these charges are obviously unfounded." He commented on democratic procedures followed by U.S.S.R. unions in the election of officers and in other respects, and declared that "the answer to the question of whether Soviet trade unions are democratic is emphatically yes."

Carey urged that there be no delay in plans for grants to the U.S.S.R. to enable it to obtain American machines and materials for reconstruction. He said the CIO hoped soon to act on the establishment of an American-Soviet trade union committee as well as on a similar joint committee with unions of Britain and France.

The delegation was carried to Moscow in an American-made Soviet plane. The CIO representatives stopped off briefly at Berlin for a tour through the city to witness the terrific destruction the Nazis brought down on their capital.

The first few days in Moscow were devoted to visits to the big Stalin auto plant, the Krasny proletarier machine building plant, a power plant and textile and steel plants outside the city. Delegates met with directors, union officials and shop workers, and attended shop meetings, besides visiting medical clinics, prophylactoriums, day nurseries and kindergartens, workers' clubs and other facilities attached to the plants.

Soviet workers asked questions about union functioning in the U. S. and were particularly interested in what happens to unemployed workers in America. The chief complaint at plants visited appeared to be a labor shortage, not unemployment.

The delegation was particularly delighted by entertainment given in the big hall of the home of trade unions—a nobleman's home in Czarist times—with an orchestra, chorus, dancers, singers and acrobats, all workers from shops or children of workers.

In the same hall the day before, the delegation was welcomed by a mass meeting of active union members. Vasilli Kuznetsov, chairman of the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions, introduced the delegation and praised the CIO for its progressive policies, its great part in the war, and its work in the forming of the WFTU. He expressed hope for early formation of an American-Soviet trade union committee. Carey, Allan S. Haywood and Joseph Curran addressed the meeting on behalf of CIO.

This exclusive, first hand report on the CIO delegation's visit to the Soviet Union was cabled by CIO NEWS Editor Len De Caux. CIO delegates, who talked to trade union officials and rank and file workers, found that Soviet unions are democratic and recommended closer cooperation between the working class there and in the U. S. to build a world that is "fit for the children of heroes to live in."

Curran paid tribute to "the greatness of your people who though wounded beyond imagination have defeated the Nazis, and have immediately turned your machinery to peace production. You have shown what a free people can do," he said. "In aiding you we have aided ourselves, saving countless American lives."

He said, "the CIO will work side by side with the Soviet trade unions for the end of all wars, equal rights for all with no discrimination and for a world free from exploitation."

Haywood praised work done by Kuznetsov and the Soviet delegation to the U. S. in furthering better understanding. He said, "There's much we can learn from each other though our systems are different." Haywood said he was favorably impressed with the opportunity for youth, with the social security system and other Soviet social welfare activities. "Workers in the U. S. want the same simple things. Common people everywhere must learn to understand each other," he declared.

Carey said, "at such union meetings it's difficult to believe we are in Moscow instead of the U. S. There is the same kind of audience, the same kind of work, the same aspirations." Conveying Pres. Philip Murray's compliments to Kuznetsov, Carey praised Soviet unions' part in forming the WFTU. He said its task is "to eliminate fear of war and insecurity and build a better world fit for the heroes of the U.S.S.R., U. S. Britain and all the other United Nations—a world fit for their children to live in."

At Leningrad, the delegation had an opportunity to see the terrific destruction wrought by the Nazis and they were deeply moved by stories and evidence of its heroic defense during the long siege. Peter Popkov, mayor of Leningrad all through the siege, received the delegation and told of his people's bravery and endurance of all hardships, with hundreds of thousands of civilians dying from cold, hunger and bombardment. Speaking vigorously and frankly, he urged the delegation to give a fairer, truer report about Leningrad and the Soviet people than has the American press.

'Eternally Grateful'

While in Leningrad, the CIO delegates addressed a mass meeting of active unionists in the big trade union center. Peter Kazakov, organizational director of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, presided and Carey, Albert Fitzgerald and Reid Robinson spoke on behalf of the CIO.

Robinson expressed the deep emotion felt by the delegates at the sight of women and children without limbs and many other evidences of destruction, suffering and heroic endurance seen at Leningrad. "Your sacrifices have been beyond belief," he said. "We should be eternally grateful to you and the whole Soviet people for stopping the Nazi war machine at Leningrad and Stalingrad. We hope our deeds will show we appreciate your sacrifices and that the story we take home will help counteract the propaganda against you spread by Fascists."

Fitzgerald paid high tribute to the spirit and determination of the Soviet people and the personal warmth with which the CIO delegation was welcomed everywhere. He said, "You've gained friends who are going to insist our government do everything in its power to aid you. We've seen the price you paid to establish freedom for all peoples of the world. We in America are determined that no force within or without is ever going to turn us against your people again."

Hits Anti-Soviet Press

Fitzgerald said that American press attacks on the U.S.S.R. come from the same forces as are fighting the CIO. "These papers have tried to inflame the public against the U.S.S.R., but they are losing this fight."

After a farewell banquet, the delegation left early Friday morning by plane for London. The delegation included Chairman Carey, Haywood, John Green, Emil Rieve, Fitzgerald, Robinson, Curran, Lee Pressman, Len DeCaux, John Abt and Vincent Sweeny.

Watch forthcoming issues of the CIO NEWS for a series of articles by Editor De Caux reporting on impressions gleaned on his visit to Europe, and including descriptions of Soviet factory life, workers' clubhouses, how unions function, social insurance, and other aspects of the great reconstruction effort in that country.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Wm. B. Taylor, Dir. of Orgn., OWIU, reports: Stanolind Oil Purchasing Company, Beaumont, Tex., 67 per cent for OWIU; E. F. Houghton and Co., Chicago, Ill., 96 per cent for OWIU.

C. H. Gillman, Reg. Dir., Atlanta, Ga., reports: Cudahy Packing Company, UPWA 37, against 17. The organizing drive was under the direction of Representative John Henry Hall.

Walter H. Harris, Reg. Dir., Chicago, Ill., reports: Universal Trunk Company, Chicago, Ill., IF&LWU-CIO received all of the 17 valid votes cast.

Robert C. Edwards, Director, PJ&NWU Organizing Committee, reports that the following plants have been recently organized: City Auto Radiator Company, number of employes, 27; Hilton Tool Company, Bronx, N. Y., number of employes, 30. Both were handled by Organizer Jack Waldman.

Michael Livoda, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Denver, Colo., reports: Pueblo Steel Plant, Pueblo, Colo. (guards), 90 per cent for USA-CIO. This makes the fifth unit that the USA has won at this steel plant.

Ewald Sandner, CIO Reg. Dir., Newark, N. J., reports: Following are the results of card checks at two plants: Pharma Chemical Co., Bayonne, N. J., UGCCWA-CIO 100; George Washington, American Home Products, Inc., Morris Plains, N. J., UGCCWA-CIO, 150.

By a vote of 39 to 25, the Screen Office & Professional Employes Guild, Local 1, UOPWA-CIO, won a State Labor Relations Board election among the office and professional employes at William Morris, Inc., internationally famous theatrical booking agency.

Frank J. Deutsch, CIO Field Rep., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., reports: Julius Kayer & Co., Subsidiary Sterling Glove Co., Textile Workers Union 109; no union 79.

E. L. Sandefur, CIO Reg. Dir., Winston-Salem, N. C., reports: Wertheimer Bag Company, Wilmington, N. C., CIO 75 per cent; Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., Wilmington, N. C., won in card check by 85 per cent. B. Ehlonis, IUMSWA-CIO Natl. Rep., was active in these campaigns.

George Brown, Dir. of Organization, IWA-CIO, reports: Clements Logging Co., Portland, Ore., granted recognition to the Intl. Woodworkers.

R. F. Kroeger, Asst. Organization Dir., IWA-CIO, reports: Utica Stave Mill, Vicksburg, Miss., IWA-CIO 41, no union 1.

William Mayo, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., of South Bend, Ind., reports: Indiana & Michigan Electric Company, CIO 54; against 42.

Education Notes

Huberman With Pamphlet Press

Leo Huberman, public relations and educational director of the CIO National Maritime Union for the past three years, this week became the new director of Pamphlet Press, replacing Joseph Gaer, announced Reynal & Hitchcock, publishers who sponsor Pamphlet Press. Gaer is continuing his work as Publications Director of the CIO Political Action Committee.

Huberman is the author of several books in the fields of economic history and trade unionism, including **We, The People, Man's Worldly Goods, The Labor Spy Racket,** and **America Incorporated.**

'Citizen CIO'

First issue of "Citizen CIO," publication of the new Natl. CIO Community Services Committee, formerly the Natl. CIO War Relief Committee, appeared this week. This organization has changed its name to more closely express the scope and nature of its activities since the coming of peace.

The Committee "will continue to work in the fields of Foreign Relief, Veterans' Aid, and Campaigns, but the greatest emphasis will be given to work within the American community to the end of bringing higher standards of welfare services to all citizens," states Citizen CIO.

Two Conferences

CIO unions took part in two educational conferences held this month by the American Labor Education Service. First was the sixth annual Midwest Workers' Education Conference held in Milwaukee, Oct. 13-14, which was attended by 250 representatives of 40 unions from 37 cities in 12 midwestern states. Theme of the conference was "How Much Does Labor Education Serve the Labor Movement Today?"

The second was a conference on Full Employment sponsored jointly by the New Jersey CIO Council and the ALES which was held Oct. 20 at Trenton, N. J. The conference took up the question of how government, community, labor and minority groups can work together.

Living Newspaper

A "Living Newspaper" dramatization of the union's political and economic program will be presented by the CIO Intl. Longshoremen & Warehousemen at the Civic Auditorium in San Francisco, Nov. 16. Script is being written by the union's director of information, Morris Watson, who produced the original Living Newspaper shows in New York for the Federal Theater.

The affair will be the highlight of the union's campaign to bring about community understanding of wage and hour demands and other union policies, with special reference to the problems of veterans and women.

Around the U.S. With CIO

Alabama Convention

NEARLY 300 delegates to the seventh convention of the Alabama CIO State Industrial Union Council, held Oct. 19 - 21 at Birmingham, charted a course of action for the coming year designed to build and strengthen the CIO in Alabama, and secure enactment of state and national legislation for the benefit of the people.

Pres. Carey E. Haigler was reelected for a second term and E. W. Wells, member of the United Steelworkers, was elected to a new position of full-time combination secretary-treasurer and Political Action Committee director. The new office was set up under the new constitution adopted at the convention.

Resolutions were passed supporting the National CIO's legislative program and pledging all-out efforts to defeat in 1946 all anti-labor and anti-Negro political candidates, both state and national. Extension of political collaboration with the AFL, the Railroad Brotherhoods and all progressive citizens groups was urged.

The convention came out strongly in defense of Negroes in a resolution pointing out that "the main weapons of the employers to weaken the CIO and to cut wages is that of pitting race against race."

"We must recognize that the white workers of Alabama and the CIO as a whole cannot go forward if organized labor does not fight for the civil, political and economic rights of all workers," the resolution stated.

The convention urged strong support for the full anti-discrimination policy enunciated by CIO Pres. Philip Murray calling for: (1) Equal opportunity and absolutely fair treatment for all Negro members of the CIO; (2) maintenance of the war-time gains of Negro workers, and, (3) protection of the up-grading and seniority rights of Negroes.

* * *

LONGSHOREMEN'S DEMAND: An immediate interim increase of 25c an hour in the basic pay of West Coast Longshoremen, pending final outcome of protracted negotiations with the Waterfront Employers Assn. of the Pacific, is being demanded by the CIO Intl. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. The union is demanding 25c an hour straight time and 37½c overtime.

The contract between the union and the association expired Sept. 30 and by mutual agreement was extended to cover the period of negotiations. Since the union's proposals so far have been rejected and no counterproposals made by the employers, the ILWU said that an immediate 25c increase was "essential for the welfare of our members."

* * *

PAPER CONTRACT: An agreement providing substantial wage increases and a group insurance plan has been signed with the Metropolitan Container Council, an association of employers in the corrugated paper industry, announces CIO Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Local 65. The contract covers 1,200 union members employed in 20 plants in the New York area.

Pay increases which total $4 a week call for a $2 raise effective April 1, and another $1 as of Oct. 1, 1946. The group insurance plan, which will be financed by employer contributions of 3 percent of the payroll, provides life and accident insurance, hospitalization, sick benefits and surgical care.

* * *

BOSTON STEEL PARLEY: National wage negotiations currently being conducted by the CIO United Steelworkers of America and the need for intensified PAC work, were among the subjects discussed at the eighth annual conference of USA District 1 in Boston. About 300 delegates representing 40,000 workers attended.

District 1 Director Martin J. Walsh who is also a member of the top negotiating committee at Pittsburgh, reported on the situation there. USA. Dist. 38 Director James G. Thimmes called for more PAC work, asserting that legislation favorable to labor depended on having friends in city, state and national positions.

* * *

TOO CHEAP, SAYS FE: International Harvester's offer of a 10 percent wage increase has been turned down flatly by the CIO Farm Equipment Workers, collective bargaining agent for 30,000 employes in 11 Harvester plants. The union is demanding a 30 percent increase and a master company-wide contract. A petition for a strike vote at Harvester plants under the Smith-Connally Act was filed Oct. 2.

* * *

STATE CIO CONVENTIONS: Five CIO State Councils have announced annual conventions to be held soon: Georgia, at Athens, Nov. 3-4; Minnesota at Minneapolis, Nov. 9-11; Colorado at Denver, Nov. 13-14; Connecticut at Hartford, Nov. 17-18; Missouri at Jefferson City, Nov. 17-18, and California at San Francisco, Dec. 5-10.

* * *

AD FIRM GOES CIO: Office workers, artists and copywriters in the New York offices of the Meyer-Both Advertising Co. voted 25 to 4 for the CIO Office and Professional Workers in an NLRB election held Oct. 19.

* * *

HOSIERY WORKERS: Convention of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, affiliate of the Textile Workers Union, will be held at Philadelphia, Pa., starting Feb. 11.

FTA Wins Big Calif. Vote

Workers in 60 canneries in Northern California voted 6,000 strong for the CIO Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers union in industry-wide elections held last week by the Natl. Labor Relations Board. The vote was 6,067 for the FTA to 4,701 for the AFL and 110 for an independent union.

The CIO union also won bargaining rights for workers employed in six of 12 independent canneries employing 10,000 workers. The AFL won four, and results in the other two are unsettled pending a check of challenged votes.

PICTORIAL ALBUM of F. D. R.

Keeps the Memory of This Great American Alive in Our Hearts and Minds

His smile . . his facial expressions . . . his rare personality . . . his humor and remarkable fortitude live forever in every page of this valuable book.

More than 200 illustrations and text of the life and work of our late President, from his early childhood to his untimely death. Numerous intimate photographs with his family, his grandchildren, and his little dog, Fala. Many memory evoking pictures of his friends and associates in personal and public life, with special emphasis on the eventful presidential years. A special section containing his outstanding speeches and important documents of his 12 years in office.

Send for a copy of this wonderful memento of a wonderful man! The price is only $1.25 (or C.O.D. plus postage.)

A Partial Listing of CONTENTS

F.D.R. as child — at Harvard University — his marriage — as Secretary of Navy — as Governor of New York — in various campaigns for office — as President — typical action scenes of his succeeding three terms —

1933, bank holiday — New Deal Policies — Social Legislation — N.R.A. — Banking Act — T.V.A. Bill — C.C.C. Act — Relations with Russia — San Francisco Conference — etc.

Efforts to prevent war — preparations for war — War events and personalities. Momentous Conferences at Casablanca — Teheran — Yalta — Peace — Planning a New World.

PERSONALITIES THAT LIVE IN THESE PAGES:

Alfred E. Smith, Herbert Hoover, Henry Morgenthau, Henry A. Wallace, Frances Perkins, Harold L. Ickes, James A. Farley, Cordell Hull, Ramsay MacDonald, Eduard Herriot, Litvinov, Molotov, Stalin, Stettinius, Marshall, King, MacArthur, King George, Winston Churchill, DeGaulle, Giraud, Eden, Eisenhower, — and President H. Truman — and many others

only $1.25

200 Photographs

128 Pages 8½" x 11"

MAIL ORDER NOW

MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED

Knickerbocker Pub. Co., Dept. R-2
120 Greenwich St., New York 6, N. Y.

Please send me a copy of THE ROOSEVELT ALBUM. If not completely satisfied, I can return book and get my money back.

( ) $1.25 enclosed. Send postage paid.
( ) Send C.O.D. $1.25 plus postage.

Name .....

Address .....

City & Zone ..... State .....

OPA Controls Would Lower Home Prices

By ELEANOR FOWLER
Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Auxiliaries

THE housing boom is on. In the week after War Production Board Order L-41, which limited the sale price of houses built with priorities to $8,000, was lifted contractors made thousands. They sold houses built with those priorities for $9,000 and up.

Early in September, a group of national consumer organizations called on Reconstruction Director Snyder. One of their main concerns was the possibility of an inflation in housing, especially if WPB Order L-41 was lifted.

Snyder pooh - poohed their fears, saying that in 30 to 60 days every lumber yard in the country would have an inexhaustable supply of building materials. The incredible shortsightedness of Snyder's whole approach to the problem is now obvious. The Department of Commerce has just reported that short supplies of lumber, brick, clay sewer pipe, cast iron soil pipe and bath tubs will hold up construction. The scramble for materials is on.

OPA Administrator Bowles has been urging action ever since the announcement was first made that L-41 would be lifted. OPA under the law can put ceilings on materials that go into houses, but not on the finished article.

OPA'S PROPOSAL

OPA proposes a new house ceiling to cover cost of construction plus a reasonable profit and an old house ceiling of the sale price paid for any house sold since 1942. A house which hadn't been sold since 1942 would not be under ceiling until it was sold, when its sale price would become the ceiling. This plan was unanimously approved by a four agency committee set up by Snyder.

Bowles told the Senate Small Business Committee home price ceilings are an "absolute necessity" if we are to avoid a speculative boom worse than followed World War I. He said:

"In addition to creating serious long-range economic problems, failure to stabilize prices of homes will make a mockery of the GI Bill of Rights which provides for Government loans up to $2000 to help veterans buy homes. . . . Failure to stabilize home prices will also make rent controls increasingly difficult to maintain."

Write your Congressman and Senators telling them the housing problems in your area and urging action by Congress to put OPA's plan for control of prices on homes into effect.

DAV Attacks Super-Seniority

THE CIO is eager to cooperate with management in setting up reemployment programs for disabled veterans, Vice President John J. Grogan of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers this week told the Chicago convention of the Disabled American Veterans, third largest veterans organization.

The DAV further cemented its relations with the CIO by opposing the return of the U. S. Employment Service to the states and criticizing Selective Service Director Hershey's super-seniority theory—on which the organizations see eye to eye. The CIO policy is to cooperate with all democratic bona fide veterans' organizations.

The convention adopted the report of its national service office, Millard M. Rice, attacking the Selective Service System's theory of super-seniority, which asserted:

"Continuation of so-called 'super-seniority' may result in many law suits, and possibly in many walkouts, strikes and strikes between veterans and non-veterans, over an issue which potentially affects only a small percentage of the total number of returned veterans."

The retiring DAV commander, Milton D. Cohn, denounced Sen. Bilbo and Rep. Rankin (Miss. polltaxers) as "cold indifferent lawmakers," and said that Rankin was blocking veterans' legislation by insisting on retaining chairmanship of the World War veterans' committee. Cohn said that in both Houses five or more committees are handling veterans' legislation, which should be handled by a major committee in each house.

SMITH BLASTED

Gerald L. K. Smith was denounced by the convention for his continued isolationism during the war, and his efforts to organize veterans were condemned.

Grogan said many CIO unions have given disabled veterans special seniority benefits, but "obviously unions cannot protect the rights of men to jobs when jobs do not exist.

"Our first task is to make sure that there are jobs by seeing to it that legislation making possible full employment is passed . . . The CIO wants better provision made for the dependents of veterans and the widows of those who have given their lives in the battle for freedom."

He warned that if profiteers succeed in their aim to destroy unions by organizing veterans to fight them, "workers, veterans and disabled veterans" will work "longer hours for less pay and everyone will face the fear of joblessness and hunger."

CIO Housing Plan

A five-point program for emergency housing, topped by a demand for the commandeering of vacant dwellings or an excess room tax, was adopted this week at a housing and jobs conference under the auspices of the Greater N. Y. CIO Council.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

UNION MADE
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES
TAKE EVERY JOB IN THEIR STRIDE

THE WINGATE
Style No. 4518
$6.50 - $8.50

W. L. Douglas Shoes
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., BROCKTON 15, MASS.

905 PENN. AVENUE N. W.
(Opposite Department of Justice Building)
(Men's and Boys' Shoes Exclusively)
Stores in Principal Cities — Good Dealers Everywhere

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Buy War Bonds

FLAGS • EMBLEMS

TEDDY'S
UNION LABEL STORE
Union Dues Buttons
Lapel Buttons
Campaign Buttons
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
Convention Badges
American Flags
Organization Flags
Parade Caps and Emblems
Brief Cases, Secretary Cases, Bill Folds
Phone Central 9868
Room 503, 179 W. Washington St.
Chicago, Ill.

VICTORY LOAN

L. J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED
BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED
BUTTONS AND TABS
FOR
UNION DUES MEMBERSHIP EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS ADVERTISING LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No Charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES
New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman, 37 E. 14th St., New York, N. Y., Algonquin 4-3356
Detroit Representative: Herbert E. Lennig, 6432 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich., TRinity 1-4600
L. J. IMBER CO. 1725-41 W. North Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

44 Years of Know-how

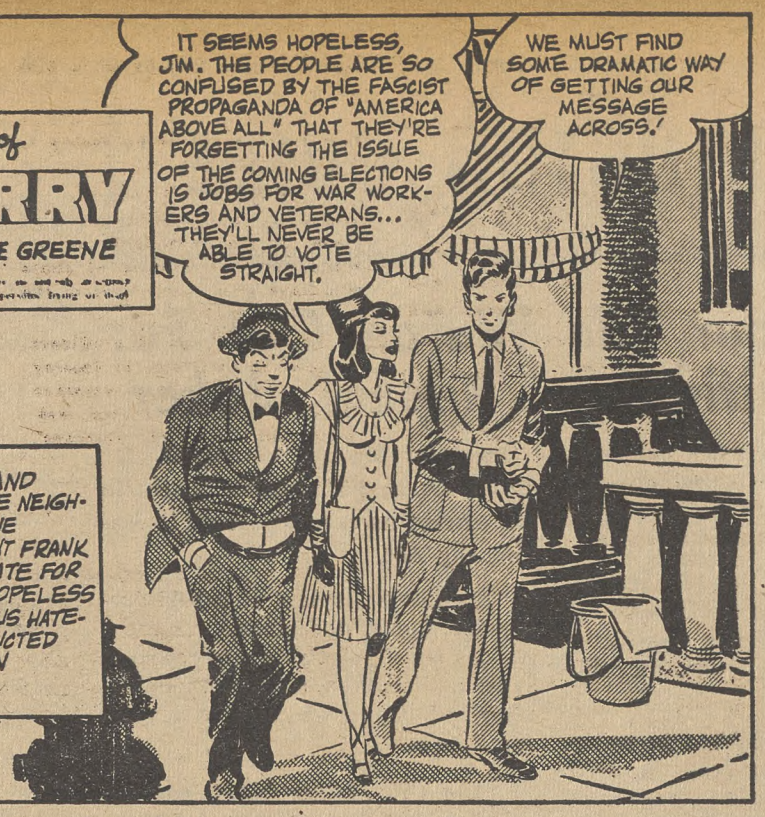
in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.
20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

the ADVENTURES of

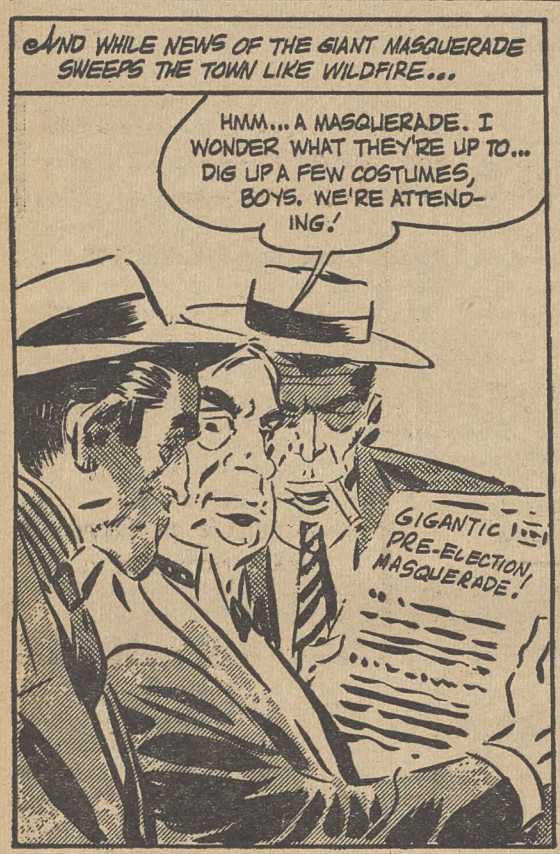
JIM BARRY

by MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE



ALTHOUGH, THROUGH LEAFLETS AND PATIENT DOOR-TO-DOOR VISITS, THE NEIGHBORHOOD CLUBS HAVE SMASHED THE BRAYNOLDS'-INSPIRED STORY ABOUT FRANK WINTHROP, PROGRESSIVE CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR, THEY FACE THE ALMOST HOPELESS TASK OF COUNTERACTING THE VICIOUS HATE-YOUR-NEIGHBOR CAMPAIGN CONDUCTED BY FASCIST GROUPS ORGANIZED IN "AMERICA ABOVE ALL"...

COPYRIGHT NAT'L. CIO NEWS 1945



Produced for the CIO NEWS by ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, INC.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

'Un-Americans' Get Called

For the first time since it went on a permanent basis through Rankin's move last January, the successor to the un-American Dies Committee got called this week by a group of liberal Congressmen.

The calling came after the Committee's counsel "requested" a number of radio commentators, and a quiz show, to send in their scripts for examination.

Said Rep. Celler, after listing a series of pro-fascist outfits that the committee has not touched:

"The present committee can either adopt the Dies course of unfounded character assassination, lynch law, and prosecutor-jury-executioner complex or it can proceed, as I hope it will, in a manner true to American tradition, with the right to be heard, fair proceedings, and placing emphasis on investigation of all, not a few, selected foreign isms."

Celler's speech, and subsequent speeches by Reps. Coffee (D. Wash.), Jackson (D. Wash.), Beimiller (D. Wisc.), Patterson (D. Cal.), Hook (D. Mich.), Marcantonio (A. L. P. N. Y.), Douglas (D. Cal.), and Savage (D. Wash)., hit the un-American Committee hard for well over an hour's debate.

Among facts on radio brought out were these: the NAM (never investigated) spent, through 53 affiliates, more than $82,000,000 on radio time. None of these scripts have been subpenaed or "requested."

Hit Tax Fake

The current tax bill, now in House-Senate conference, doubles the tax gift to the "99,900 wealthiest corporations and individuals," the Committee for a Progressive Tax Program said this week.

The committee, which consists of CIO and 14 other progressive organizations, said:

"If the conference committee adopts the Senate version on excess profits, which calls for outright repeal rather than the partial repeal voted by the House, the 900 richest corporations will get an average tax cut of $2,000,000 each, whereas the House version would mean a tax cut of $1,000,000 each.

"If the conferees adopt the House version on individual reductions, granting a minimum 10% cut, the taxpayer with an income of $1,000,000 would have his income after taxes increased 90%, while the increase would be 60% under the Senate version, allowing a 5% reduction in individual taxes."

This shadow-boxing in the conference will end up in both corporations and wealthy individuals getting maximum cuts, while the small taxpayer will hold the bag, the committee concluded.

Tips From The Opposition

A wise campaigner never overlooks a helpful tip from the opposition—and here's one from the Ohio Chamber of Commerce that we can learn from.

After a long tirade in a "Bulletin To Members" against the CIO's drive for jobs at decent take-home wages, the Chamber pleads with its members this way:

"Whatever your problem in bringing about a sound, healthy reconversion by the unmatched dynamics of private, competetive enterprise, it is both your privilege and your duty to tell the men whom we elect to solve our problems of government. Tell whom?

"President Truman, the White House,Washington, D. C. **Sens. Taft and Burton,** Senate Office Bldg., Wash., D. C., the **Congressman from your district,** House Office Bldg., Wash., D. C., **the editor of your home town newspaper . . .** probably the most important—because newspapers are used as the principal vehicle to influence public opinion."

Maybe we don't have the money represented in the Ohio C. of C., but we too can write letters and we can vote—if we register.

Watch Out For 'Repeal' Joker

President Murray warned sharply this week against possible jokers in the current move to repeal the Smith-Connally Act.

"The CIO holds now, as it held during the life of the statute, that the Smith-Connally Act should be repealed. It is, and has been, a useless, mischievous and dangerous piece of legislation," he said.

"The CIO further holds that no similar piece of legislation, whether it be the Ball-Hatch bill or anything like it, should take the place of the Smith-Connally Act.

"Just as the Smith-Connally Act impeded war production, so would the Ball-Hatch bill or any other bill directed at the normal rights and functions of unions impede the achievement of full production and full employment during the reconversion period and after it."

Anti-union strategy on repeal will probably follow two lines; (1) repeal only Sec. 8 of the Act, which requires strike votes, and leave in the prohibitions on political action and (2) pass the Ball-Hatch bill or something like it.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

A quick tabulation of bills now before Congress.

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Wage floor (S 1349, HR 3914)	Lifts present 40c wage floor to 65c, then 75c; widens coverage.	Senate Labor Sub-Committee; House Labor Committee.	Wire Senators, Representative to support as written, reject "compromise" rumored at 55c.
Federal pay raise (S 1415)	Gives U. S. workers 20% pay raise to make up cuts in take-home due to end of overtime.	Senate Civil Service Committee, Sen. Downey (D., Calif.), chairman.	Urge Senators to support; bill important as chance for Congress to act directly on the wage issue.
Navy Yard pay (HR 4308)	Gives U. S. Navy Yard workers 48 hours' pay for 40 hours' work. Sponsored by Rep. DeLacy (D., Wash.)	In House Naval Affairs Committee.	Urge Representative to support as direct action on wage issue.
Jobless aid (S 1274, HR 3891)	As passed by Senate, merely extends present inadequate state aid to 26 weeks; includes seamen, U. S. workers.	Pigeonholed by tory Dem-GOP alliance in House Ways and Means Committee.	Urge Representative to join in efforts to blast it out of Ways and Means.
Equal pay (S 1178)	Requires equal pay for equal work; no discrimination against women in layoffs.	Hearings start in House Labor Committee Oct. 29.	Urge support as aid in keeping up wage levels, as help to widows, wives of servicemen who must work.
Ball, Hatch (S 1171)	Wipes out Wagner Act; ends free collective bargaining.	Being boomed as substitute for Smith-Connally Act, repeal of which now in the works.	Tell your Congressmen to repeal Smith-Connally Act, stay away from Ball-Hatch and all substitutes.

(Note: address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

TELL YOUR CONGRESSMAN ABOUT TAKE-HOME PAY!

Coming Up On Capitol Hill

TAXES: the Senate has now passed its version of the tax bill, which gives even more to the corporations in the way of excess profits tax "relief" than the House did—by the simple act of abolishing it entirely.

The bill now goes to a House-Senate conference committee to iron out the differences between the two versions.

Immediate wires to both your Senators and to your Representative can still help in registering a protest against this outrageous "relief for the greedy" measure. Protest now will also help to build a record for the next tax bill.

* * *

EQUAL PAY: the equal pay for equal work bill (S 1178) is one of four chances Congress has to legislate directly on the wage issue. The bill prohibits discrimination against women in wages and in layoffs, is now in the House Labor Committee for hearings starting Oct. 29.

The other three are the 65-75c wage floor bill (S 1349, HR 3914), the 20% Federal base pay raise (S 1415) and the 48 hours' pay for 40 hours' work bill for Navy Yard workers (HR 4308).

Tell your Congressmen to support all four as important aids to CIO's drive to hold take-home pay at adequate levels.

* * *

MVA: much as the power trust would like to think so, the setback for the Missouri Valley Authority bill (S 555) in the Senate Irrigation sub-Committee doesn't kill the bill.

It goes next to the Senate Agriculture Committee, where hearings will begin late in November. Start building a campaign with your two Senators now for a favorable report. Check your Senators to see if they're on this committee.

* * *

FACTS: behind CIO's fight for decent take-home pay are facts like these, reported by Local 227 of the Textile Workers in Lawrence, Mass:

Of 2,076 job openings in Lawrence Sept. 12, 1,176 were in textile mills. "These jobs are mostly in the top making departments and have always paid low wages," the local writes. "The wages in these jobs pay between $25 and $27 per 40-hour week . . . At the above date, of 1,674 jobs, 1,332 were between less than 40c to less than 75c per hour."

Local 227 is passing on these facts to their Congressmen. Are you telling your story to Congress?

* * *

GUIDEPOSTS . . . watch the Congressional Record for speeches giving the facts on labor's case for wages to offset cuts in take-home pay . . . incidentally, each local and PAC unit should get the Congressional Record . . . write your Congressman to put you on the list . . . rumors are starting about a Thanksgiving recess . . . tell your man to stay on the job . . . hunger and unemployment take no recess . . . neither should the voters take a recess from telling their Congressmen what's on their mind . . .

THE CIO NEWS

5 Cents A COPY

Vol. 8, No. 45 | $1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA | November 5, 1945

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Congress of Industrial Organizations

718 Jackson Place, N. W. • Washington 6, D. C.

Office of
THE PRESIDENT

EXECUTIVE 5581

October 30, 1945

Dear Congressman:

The House Military Affairs Committee has reported out H.R. 3937, a bill repealing the strike vote section of the Smith-Connally Act and substituting severe penalties against strikers and their unions. In addition the bill extends the present ban against political contributions by unions to include primaries and expenditures.

The bill is purely a punitive measure aimed not at correcting the admitted evils of the Smith-Connally Act but to afford the opportunity to employers to provoke or instigate stoppages and then proceed to mulct the union treasuries through endless lawsuits. The bill is aimed at the very destruction of labor unions and makes a mockery of collective bargaining agreements.

The American people cherish the right of workers to organize into unions and to enjoy the right of collective bargaining. The Congress should not tolerate any proposed bill which serves only the employers in current disputes and robs labor of these fundamental rights.

The members of labor unions enjoy a constitutional right of freedom of assembly and freedom of speech. This bill, which seeks to deprive them of the opportunity of expressing their views on political issues at their own meetings or through the distribution of their own literature, is a clear violation of our federal Constitution.

In the name of the six million loyal men and women members of the CIO I urge you to work for the defeat of this vicious un-American measure now before you.

Sincerely yours,

Philip Murray
President, CIO

uopwa

CIO sharply protested to Congress this week proposed amendments to the Smith-Connally law introduced by House Republican Whip Leslie C. Arends of Illinois. The amendments would outlaw labor political activity, and would penalize unions for stoppages during the terms of their contracts by loss of collective bargaining rights for one year, liability for civil damages, and release of employers from all bargaining obligations. **(See Story—Page 5.)**

BRING GIs HOME FOR XMAS—NMU

JUST home from Europe, Pres. Joseph Curran of the CIO Natl. Martime Union this week charged that horrible conditions exist among the U. S. troops overseas because available shipping is not being used to bring home those entitled to discharges.

Curran sent a telegram of protest to President Truman and called a meeting of the national officers of the union to urge them to set a deadline guaranteeing that the high-point GIs would be homeward bound by Christmas.

If the deadline is not heeded, he warned, he would ask the NMU National Council to cut off crews from all vessels other than troopships.

Curran, who was a member of the CIO delegation to the World Federation of Trade Unions convention at Paris, declared:

"Servicemen from Camps Lucky Strike, Philip Morris and Herbert Tareyton told me of six suicides at Camp Lucky Strike alone, and of 12 soldiers in the three camps who went insane under the strain of endless waiting, delayed and changed orders to ship them home."

The NMU leader charged that ships that could be used to bring troops home were:

Transporting Chinese Nationalists troops and involving the U. S. in intervention in China's internal affairs; operating in a shuttle service between China and Australia under the auspices of the British; helping the Dutch suppress the Indonesians; carrying passengers and cargo in domestic and Far Eastern waters for private American ship owners, and rotting in War Shipping Administration "graveyard" anchorages.

Vets Break Lockout

Local 644, CIO Auto Workers, Pottstown, Pa., is crediting a newspaper ad, signed by 25 World War II veterans with breaking an eight-week lockout precipitated by the Spicer Corp. The firm, after a shutdown, proceeded to hire veterans in preference to other workers with greater seniority.

The ad stated that the company lied when it said the union opposed the rehiring of veterans and quoted the clause in the contract providing that employe-veterans should be given seniority equal to their time in the service when they were rehired.

Pact Protects Vets

The Textile Workers at Newark, N. J., is engaged in a drive to have all local unions persuade employers to sign the union's model veterans contract. A feature of the contract is provision for hiring disabled veterans—whether they worked in the plant or not—at jobs suitable to their handicaps.

Any inquiries on servicemen's and veterans' matters should be addressed to the CIO Veterans Committee, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Control of Atomic Science For Public Aid Urged By CIO

DEVELOPMENT of atomic science in the interests of the people and not of monoply profit was urged this week by CIO President Murray in testimony presented by Robert K. Lamb, legislative representative of the CIO Steelworkers, in a Senate committee hearing.

Criticizing previous testimony as expressing "fears and hopes for a future war" instead of dealing with the possibilities of atomic development's aid to mankind, Murray stated:

"I get the impression from talking to some of the atomic physicists that the bomb has not only made war obsolete, but that it should have made it unthinkable. The possible risks, not only to the participating nations but to mankind, are too sweeping to contemplate another war."

Murray urged passage of "S 1297 as revised jointly by Senators Kilgore and Magnuson in the October 8 print" to provide federal aid to both private and government scientific research and technological development.

He said that "increased government support is necessary to make scientific and technical information generally available, to equalise opportunity, promote competition, prevent monopoly and stimulate scientific and economic advance."

He urged the discharge by the armed forces of those who have exhibited scientific talent, and Veterans Administration aid in returning such persons to institutions of higher learning.

Murray said that the CIO endorses the idea of a national foundation for development of atomic work but sharply criticized the idea of placing control in the hands of dollar-a-year men.

"We insist on placing the control of this foundation in the hands of the duly elected representatives of the people," Murray said. "We welcome full participation of all scientists, and insist that the actual research carried on with federal grants be just as free of interference as responsible expenditure of public funds can make it.

"We favor full publication and availability of the results of such research. And we insist that those responsible for disbursing these funds shall be held to account, and not permitted to serve any interests except those of the general welfare."

Murray objected to the original OSRD Natl. Research Foundation Bill and the War Dept's. May-Johnson Atomic Energy Commission Bill "as designed to become the instruments of monopoly, and easy prey to those who want to launch this country on another arms race."

Hits Conscript Military Plan

Conscript miitary training as proposed by President Truman was sharply attacked this week by Pres. R. J. Thomas of the CIO United Auto Workers in a telegram to Truman declaring that discovery of the atomic bomb has made such training no contribution to world peace, a threat to our democracy and a major and tragic error of the administration.

Recalling hearings before the Select Congressional Committee, Thomas wired:

"Impartial military strategists, who have no stake one way or the other in a large standing Army, testified that the military value of such training is highly doubtful. Discovery of the atomic bomb and its use in any future possible war makes conscript military training of still less value."

Low Income Building Seen Vital for U. S. Home Plan

THE CIO's plan to insure construction of 1,750,000 homes each year for the next 10 years and the employment of 7,000,000 workers directly and indirectly in the building industry was outlined this week by Pres. R. J. Thomas of the CIO United Auto Workers at a housing conference called by the N. Y. City CIO Council.

Thomas, chairman of the CIO Housing Committee, urged improvement of the Wagner-Ellender housing bill (S 1342) and laid particular stress on the need for construction of better housing for the 50 percent of American families with incomes of less than $2,000 a year.

The CIO program, prepared with the assistance of William Nichols, who heads the CIO Housing Dept., pointed out that 16,000,000 homes will be needed in the next 10 years.

"This need," Thomas explained, "includes the replacement of 7,000,000 homes that were recognized as substandard five years ago; the replacement of those dwellings that will become substandard during the next 10 years, and the provision of facilities to meet the requirements of new families, particularly those established by returning veterans."

Thomas sharply criticized the "realism" of the Natl. Housing Agency, which predicted the construction of only 12,250,000 homes in the next 10 years.

"Spelled out, that kind of realism means that the Natl. Housing Agency believes that we will not exceed a house production program that falls so far short of meeting the need that it will condemn more than 16,000,000 families, or about 65,000,000 children and adults to live in houses which the government says are indecent and unsantitary for periods ranging from one to 15 years," Thomas said.

Thomas called for the creation of a permanent national housing agency which, unlike the present one, would have direction and control of all related agencies.

Among other points that Thomas stressed as necessary were: Subsidized housing for low income groups, development of a research division for the housing agency, and more government aid in financing homes and in guaranteeing loans.

CIO WAGE POLICY RESOLUTION

(Passed by CIO Exec. Bd. Nov. 1, 1945)

The affiliated unions of the CIO have within recent months presented to the employers of their industries demands for substantial wage increases. Completely ignoring their obligation under collective bargaining, the corporations of all important industries have abruptly and arrogantly rejected these requests. The feeble excuse, offered with suspicious unanimity, is that their financial position is such that they cannot afford any wage increases without corresponding increases in the price of their products.

A recent report of the staff of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion reveals the utter falsity of the position assumed by American Industry and the danger which it is creating for the Nation. This report shows that:

(a) Between April, 1945, and the spring of 1946, total salaries and wages paid will decline by 30 to 35 billion dollars, through increasing unemployment, drastic reductions in take home pay and severe cuts in basic wage rates.

(b) It is estimated that 1946 profits after taxes of major corporations will be over 7½ billion dollars—a figure higher than the wartime peak. The estimate for all business is 11 billion dollars of net profits after taxes.

(c) It is estimated that the average worker in manufacturing will have a gross weekly pay in 1946 of $33.96. This will represent 3 per cent less purchasing power than the average wage of $26.65 in 1941. When allowance is made for the payment of 1946 income taxes, the purchasing power of take-home pay for an average worker with exemption for one dependent will be $23.95 in 1941 dollars—a reduction of 10 per cent since January, 1941.

(d) The factors such as reduction of overtime, elimination of wartime upgrading, and the repeal of corporation excess profit taxes will reduce operating costs in 1946 to allow on this basis alone an increase in wage rates of 24 per cent.

In the face of these facts, the refusal of American industry to negotiate substantial wage increases for their workers unless accompanied by inflationary increases in prices is but a sinister attempt to repeat the policy of American business of the 1920's, when in the absence of labor unions in the mass producing industries, wages were frozen and the corporations reaped exorbitant profits. The result was economic chaos for our nation.

Continual decreasing purchasing power of American workers today with the selfish accumulation of fantastic corporation profits spells disaster.

President Truman in his recent radio address has completely supported the position of the CIO by stating that: "Wage increases are therefore imperative—to cushion the shock to our workers, to sustain adequate purchasing power and to raise the national income." The President very specifically enunciated the factors which are decreasing business costs and the excellent profitable position of the corporations, which in his words "add to the ability of industry to increase wages."

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the CIO shall continue its determined drive for substantial wage increases to provide adequate wages and thereby enable workers and their families to maintain a decent standard of living, and assure sustained purchasing power to keep the wheels of industry going.

The CIO and its affiliated unions have endeavored to achieve this end through bona-fide collective bargaining with representatives of industry. Management, regardless of the unchallenged facts, confines itself to a cold and arrogant "No."

We, therefore, demand that the representatives of American industry, in the interest of the Nation, comply with the mandate of the President of the U. S., engage in bona-fide collective bargaining and grant substantial wage increases. We are confident that continued refusal on the part of employers to meet this clear obligation will receive the universal condemnation of the American people.

Truman To Talk At Labor Meet

President Truman will address the opening session of the labor-management conference which he called, beginning this Monday, Nov. 5, in the Dept. of Labor auditorium in Washington, D. C.

CIO delegates attending the parley will include: President Murray, R. J. Thomas, Sidney Hillman, Emi Rieve, Reid Robinson, Albert J. Fitzgerald, John Green and Lee Pressman.

Serving as alternates will be: James B. Carey, Allan S. Haywood, L. S. Buckmaster, George F. Addes, Julius Emspak, Clinton S. Golden, Joseph Curran and Willard Townsend, with Ted F. Sivey as "official adviser."

The conference has been called by President Truman to bring together representative leaders of both labor and management for the purpose of establishing policies upon which to build better human relations in industry.

PUSH WAGE DRIVE HARD, CIO EXECUTIVE BD. URGES

By C. W. FOWLER

DRAWING heavily on the OWMR report showing that wage increases up to at least 24% are possible without touching profits, the CIO Executive Board this week voted to continue its wage increase drive "to enable workers and their families to maintain a decent standard of living and assure sustained purchasing power to keep the wheels of industry going."

In the same meeting, the Board voted a policy statement on atomic energy, authorized creation of an American-Soviet Trade Union Committee and a similar British body, urged study of a possible American-Italian group, sharply opposed compulsory military training, adopted a veterans' program, supported UNRRA without GOP-inspired amendments and demanded return of the U. S. Employment Service to the Federal government.

The wage campaign, President Murray said, must be run on the broadest possible basis, involving all the people in the community and telling them the facts of CIO's case against current cuts in take-home pay.

The country faces an economic loss of 35 billion dollars a year through pay cuts, he said. We can't hope to have anything like adequate national purchasing power with a loss such as this. Nor can we have full employment, Murray added, pointing out that the alternative was a depression more severe than anything the country ever experienced before.

Employers, he added, are on a gigantic sitdown strike. The strike has two main purposes—to raise prices and to break the unions. And to arm themselves for this fight against the nation, employers have a war chest of billions of dollars—not only in accumulated profits but also in the "carry back and carry forward" business in the tax bill. This last item allows employers tax refunds to equal their 1936-39 profit level, even if their plants are totally shut down.

Murray particularly praised the OWMR report, pointing out that he had originally suggested that such a study be made and that he had fought vigorously against its suppression. (The report, described in the Oct. 29 CIO NEWS, was "leaked" to correspondents and received wide publicity.)

The corporations, Murray said, are driving as hard as they can for inflation, so great is their greed for profits. Then, when inflation comes, they will seek to blame labor for causing it.

Supporting Murray's speech, Sidney Hillman emphasized the political consequences of low wages and unemployment. Without jobs for at all at decent pay, he said, we would have disunity and disruption in this country. Plenty of fascist elements are around looking for just such discontent, and if we have another great depression, then we stand a good chance of getting fascism and World War III in its wake.

Turning to CIO's foreign relations, Murray revealed that the American-Soviet Trade Union Committee was originally proposed by Vasili Kuznetsov, head of the Soviet Council of Trade Unions, and that he had told Kuznetsov he would recommend it to the next board meeting. Following that, Murray wrote to Sir Walter Citrine of the British Trades Union Congress with a similar proposal.

Citrine's reply was to say that the AFL should also be asked to join, which was done and was met by the usual AFL refusal to have anything to do with the rest of the world.

On the question of use of atomic energy, the Board voted to begin "immediate negotiations with Britain and Russia to agree on worldwide atomic energy controls, and extension of the agreement thereafter to the United Nations."

It also urged the United Nations to outlaw "use of atomic energy for military purposes, and all production of atomic bombs." For the U. S., it demanded "a democratically organized national agency to deal domestically with atomic energy, composed of representatives of government, labor, industry, farmers, churches, universities, scientists and military forces."

CAN BOOST PAY WITHOUT HIKING PRICES—TRUMAN

By FRED d'AVILA

LABOR is entitled to "substantial wage increases" to offset loss of take-home pay and industry generally can afford to pay them without loss of profits and without boosting prices, President Truman flatly told the nation this week in a radio talk.

Despite the fact that his economists had pesented him with a confidential memorandum stating that industry generally could hike wages 24 percent without price increases and without profit loss, President Truman did not mention any specific pay raise as possible.

Furthermore, a new Executive Order, amending No. 9599, left the doors open for possible price increases. The amendment provides that industries increasing wages may, within six months, apply for price increases even if they have not sought government approval of the wage boosts.

The President warned that the entire nation will feel the effects of a failure to raise wages to offset loss of take-home pay.

"It has been estimated that, unless checked, the annual wage and salary bill in private industry will shrink by over $20 billion," he said.

"The corner grocer is going to feel it, as well as the department stores, the railroads, the theaters, and the gas stations—and all the farmers of the nation."

President Truman said that wage payments have been drastically cut by elimination of overtime, down-grading to lower pay jobs, and changes from higher paid war jobs to low paid peacetime employment.

The President said that "there are several reasons why I believe that industry as a whole can afford substantial wage increases without asking for any increase in prices":

1. Elimination of overtime.

2. Downward reclassification of jobs.

3. Increased labor productivity.

4. The favorable profit position of business "with excellent prospects for the period that lies ahead."

5. Repeal of the excess profits tax, and other tax concessions.

Recommending sincere collective bargaining, President Truman said that industries vary in their abilty to boost wages, and urged "both management and labor" to "keep on exploring these developments and determine from time to time to what extent costs have been reduced and profits have increased and how far these can properly be passed on in the form of increased wages."

The new amendment to Executive Order 9599 lists three new tests which the War Labor Board and the stabilization Administrator can use in approving wage increases when price increases are sought:

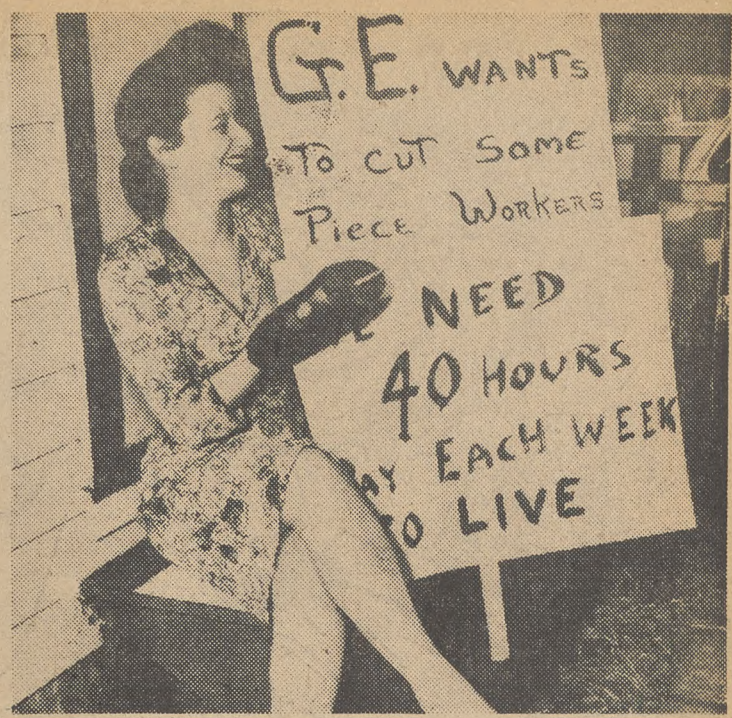
"1. Increases where the percentage increase in average straight time hourly earnings in the appropriate unit since Jan., 1941, has not equalled the percentage increase in the cost of living since Jan., 1941, and Sept., 1945." Government figures, however, say that such earnings have in most cases "exceeded" living costs.

"2. Increases necessary to correct inequities in wage rates or salaries among plants in the same industry or locality, with due regard to normal competitive relationships."

"3. Increases necessary to insure full production in an industry, designated by the stabilization administrator, which is essential to reconversion and in which existing wage rates or salaries are inadequate to the recruitment of needed manpower."

The President sharply criticized the House Ways and Means Committee for failure to approve federal unemployment compensation legislation, placed responsibility for "damaging delay" in passage of the full employment bill on the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Dept. of the House, and asked continued federal control of the U. S. Employment Service to aid workers in finding jobs.

Worth More and Out to Get It!



Four days on a picket line around a General Electric Co. plant at Philadelphia and Kitty Merlo's soles are worn clear through. She was one of 5,000 who hit the bricks for higher pay.

Two can play at taking pictures, as AFL pickets at Warner Bros. studio, Burbank, Calif., discovered last week. They used big mirrors to disrupt picture making by boss' stooges using telephoto lenses.

GM workers voting by six to one for a nationwide strike, if necessary, to make up for the loss in take-home pay caused by elimination of overtime and other changes from war to peacetime employment. Above: in Detroit.

TALKING ABOUT STRIKES

Talking about strikes—which everybody is doing nowadays—there are a couple of big ones most of the newspapers seem to be overlooking.

They're just about the biggest strikes the country has ever seen. They're holding up production, jobs, wages and reconversion. They're holding up the public—and with a vengeance. They're holding up the worker, the consumer, the taxpayer, the farmer and the government.

These strikes aren't being run by unions, and they aren't preceded by Smith-Connally votes. Maybe that's why they aren't getting much attention in the press.

One of these strikes is being run by industry. The other is being run by a reactionary GOP-tory Democrat conspiracy in Congress.

The industry strike is evident in the current refusal to produce goods, especially in consumers' durable lines such as automobiles, radios, refrigerators, washing machines, etc.

The Congressional strike isn't a pure sitdown. Though much of it does consist in sitting on measures for full employment, unemployment compensation, social security and the like, other aspects show more violent action such as the current anti-labor bills, the tax steal, etc.

Part of the industry strike is a price hijacking operation. Radio parts manufacturers gave this one away when they refused to supply assemblers (who control them) unless OPA came through. UE-CIO exposed this one, as UAW-CIO did for the auto manufacturers.

Another aim of industry's strike is to smash the unions by forcing unemployment now in the hope of cutting wages for later production.

This has been admitted by the NAM, which ought to know. In a newspaper report this week, the head of the NAM was indirectly quoted as admitting "there are a few employers who feel that now is a good time to let labor 'sweat it out' for a while." He adds hastily that this group is a minority and that there's no conspiracy of any kind.

Now, as to Congress. A look at the negative record alone of this 79th Congress of the United States since January 3, 1945, should be enough. 1) Full employment: **no action.** 2) Unemployment compensation: **no action.** 3) Social security: **no action.** 4) A series of bills such as minimum pay, Missouri Valley, equal pay for equal work, a pay raise for U. S. employes, polltax repeal — all contributing to higher purchasing power, more jobs—**no action.**

But the Congressional record hasn't been all inaction. A tax bill whose every clause turns up more benefits for the rich and the corporations has been passed by both houses. A sustained drive has been carried on for hearings and passage of the Ball-Hatch bill. A new drive started this week for HR 3937, which outlaws strikes and political activity by unions.

Added to this, of course, President Truman's message of September 6 continues to be ignored.

The newspapers haven't said much about these two strikes, though President Murray has called them to the papers' attention. A few columnists here and there have written some lines about them, but no steady campaign of educating the public as to the real economic and social facts behind the current unrest has been appearing in print.

How about you helping in this educational drive? How about telling your local community, your local newspapers, about the strikes by industry and by the controlling majority in Congress?

This, as President Murray has pointed out, is one practical and simple way that we can help our country and ourselves to get out of the tangle of low wages and high prices that we're all in right now.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

LONDON—Labor holds the key to the future in Europe as in America. After a flying visit through England to France and through Germany to the Soviet Union, that impression stands out above all others—that and the basic similarity of labor problems, behavior and goals despite surface differences in different countries.

London papers tell about the rushing and profitable business of concerns that buy household goods from former war workers at a small fraction of the price originally paid.

Their vans tour industrial districts, taking advantage of the need for cash of workers with reduced earnings due to layoffs, loss of overtime and lower paid jobs. They come away laden with radios, refrigerators, pianos, furniture, bicycles and other goods that workers can no longer afford to keep.

It is small wonder that there is labor unrest in Britain as in America, as the workers struggle to maintain their take-home pay.

There is less unemployment here than in the U. S., but shortages of food and most other commodities are far worse, especially since the ending of American lend lease.

But along with all the difficulties there is an optimism in labor ranks. A Labor Government has been elected with a sweeping majority. Most unionists feel it has a real program to solve the country's problems with power to put it into effect; and that whereas it may need occasional prodding from below, it should be given every chance and all possible support to make a go of this program.

★ ★ ★

In France, shortages of food, clothing and particularly fuel are far worse than in Britain. Cold and hunger are among the worst enemies as the country begins the difficult task of reconstruction without adequate power or transportation, in plants destroyed or pillaged by the Nazis, or at best with antiquated machinery due to lack of replacements during the occupation.

But here too labor is on the march. Besides building strong unions, workers have turned vigorously to political action and their parties won a clear majority in the recent elections.

Whatever political differences exist in French labor's ranks, it is united in determination that labor and the common people must take the lead; that monopolies must be curbed or nationalized; and that France must have a new deal of social reform and betterment of labor conditions along with a planned program for restoring national prosperity.

★ ★ ★

In Germany, the economic problem as elsewhere in Europe is how to provide the bare necessities of food, clothing, shelter, etc., but political circumstances are very different, since the Germans are now subjects of the victorious occupying powers.

But even here labor holds the key to the future. Unions and labor political activity are just beginning again and if Germany ever is to have a democratic rebirth once Nazism is finally extirpated, it will be labor and the common people that will have to bring it.

★ ★ ★

In the Soviet Union, where production and distribution are nationally planned, there is no unemployment problem, but there is a terrific physical problem of rebuilding industry to supply the people's needs and to raise living standards.

Before the war, the Soviet Union was engaged in pulling itself up almost by its bootstraps from an economically backward agricultural country to a great, modern industrial power. Then its total energies had to be diverted to the life and death struggle of war.

Now with industry and transportation in large part destroyed by the war, the Soviet people face a huge task of reconstruction to restore prewar production levels and to resume their onward march to greater prosperity for all their people. They look hopefully to America not only for the machinery they so sorely need but also for friendly human understanding of their great national effort.

Here too, most emphatically, labor holds the key to the future. For the whole national effort is basically labor's effort to better its own conditions and those of all the people—just as labor is seeking to do in America and every other country.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux.....Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 November 5, 1945 No. 45

NAM GRIP ON RADIO BLASTED BY COFFEE

THE extent to which the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and industries which subscribe to its principles control the air was brought out this week by Rep. Coffee (D. Wash.) in opposing the Rankin-dominated House "Un-American" Committee's investigation of liberal radio commentators.

Coffee quoted Advertising Age figures showing that 53 corporations among the 262 largest contributors to the NAM spent a total of $82,729,886 for network radio advertising in 1944.

Among them were General Electric, General Motors, Chrysler, Cudahy Packing, E. I. DuPont de Nemours, RCA, Standard Oil, Westinghouse, etc.

Developing facts on the extent of NAM control of radio, Coffee said:

"Ten clear-channel 50,000 watt stations now licensed to members of the NAM utilize more power and space in the spectrum than all of the nation's 444 local 250-watt stations put together.

"Furthermore, the actual networks themselves owe substantial percentages of their income to a few powerful advertisers and advertising agencies. Twenty-six percent of CBS's 1944 revenue came from four advertisers and 38 percent from four advertising agencies. A similar story could be told of the other national networks.

"Another factor pointing toward increasing concentration is the $71,000,000 worth of radio time purchased on the four major networks in 1944 by 46 advertisers who are also listed among the largest contributors to the NAM."

Coffee pointed to the NAM's frank admission that "strikes are being won or lost in the newspaper and over the radio" and said that "under this theory, which they apply to every major issue, their agents get the entire radio system to support their job of winning over the American public."

He said that the NAM has boasted that it gets as much as a million dollars worth of free time in a single year and that "NAM employes have been presented as impartial news commentators in daily broadcasts on a national scale, without any revelation of their connection with NAM."

Corwin Bucks Smear

Norman Corwin has been selected chairman of a committee, representing labor, movie and other groups, to fight the House Committee on Un-American Activities smear probe of liberal radio commentators.

UAW Radio Victory

The UAW-CIO won another radio victory this week when stations WXYZ and WWJ in Detroit agreed to use spot announcements plugging the campaign of UAW-CIO's Vice-Pres. Richard Frankensteen for mayor. Protests to the Federal Communications Commission did the job.

Slam At GM

A slam at General Motor's rejection of the UAW-CIO's wage demands was taken this week by Commentator Raymond Swing (NBC). "So far," said Swing, "the union has the better of the presentation, if only for the reason that the corporation refuses to discuss its profits."

CIO Publicity Praised

The CIO Publicity Dept. got a big hand from Morgan Beatty (NBC). Said Beatty: "CIO publicity is better, from the standpoint of intelligent argument, than any union publicity ever issued in this country before."

FM Bids in D. C.

Two new FM (frequency modulation) broadcasting petitions were filed this week in Washington, D. C., by local groups:

1. The Metropolitan Broadcasting Corp., with 35 liberal-minded small business men putting up from $100 to $5,000 each. Clark Foreman, chairman of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, is secretary.

2. The Potomac Cooperative Federation, which would like to operate a station on a non-profit, cooperative sharing basis.

Unconstitutional, Says Murray

BILL TO BAN LABOR POLITICS, WRECK UNION TREASURIES

REPUBLICAN Rep. Leslie C. Arends of Illinois this week introduced an amendment to the Smith-Connally Act which would outlaw labor political activity and would establish drastic penalties for work stoppages that occurred within the time limit of existing collective bargaining contracts. The amendment was approved by the House Military Affairs Committee.

In a letter to all Congressmen, CIO President Murray said:

"The bill is purely a punitive measure aimed not at correcting the admitted evils of the Smith-Connally Act but to afford the opportunity to employers to provoke or instigate stoppages and then proceed to mulct the union treasuries through endless law suits.

"The bill is aimed at the very destruction of labor unions and makes a mockery of collective bargaining agreements."

Blasting the amendment's political restrictions, Murray said the proposal seeks to deprive union members "of the opportunity of expressing their views on political issues at their own meetings or through distribution of their own literature" and "is a clear violation of our federal Constitution."

The amendment would ban labor political contributions even in primary elections, an act that was ruled legal last year by former Attorney General Biddle.

The Republican - introduced amendment would make it "unlawful for any . . . corporation or labor organization to make contributions, expend any sum, aid in soliciting funds, accept any contribution or levy any assessment on its members or subordinate affiliates" in connection with any political convention or election at which Presidential electors, Congressmen, etc., shall be chosen.

Violators could be punished by a fine of up to $5,000.

The penalty for violation of collective bargaining regulations is even stronger, in view of the fact that anti-labor employers could instigate stoppages with the aim of literally driving unions out of existence. The amendment says:

"In the event of any strike, or concerted failure or refusal to work during the life of a collective bargaining contract which includes a no-strike provision, the employer shall be relieved of any obligations under the contract, and the labor organization shall lose its status as a bargaining agency for a period of one year.

"Any such labor organization which is party to the contract may be sued in its own name in any Federal District Court . . . and shall be responsible in damages to any party injured as a result of the breach."

The new legislation was described by Rep. Bradley (D., Pa.) as designed "to create chaos in the ranks of organized labor" and Rep. Sheridan (D., Pa.) called the proposal "a straightjacket on labor" and predicted its defeat.

Included in the action of the committee was repeal of the Smith-Connally act provisions for 30-day notices before strikes and for strike elections, as well as for seizure of plants by the government—provisions which the CIO described as "unworkable" when the act originally was considered.

SPEED OIL CASE, TRUMAN URGED

PRESIDENT TRUMAN was urged to set up machinery at once to adjust the wage dispute in the oil industry in a statement released this week by Pres. O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union.

The statement, drawn up by the union's executive council and policy committee in Ft. Worth, Tex., declared that the union understood when it agreed to cooperate with the government after President Truman ordered seizure of certain key oil properties "that machinery would be set up to adjust the basic wage dispute."

"To date no serious effort has been made to set up such machinery," the union officers declared. Pointing to statements issued by government economists to show that the oil industry could easily afford to maintain the present purchasing power of its employes without imcreasing prices, the union stated that the "oil strike would by now have been settled on terms mutually agreeable to union and employers," if the strike had not been broken by Navy seizure.

"Seizure of the oil industry was wholly unwarranted," the statement asserted. "Spokesmen for the industry now admit publicly that there was no shortage of fuel oil for the Navy and that adequate stocks were available for military needs.

"The Navy on the advice of the Dept. of Justice now threatens to remain in indefinite possession of certain key plants because the Administration has provided no method for settling the wage dispute and will not allow the Oil Workers Intl. Union to settle it through economic action."

HEAR Philip Murray

CIO For America Program

American Broadcasting Stations

10-10:15 P. M., E.S.T. MONDAY, NOV. 12

"What Your Wages Mean to America"

Parley to Help Kill Polltax

Representatives of Negro and white organizations from 22 states responded to the "Call to Action" conference of the National Committee to Abolish the Polltax held in Washington Oct. 29-30, to press for passage by the Senate of the federal anti-polltax bill, HR 7.

After listening the first day to speakers explain the vital need to get rid of the polltax if American democracy is not to be a mockery, the delegates spent the second day interviewing their senators. With the exception of Sen. Pepper of Florida and Sen. Barkley of Kentucky, the Committee delegates found the Southern senators solidly opposed to aiding the anti-polltax fight.

Sen. Hill of Alabama said he would not filibuster to prevent a vote on the anti-polltax bill, but would not commit himself further, delegates reported.

FAECT Wins Big Election

CIO's union of engineering and technical employes, the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists & Technicians, won an NLRB election recently which gives the union collective bargaining rights for some 2,100 technical and salaried employes in 53 plants and offices of the Federal Telephone & Radio Corp. in the New York City-Newark, N. J. areas.

The corporation is the manufacturing unit and affiliate of Intl. Telephone & Telegraphy in the U. S.

FAECT Pres. Lewis A. Berne said that the victory was the last of a series in the union's drive to organize the major electrical manufacturing companies. FAECT is the union representative for engineers and related salaries employes at General Electric, Philadelphia; Radio Corp. of America; and Emerson Radio & Television Co.

LIGHTS ON—BUT DIM—IN EUROPE

By LEN DE CAUX

Europe's three major capitals — war wrecked London, bright Paris and stolid Berlin — feature labor in ferment. Only a night away in giant planes divided like Pullman cars, Europe has become a doorstep problem for the U.S.A. What's happening is told in this exclusive article from London by Len De Caux, Editor of The CIO NEWS.

LIKE missing teeth in a child's mouth, there are gaps everywhere in London's solid blocks of houses. The Nazi blitz did the most wholesale damage in the working class districts of the East End. But nearly everywhere it has left its mark.

The lights are on again in London, though with none of their pre-war brillance, due to fuel and power shortages. The theaters are doing a rushing business, but their shows start at 6 or 6:30 p. m. and close around 9. The streets are crowded with unwieldly buses, prehistoric taxis and midget-size automobiles.

But there are acute shortages of food, clothing and most other necessities and comforts... These shortages are worse now than during the war, most Londoners will tell you, due to the ending of American lend-lease.

England depends on imports for most of her raw materials and food supplies. There is an enormous amount of reconstruction and industrial development needed, before she can export to buy sufficient imports.

On the surface, the British labor scene is comparatively tranquil, despite a persistent longshoremen's strike and other lesser stoppages from time to time. There is relatively little reconversion unemployment, union leaders say. At the same time there are many evidences of reduced take-home pay due to loss of overtime, transfers to lower-paid peacetime jobs, etc.

Dominating everything else in British labor thinking is the new Labor Party government, with a sufficient parliamentary majority for the first time to put its program into effect. "Our chance has come, let's not muff it," seems to be the prevailing labor attitude.

"Dominating everything else in British labor's thinking is the new Labor Party government. Optimism about the future is widespread. Even the more radical laborites couple their prodding with aggressive support for the government and its declared purposes."

So the unions are at great pains to avoid any action that might embarrass the government, or give comfort to its tory enemies. Optimism about the future is widespread. Even the more radical laborites, in and out of Parliament, who are fearful of too much go-slow conservatism, couple their prodding with aggressive support for the government and its declared purposes.

AFTER the gray, damp drabness of London's "industrial mist," Paris sparkles like a jewel. The city is intact. The sun shines brightly and often.

The people on the streets still have their French vivacity. The women, and even some of the men, still have the knack of making clothes look smart.

But you notice sad changes. Suits, though carefully preserved, are mostly ancient and threadbare. The plump, jovial Frenchman with well-rounded tummy is almost extinct in Paris. At workers' meetings, most of the people are peaked and thin.

Paris knows hunger, cold and lack of the simplest necessities. There is no hot water nor heating in even the best hotels, except those requisitioned for American use. The average Paris family's coal ration for the whole winter is hardly enough to heat an American home for a few days—and there's doubt whether this will be available.

Meat has almost disappeared from Parisian tables. Cigarettes and matches are unobtainable. Wine is scarce, diluted and prohibitive in price. Coffee is made from some cereal concoction. There's hardly an item in the every-day living of Americans that can be procured by the French without the greatest difficulty, if it is obtainable at all.

Here, even more than in London, Americans are the most obviously privileged class. They have army hotels, messes, cafes, clubs, Red Cross centers and other special facilities. Our soldiers can go to the Army PX and buy cheaply cigarettes, soap, candy, matches and other simple items that Frenchmen would give a fortune in francs to obtain.

Fuel is apparently the key shortage in France. Pre-war sources of importation have been cut off. Mines have been ruined by the Germans, and the French miners have been so weakened by malnutrition, and are still so poorly fed, that they cannot achieve their pre-war output.

Transportation and manufacturing suffer not only from the fuel and power shortage, but also because the Nazis pillaged the factories and their occupation prevented proper maintenance and replacement of machinery.

Food is reported to be fairly plentiful in more distant rural areas. But transportation is not adequate to make this food available in the big cities, and there is much peasant hoarding.

Here, as in England, the big hope of the people is in labor. French unions are strongly organized. The General Confederation of Labor (CGT) reports a membership increase of half a million in the last few months, bringing it to a record strength of 5,100,000 members.

The unions, like those of the CIO, are mostly organized along industrial lines. They have young and vigorous leaders, recently risen from the ranks and steeled by underground resistance and armed struggle against the Nazis.

But even more spectacular than the rebirth of French unionism is the resurgence of labor political activity. The working class political parties, which together won a clear majority in the recent national elections, are the largest and most popular in the country. They have scores of daily papers covering every city and district. Their meetings are packed and the signs of their organization and propaganda are everywhere to be seen.

Though divided politically between Socialists and Communists, French labor is emphatically united in determination to wipe out all traces of fascist influence and political reaction; to break, or at least sharply curb, the power of monopoly capitalists to exploit the people; and to enact far-reaching social reforms for the benefit of labor and the common people, as an essential part of the whole job of national restoration.

BERLIN, the capital of Nazi world aggression, has been brought low. It has suffered a terrible vengeance from the people it attacked. But it has not been razed to the ground like Carthage, nor has it even suffered so much as Warsaw.

The center of Berlin is in ruins. Nearly every big building there is either reduced to a pile of rubble or is half collapsed or is a skeleton of walls and windows with all inside destroyed. But the greater part of Berlin is still standing, and life goes on.

An extraordinary clean-up job has already been done. Most of the streets have been cleared of debris. Bricks of destroyed buildings are being neatly sorted and stacked. Stores have been opened at the street fronts of buildings that have little else standing. Streetcars and subways are functioning, at least partially, and electricity has been largely restored.

The people on the streets tell the same story of defeat as do the blasted buildings. Gone are the strutting uniformed Nazis. Replacing them everywhere are the troops of the victorious American, Soviet, British and French armies.

The only German uniforms still to be seen are those of letter carriers and a few policemen, the latter with little of their former authority or arrogance.

There is hardly a young man to be seen among the Germans on the streets. The huge German casualty figures are one reason; and most of the surviving German soldiers are still prisoners of war. Old men and women and little children throng the streets.

Their chief occupation seemed to be hunting for fuel to heat their homes this winter. Right in the once proud Tiergarten (Berlin's Central Park)—now a gaunt spectacle of charred, shattered and dead tree trunks surrounded by shell holes—they were gathering sticks. And far out into the suburbs others pursued their search.

All through the Soviet-occupied zone of Berlin, there are signs set up in the streets, a block or so apart, pointing out some of the morals of Nazi defeat. These signs emphasize particularly the Red Army's abhorrence of race hatred and discrimination, and of ideas of a master race. In opposition to such Nazi ideas, they advocate equal rights for all people, including the German people, and state repeatedly: "History shows that Hitlers come and go, but the German people and nation remain."

We visited the great Chancellery, where Hitler had his office, with his personal bedroom and bathroom adjoining it. The building is bomb-shattered and almost completely stripped of all furnishings. But we were shown the location of Hitler's desk at one corner of a huge room, and we saw the balcony from which he sometimes spoke.

"Out of the ruin and degradation which Hitler and his Nazis brought upon the German people, the chief signs we saw of hope for a democratic rebirth were in the small children, and in the gradual re-emergence of a German labor movement led by proved opponents of Nazism."

Out of the ruin and degradation which Hitler and his Nazis brought upon the German people, the chief signs we saw of hope for a democratic rebirth were in the small children, innocent of their elders' guilt and capable of being brought up without taint of Nazism; and in the gradual re-emergence of a German labor movement led by proved opponents of Nazism.

(Next Week—A Glimpse of Soviet Factory Life)

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

J. E. Crossland, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Houston, Texas, reports: Bemis Bag Co., Houston, CIO 128; no union 32. CIO Rep. Garland Butler directed the campaign.

Robert C. Edwards, Dir. of Orgn., PJ& NWIU, reports the recent organization of 340 workers at Wrigley Brothers of New York. Organization was handled by N. Y. C. Asst. Director L. T. Koletka, coordinated committee of Locals 223, 36, and 147, and the organizing committee staff members.

Paul E. Miley, Reg. Dir., Region 2A, UAW-CIO, announces another victory for the UAW-CIO; Standard Tool Shipping Dept. voted 5 to 1 for UAW-CIO. The drive was handled by Intl. Rep. Stanley Kwiat.

Edward K. Welsh, representative of UTSEA, reports: Baltimore & Ohio Dining Car Employees, UTSEA-CIO, 330; Joint Council Dining Car Union, AFL 246; void 13.

E. L. Sandefur, CIO Reg., Dir., N. C., reports: Andrews Tanning Co., Andrews, N. C., IF&LWU-CIO 72; AFL 3; neither 25. This is a credit to the effective work of Rep. Hardy Scott. Hart Cotton Mills, Tarboro, N. C., TWUA-CIO 226; no union 79. Wilson Cotton Mills Co., Wilson, N. C., TWUA-CIO 58; no union 57.

Carey E. Haigler, CIO Reg. Dir., Alabama, reports: Gulf & Atlantic Warehouse, Montgomery, Ala., UGCCWA-CIO; no union 7. Field Representative King of the UGCCWA was in charge of the campaign. In Depts. 102-A and 102-D at Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Gadsden, Ala., all employes other than supervisory voted for URWA-CIO 37 to 14 for no union.

Martin Gerber, Director, Reg. 9, UAW-CIO, reports: Elastic Stop Nut Corp., Union, N. J., UAW-CIO 229; IAM-AFL 25; no union 16.

George Brown, Dir. of Orgn., IWA-CIO, reports: Jeffries Lumber Co., Shreveport, La., IWA-CIO 20; against 18.

Bertie Selden, editor. FTA News, reports: Swift & Co., Cottonseed Oil Plant, Columbia, S. C., CIO 44; no union 0. Basic Vegetable Products Co., Vacaville, Calif., CIO 169; AFL 115; Pacific Grape Products Co., Modesto, Calif., CIO 193; AFL 4. Stanislaus Canning Co., Modesto, Calif., CIO 71; AFL 9. Fruitvale Canning Co., Oakland, Calif., CIO 178; AFL 56. Sardik Food Products Corp., Riverbank, Calif., CIO 21; AFL 10. Califruit Canning Co., Manteca, Calif., CIO 77; AFL 22.

FAECT-CIO won the collective bargaining rights for some 2100 technical and salaried employes in an NLRB election at the Federal Telephone & Radio Corp. in New York and Newark and its environs. This large group of employes comprises the bulk of the company's white collar and salaried employes in some 53 plants and offices. Federal Telephone & Radio is an affiliate of and the manufacturing unit for Intl. Telephone & Telegraph in the Untied States.

Glass Workers on Strike

DISGUSTED with the way management of the Libbey-Owens-Ford and Pittsburgh Plate Glass Cos. have been stalling on the union's efforts to negotiate a contract, some 15,000 employes in plants in ten cities represented by the CIO Glass, Ceramic & Silica Sand Workers have walked out on strike.

Intl. Union Pres. Joseph Froesch said that company representatives broke off negotiations which had been going on in Chicago for 18 days, using as an excuse to avoid signing a contract a small strike at a Libbey-Owens-Ford plant in Ottawa, Ill., involving fewer than 400 workers.

Froesch pointed out that a 10-day strike last summer had been called off at the request of the War Labor Board, on the promise that a contract would be signed, but since then the companies have continued to stall around on all kinds of small points instead of bargaining in good faith. The union filed a petition at that time for a strike vote under the Smith-Connally Act.

"We have done everything humanly possible to work out the details of a contract with these two companies," Froesch said. "Certainly their actions do not lead me to believe that they are dealing in good faith."

Leland Beard, the union's vice-president, who was in charge of negotiations in Chicago after Pres. Froesch was called away by sickness in the family, said that glass workers take-home pay had been reduced by 23 per cent or more since hours were cut back from 48 to 40 after V-J day. He said that the union strongly desired to settle the dispute peacefully, but that the companies' attitude had made this impossible.

The shut-down involves four plants of Libbey-Owens-Ford at Toledo, Ohio; Charleston, W. Va.; Shreveport, La.; and Ottawa, Ill.; and six Pittsburgh Plate Glass plants at Ford City and Creighton, Pa.; Crystal City, Mo.; Henryetta, Okla.; Clarksburg, W. Va.; and Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

To Vote on CIO At Union Electric

Workers at the Union Electric Co., St. Louis, Mo., formerly represented by an independent union, are still signing application cards to belong to the CIO Utility Workers, reports Delmont Garst, CIO representative in charge of the organizing drive.

Although the AFL Steam & Operation Engineers petitioned for the NLRB election set for on or before Nov. 26, the CIO union is confident of winning it. The Operating Engineers union, whose long history of racketeering is exposed in the book, "Labor Czars" by Harold Seidman, claims to represent a group of workers at Union Electric. The CIO union hopes to win the election and free the workers from the clutches of this outfit.

Some 2,300 workers are now employed at Union Electric. The normal employment is expected to be around 3,000.

Strike Petitions

CIO Unions Back Up Pay Increase Demands

DETERMINED to get action on their just demands for wage increases to offset big cutbacks in take-home pay since the end of the war, a number of CIO unions have joined the big parade now filing notices of intention to strike.

Among them is the United Steelworkers, the CIO's second largest union, which petitioned for a strike vote Oct. 30 to back up demands for a $2 a day increase. Here are some others that have taken similar action:

The United Rubber Workers has asked for a strike vote among employes of all Firestone plants, to enforce demands for a 30 per cent increase.

Representatives of 170,000 workers in 54 General Electric Co. plants, members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, have authorized filing a petition for a strike vote following refusal of the company to grant a $2 a day increase. In addition, the UE has been authorized to ask for a strike vote among 30,000 employes in General Motors plants in the electrical manufacturing industry.

Pres. Lewis J. Clark of the Packinghouse Workers announced that a strike petition has been filed for a vote in the packing industry, including all the Big Four's plants — Armour, Wilson, Swift and Cudahy—as well as many independent packers throughout the country. There are some 200 in all which have contracts with the union, Clark said. More than 200,000 workers are involved. The union is asking for a 25c hourly increase.

A petition for a strike vote involving six additional major independent packers was filed previously. The vote is due to be held Nov. 15.

The American Communications Assn. is seeking a strike vote among 7,000 Western Union employes in the New York Metropolitan area, ACA Pres. Joseph Selly has announced. The ACA is demanding that Western Union comply with a regional War Labor Board decision granting a 10c hourly general increase and other raises.

The Retail Wholesale & Department Store Employes Union is calling for a strike among 75,000 Montgomery Ward workers to force the company to bargain collectively with the union on a nationwide basis.

The Farm Equipment Workers have filed for a strike vote in 11 International Harvester plants to back up demands for a 30 per cent increase and a company-wide contract.

Steel Union's Reply To Industry's Rebuff

STEPS to back up its demand for a $2 a day increase by a strike if necessary were taken this week by the powerful CIO United Steelworkers.

David J. McDonald, the union's secretary-treasurer, on Oct. 30, filed formal notice of the dispute between the USA-CIO and the steel companies with the Secretary of Labor, the Natl. Labor Relations Board and the War Labor Board, as required by the Smith-Connally Act.

McDonald said that 583,727 members of the union employed by 769 companies were involved.

The petition for a strike vote was taken following refusal of the companies to grant the union's wage demands, and was authorized by the USA-CIO wage policy committee at a meeting last week in Pittsburgh. Pres. Philip Murray, however, cautioned union members against premature strike action.

A resolution passed by the committee ridiculed the companies' claim that they could not afford to pay the increase without a price increase. "The stubborn facts reveal the arrogance of the position assumed by the steel industry and the danger which it is creating for the nation," the committee stated.

"After granting the union's request for a $2 a day wage increase, the steel industry would still make $474,000,000 in 1946 or three and half times more in take-home profits than in the prewar years of 1935-39. This would be 45 per cent more take-home profits in 1946 than the industry made in the best war year—which was 1941."

While the steel industry has been reaping fabulous profits, workers take-home pay has been drastically reduced, the wage committee stated.

"The present purchasing power value of steel workers' cutback take-home pay is 10 per cent below that of January, 1941, when weekly earnings were $33.50," it declared.

"Since V-J Day the take-home pay of steelworkers has been cut from 25 to 50 per cent due to the shortened work week, downgrading and other factors." This is forcing the workers to "eat up their small wartime savings to keep body and soul together," the committee said.

Since the steel companies have seen fit to meet the "unchallenged facts" presented in the wage request with "an arrogant and abrupt 'no'," the resolution declared that the union had "but one path to pursue to protect the basic interests of our membership and to assure an economy that will provide full employment and full production."

The executive officers of the union were therefore authorized "to take whatever steps may be necessary, including a strike vote, to achieve the union's request for a wage increase of $2 per day."

David J. McDonald, Sec.-Treas., CIO United Steelworkers of America, files an application for a steel strike vote with L. N. D. Wells, associate director of the NLRB's field division.

Union Asks GM To Reconsider

General Motors was asked to reconsider the wage increase demands of the CIO United Auto Workers this week in the light of President Truman's recent wage policy speech. UAW Vice-Pres. Walter Reuther, director of the union's GM Dept., in a letter to C. E. Wilson, asked the General Motors president to "personally enter into negotiations with us in accordance with the President's mandate."

Reuther told Wilson that President Truman's statement removed all doubts about industry's ability to "raise wages without increasing prices, and he reaffirmed the nation's faith in collective bargaining as the machinery by which such wage adjustments can be made."

Negotiations between the union and the company came to an abrupt end Oct. 26, at the conclusion of the union's presentation of its case for a 30 per cent increase, when the company dismissed the demands as "unreasonable."

Put the Heat on Congress Now For Prosperous U. S.

By ELEANOR FOWLER
Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Auxiliaries

THE GOVERNMENT's study of wage price policy which was recently made for the advisory board of the reconversion office gives a very clear picture of the urgency to our whole country of the CIO full employment program. Their figures lead them to the conclusion that the pay of the average worker in manufacturing industry will be cut 28 percent from April, 1945, to 1946 by elimination of over time, down grading and cutting of incentives.

They go on to say, "the decline in earnings of those who are employed in 1946 will be accompanied by unemployment and total loss of earnings for about 8 million people in the spring of 1946." The total decline in wages and salaries will be $30 to $35 billion.

"Cuts of this magnitude in the salary and wage bill," the report goes on, "are bound to have significant repercussions on the welfare of all economic groups. Wage earners' families will react to their cut in earnings by reducing their purchases of goods and services. This means less trade, less manufacturing activity, and less farm income."

It's our job to tell all the groups we can reach in our communities about the danger to our economy and ask them to join with us in fighting for labor's program. One effective way to get our message across is to get people to listen to the two remaining CIO national radio programs in which President Philip Murray explains the CIO wage campaign. They are November 12 and 26, over the American Broadcasting Company at 10 p.m.

TELL NEIGHBORS

We can show our neighbors from our own local experience how large a cut workers' families have already taken. They will understand that those families can't buy new furniture or new clothes and even have to cut down on the food bill in most cases.

We can show them examples of workers who never did get a living wage—enough for a decent American standard of living. Average weekly earnings in April, 1945—during the war—in retail trade were $28, in power laundries $29, in hotels $24.

Labor proposes to maintain wartime income of manufacturing workers and to raise the income of those substandard groups. The 30 percent wage increase CIO is demanding would keep up the buying power of workers families so that they could buy the products of industry and farm.

The increase in the wage-hour law now being considered in Congress from the present 40 to 65 cents to be increased to 75c in two years would help to eliminate sub-standard wages. Along with wage increases must go increased and more widespread provisions for social security. To meet the immediate crises of 8 million unemployed by next spring, labor is urging the emergency increase of unemployed benefits to a maximum of $25 for 26 weeks. For long term increases in benefits and coverage we support the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill.

Finally labor is solidly behind the Murray-Patman full employment bill which would make it the responsibility of the government to fill the gap between private employment and jobs for all. Public support for this program is not hard to get but time is short. Once our country plunges into depression it will be difficult to pull it back.

President Truman says that he is going to fight for passage of the full employment bill and for $25 for 26 weeks in unemployment benefits. He has explained to the country that labor must have wage increases. It is our job to see that he and our Congressmen receive the pressure from the people that will turn those words into deeds.

Congress Lags Behind Workers

WAGE EARNERS fighting for their own security through wage demands are doing more than Congress has done so far to bring about full employment, the CIO Economic Outlook said in its current issue this week. Layoffs, unemployment, and deep cuts in take-home pay are the causes of labor unrest, the Outlook adds, as well as failure of Congress "to pass a single law that offers hope of continuing full employment."

The $2 a day and 30% pay adjustment demands of the CIO Steelworkers, Auto Workers and Electrical Workers and other CIO unions "are fully justified by analysis of what has happened to wage rates, prices and productivity since January 1, 1941," the Outlook adds.

Since that date, wages have lagged behind retail prices while output per worker has increased sharply. It reveals that industry's price and profit margins can easily sustain these wage increases without raising the general price level. Industry has crammed 14 years of normal peacetime profits into the past six years, and the U. S. Treasury forecasts a record high for profits after taxes for 1946.

Granting these wage demands and passage of the 65- 75-cent minimum wage legislation are essential steps in bolstering up the nation's lagging purchasing power, the Outlook adds.

Vets League For 30% Pay Hike

The national action committee of the Veterans League of America, New York City, composed entirely of veterans of World War II, this week called on "all veterans' organizations interested in the veterans as a civilian and a job seeker to support the CIO Auto Workers in its fight for a 30 per cent wage increase."

The committee condemned the proposal of Pres. C. E. Wilson of General Motors to extend the national work week to 45 hours "as a direct blow to the job hopes of returning veterans. The returning veteran has a large stake in organized labor's fight for a 30 per cent wage increase as opposed to the lengthened work week, for only by America's ability to consume the vast amount of goods which industry will produce at 40 hours can the goal of full employment be achieved," the committee stated.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Buy War Bonds

FLAGS • EMBLEMS

TEDDY'S
UNION LABEL STORE
Union Dues Buttons
Label Buttons
Campaign Buttons
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
Convention Badges
American Flags
Organization Flags
Parade Caps and Emblems
Brief Cases, Secretary Cases, Bill Folds
Phone Central 9868
Room 503, 179 W. Washington St.
Chicago, Ill.

VICTORY LOAN

L.J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED
BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED
BUTTONS AND TABS
FOR
UNION DUES MEMBERSHIP EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS ADVERTISING LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No Charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES
New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman New York, N. Y. 37 E. 14th St., Algonquin 4-3356
Detroit Representative: Herbert E. Lennig Detroit, Mich. 6432 Cass Ave., TRinity 1-4600
L. J. IMBER CO. 1725-41 W. North Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

SYNTHETIC RUBBER PLANTS USE STAINLESS STEEL

Distillation columns and other equipment for use in making synthetic rubber are made of stainless steel. Stainless steel resists the corrosive effects of chemicals and therefore insures the purity of raw materials for the synthesis of rubber.

44 Years of Know-how

in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.
20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

CIO unionists at the CIO training course sponsored by the Southern School for Workers at Richmond, Va. consult with George Guernsey, assistant director of education for the National CIO. Left to right: F. E. Brugh, Guernsey, Howell Lee Foust, H. B. Davis, Sam Moore and Rosella Sessoms.

Virginia Unionists Take CIO Training Course

A WEEK'S training course for CIO leaders in Virginia was conducted by the Southern School for Workers at Richmond, Va., Oct. 14-20. CIO unions represented by the 16 workers who attended were the Textile Workers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and the Paper Workers.

Union and government officials led class and spoke to the students. They included Harold S. Roberts of the Natl. War Labor Board; Mrs. Ruth Spitz, U. S. Dept. of Labor; Frank Grasso, Paper Workers director; Boyd E. Payton, Virginia director, Textile Workers; Max Sussman, business agent in Richmond, Food & Tobacco Workers; and Robert Johnson, Virginia PAC director. Miss Brownie Lee Jones is director of the school.

At evening meetings, Walter Pollard, Washington representative of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, conducted an open forum on the topic, "Behind the Strike Headlines;" John Edelman, Textile Union legislative representative, explained current legislative developments; and George Guernsey, Natl. CIO assistant director of education, discussed the use of movies.

The students also spent most of one day working with Guernsey on the use of materials and means of reaching both workers and others in the community.

Plans grew out of the training course for assisting in the formation of stewards' councils and developing educational programs for local unions.

Free Atomic Work Urged

The Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists & Technicians, through Lewis Alan Berne, this week charged that those seeking to lock up and control the secrets of atomic energy were the same forces who gave freely of their scientific and industrial secrets to the Nazis and Japanese and who could not be trusted to apply science and technology for the well-being and security of the American people. Berne made this statement before a joint Senate Committee conducting hearings on a proposed national science program.

Berne said that we are undergoing a sociological revolution with respect to the application of science and technology to modern life and that the isolation of science and the restriction of atomic energy from universal application was an archaic hope fraught with tremendous dangers.

Health Program

A program for improving health and safety in industrial plants is being developed at Wayne University, in Detroit, under Dean Raymond Hussey, M. D., of the school of occupational health. Emphasis of the program is on health, not illness or injury, Hussey stated. Surveys are being made and data gathered.

"We wish to enlist everybody concerned in the task of maintaining, regaining and protecting occupational health," he stated.

CIO Man On Dymaxion Board Of Directors

The first private profit corporation in U. S. business history to have representatives of CIO and AFL international unions serving on its board of directors with a voice in formation of company policy is the Dymaxion Dwelling Machines, Inc., says the company's president Herman Wolf.

James Dickerson, representative of the United Steelworkers of America, is the CIO board member. Clinton Golden, assistant to the USA-CIO president, in a statement released by the company, said that the union was happy to have its representative serve on Dymaxion's board of directors, "because of the potential markets which may be opened up by the activities of Dymaxion. The steelworkers are interested in enlarging the markets for mills employing our members, whether those markets are for steel or aluminum. I understand all three of these metals are used extensively in Dymaxion construction."

The company was formed in late 1944 to manufacture the Dymaxion house invented by R. Buckminster Fuller in 1927.

Education—Recreation

Fur Union Buys Vacation Home

Purchase of a union vacation resort at White Lake, N. Y. for members of the CIO's Fur & Leather Workers has been authorized by the union's international executive board. Also approved by the board was the construction of a modern hotel with facilities and equipment for all-year-round use.

The White Lake property, which the union will take over, contains 200 acres with a private lake and additional frontage on White Lake.

The Furriers Joint Council has contributed $100,000 toward purchase of the property, the Joint Board has pledged $50,000, and the International has contrbuted $25,000 to the fund, making an overall total of $175,000 so far. Other contributions are expected from various fur and leather locals.

The union hopes that construction work can be speeded up so that the hotel will be in operation during the coming summer, when large numbers of union members will get their vacations with pay.

The resort will be named in honor of the union's president, Ben Gold, in accordance with a resolution passed at the convention.

Free to Unions

A 15-minute speech by George Baldanzi, executive vice-president, Textile Workers Union, on the need for a 65c minimum wage has been recorded for distribution to local unions. The record of the speech, entitled "Wanted: An American Standard of Living," may be ordered free of charge from the TWU educational department, 15 Union Square, New York 3, N. Y.

For Ga. Voters

Complete information needed to be an intelligent voter is given in a pamphlet, "Your Part in Georgia Politics," issued by the Committee for Georgia, an affiliate of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. The pamphlet may be obtained from the Committee at the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Atlanta 3, Ga. Single copies are 10c; $7.50 per hundred, plus express.

UAW Posters

First in a series of 12 specially designed posters-of-the-month on the subject of racial, religious and national tolerance has been released by the CIO United Auto Workers' Fair Practice Committee to a thousand UAW locals throughout the country.

PAC Pamphlet On Employment

Jobs for all is the key to the nation's major problems, states the latest pamphlet of the CIO Political Action Committee, "The Answer is: Full Employment," published this week.

The answer to maintaining peace between nations, avoiding strife between labor and management at home, eliminating race hatred and discrimination, wiping out substandard wages and raising the standard of living in America, is Full Employment, the pamphlet asserts.

Outlining a 12-point program in support of full employment legislation now before Congress, the pamphlet says: "What we must have is an overall plan regarding wages, price control, taxes, every aspect of social security, community development, planning for more education and for leisure, and the establishment of racial and religious equality."

The pamphlet was written by Joseph Gaer, director of PAC publications, and Robert Lamb, legislative representative of the CIO United Steelworkers, and was illustrated by William Krokyn. It may be obtained from the CIO-PAC, 205 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.

. . . AND BEYOND

The breadwinner who can point to a comfortable home occupied by a happy wife and children is justified in his pride

But is that enough?

Not unless such a husband and father has made provisions for a continuation of such comforts and happiness even if he should be lost to his dependents.

The most certain and effective way to do this is with wisely-selected life insurance.

The PRUDENTIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA
A mutual life insurance company
HOME OFFICE NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

REVIEWS

FIVE films head our list of this year's crop. They are: **The True Glory,** a documentary of the European War from D-Day to V-E Day; **The Southerner,** reviewed in the Oct. 15 CIO NEWS; **Pride of the Marines, Our Vines Have Tender Grapes,** and **The House on 92nd Street.**

THE TRUE GLORY (U. S. '45), considered one of the great documentaries of this war, is jointly directed by Garson Kanin and Carol Reed. Fourteen hundred Allied camermen filed this official record of the Allied invasion of Fortress Europe. The narration is by 130 on the spot veterans, the music by the London Symphony Orchestra.

THE SOUTHERNER (United Artists Release '45). A tender and sensitive production of the life of a Southern tenant farmer, his lonely struggle against nature and disease. Superbly directed by Jean Renoir.

PRIDE OF THE MARINES (Warner Bros. '45). John Garfield takes the role of the hero Al Schmidt, a blind veteran, and his fight for happiness.

OUR VINES HAVE TENDER GRAPES (MGM '45). You learn of the lives of our Scandinavian American farmers in northern Wisconsin through the eyes of a charming child (Marguerite O'Brien), the school teacher who comes from the big city and hates the backwoods, and the local newspaperman who loves his people.

THE HOUSE ON 92nd STREET (20th Century '45). An exciting and authenitc melodrama based on official FBI records in capturing German spies after atom bomb secrets.

THE CORN IS GREEN (WB '45). Drama of a school teacher who makes her mission in life the education of Welsh miners.

THE STORY OF GI JOE (United Artists '45). Episodic record of the U. S. Infantry in Africa, Sicily, and Southern Italy, based on the dispatches of Ernie Pyle.

ANCHORS AWEIGH (MGM '45). Gene Kelley and Frank Sinatra are two sailors turned loose in Hollywood, a real musicalulu.

NATIONAL VELVET (MGM '45). A charming story about children and horses.

RHAPSODY IN BLUE (WB '45). The story of George Gershwin, with plenty of Gershwin melodies.

BLOOD ON THE SUN (UA '45). James Cagney slashes through a super espionage melodrama about the Tanaka document and the early Jap plans for world conquest.

'THE HOUSE I LIVE IN'

THE HOUSE I LIVE IN, an RKO Radio Pictures, Inc. featurette with Frank Sinatra, written by Albert Maltz, title song by Earl Robinson.

PURPOSE: Presented in entertainment terms, this featurette aims to advance Americanism through better social understanding.

The above is from the film's prospectus. It began when Frank Ross, producer, heard of Sinatra's work in schools and with youth groups for the cause of inter-racial and religious understanding and harmony. He decided to make a short film on the subject. Albert Maltz, author of **The Cross and the Arrow,** volunteered to write the script, and that's how "The House I Live In" came about. In all it runs 10 minutes, and talks simply, in a straight from the shoulder lingo. Frankie sings two songs. **"If You Are But a Dream"** opens the scene.

Movies Worth Seeing

Then, he goes out to get a bit of fresh air, and runs smack into a group of kids beating up another "because they don't like his religion." He then talks to them, and they take it. And he winds up his little conversation with the song, **"The House I Live In—** "All races and religions, that's America to me."

The song is beautiful, and its words pack a punch. But that isn't what's going to make this short go over. It's Frankie, and his special appeal to youth. The benefits from this featurette will go to combat juvenile delinquency. The first showing will take place in New York City on November 6, and after three to six months it will be available in 16 mm.

Frank Sinatra's career has been built on screams and sighs. He is the idol of the teen-agers, and they harken to his words.

Frankie is imbued with the idea, that we must all learn to live together, and he's taken on himself a sort of a mission to teach the very young the importance of it. He's not only making a movie on the subject, but he has gone as a sort of troubleshooter into the neighborhoods, and preached his message.

Last week he went to the Benjamin Franklin High School in New York City, where race riots had occurred, and spoke to the High School body in language they understood. Next week he plans to fly to Gary, Indiana, where a school strike occurred over the same question.

When Frankie talks he tells them about his own origin. "I'm an Italian." He tells them about his own humble beginnings, about jumping into the Hudson River, pilfering, etc. and then he inspires them with the will to do bigger and better things. He tells them about the guys in a fox hole, "all religions together," and how they had one objective, and worked together for that. He urges them to work at that objective in the comfort of home, where it's easier. And he makes them take an oath, not a formal one, but they take that oath with Frankie, to do all the good they can, to live together, and to work together. And the kids don't feel they're propagandized, or preached at. They feel that it comes from one of them, because they love Frankie as one who mirrors them. There's no trouble getting them into the Assembly Hall either. When they're told Frankie is coming, the only trouble is to keep them from breaking down the doors. And they take whatever he's got to give them.

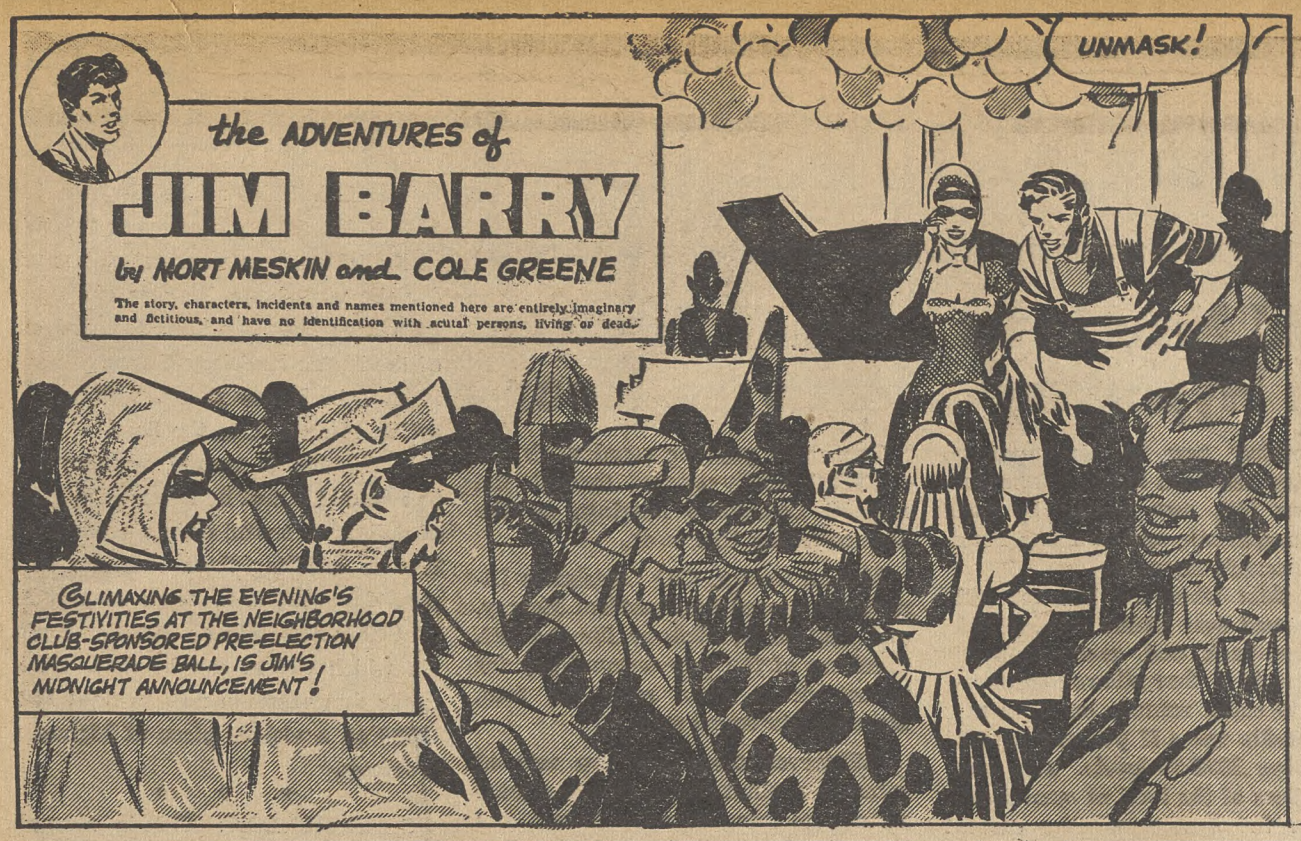
Frank Sinatra began his trouble shooting career about a year and a half ago. He campaigned for FDR during the elections of 1944. During that campaign he met Henry Wallace. The two became fast friends. Frankie began to feel that he had a great field influencing the the young in the higher ideals of our democracy. His singing seemed to tie them to him. He received hundreds of thousands of letters from youngsters, boys and girls, telling him of their problems, their dissatisfactions, their unhappipopularity to do the most ness. He aims to use his good.

This film is part of that work. RKO says that it may be the first of a series using the medium of entertainment to combat social evils, as stars of the Bob Hope, Bing Crosby and Danny Kaye calibre are now reported interested in making films dealing with social and economic problems and giving the proceeds to charities directly concerned in coping with those problems.

We think "The House I Live In" is a good beginning. Hats Off, to Frank Sinatra.

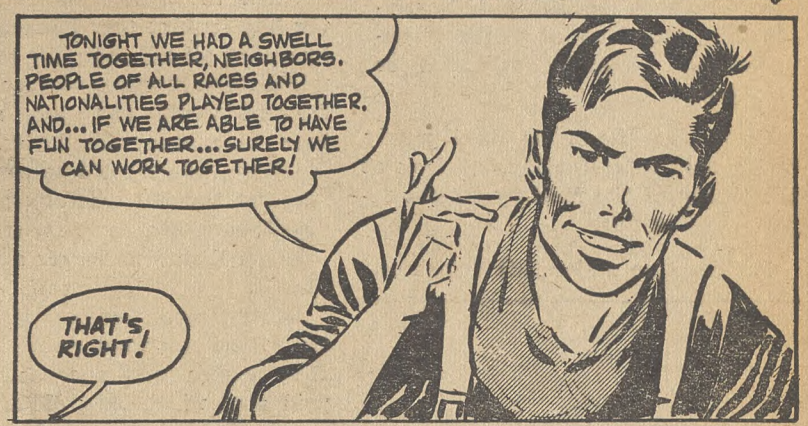
"The House I Live in,
The goodness everywhere,
A land of wealth and beauty
With enough for all to share,
A house that we call Freedom,
The home of Liberty,
And a promise for tomorrow,
That's America to me."

Helen Kay.


the ADVENTURES of
JIM BARRY
by MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE
The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.
UNMASK!
CLIMAXING THE EVENING'S FESTIVITIES AT THE NEIGHBORHOOD CLUB-SPONSORED PRE-ELECTION MASQUERADE BALL, IS JIM'S MIDNIGHT ANNOUNCEMENT!

LOOK ABOUT YOU, FRIENDS. YOU'VE ALL BEEN HAVING A GOOD TIME---

---NOW LOOK AT THE PEOPLE WITH WHOM YOU'VE BEEN ENJOYING YOURSELVES!


TONIGHT WE HAD A SWELL TIME TOGETHER, NEIGHBORS. PEOPLE OF ALL RACES AND NATIONALITIES PLAYED TOGETHER. AND... IF WE ARE ABLE TO HAVE FUN TOGETHER... SURELY WE CAN WORK TOGETHER!
THAT'S RIGHT!

OUR FIRST BIT OF WORK IS TO GET TOGETHER AT THE POLLS, AND THROW OUT THAT LYING INCITER OF HATRED AND UN-AMERICANISM--- ROB BRAYNOLDS AND FASCIST "AMERICA ABOVE ALL" NATIONALISTS!

NOW, BOSS?
YEAH---GIVE IT TO THEM!

YA MEAN I'VE BEEN FOOLED INTO COMIN' HERE AN' DANCIN' ON THE SAME FLOOR WITH... HIM?

GIVE IT TO HIM, MIKE, THE...
45
Produced for the CIO NEWS by ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, Inc.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Tory Timing For Disruption

The new substitute for the Smith-Connally Act, reported out of the House Military Affairs Committee this week, is a perfect example of tory timing—on the dot for disruption.

As President Murray points out in his letter to Congressmen, the proposed new bills aims to do three main jobs on all unions:

1. Encourage employers to provoke strikes "and then proceed to mulct union treasuries through endless lawsuits."

2. Smash unions by depriving them of collective bargaining rights for one year if they strike. (Incidentally, nothing is said of depriving employers of anything if they engage in a lockout.)

3. Deprive workers of their right to free speech and assembly by prohibiting any kind of political contributions, either in primaries or elections.

On its face the bill is aimed purely and simply at disruption. A look at the timing of the Military Affairs report clinches this.

1. The three major CIO unions and many of the smaller ones have filed applications with the NLRB for strike votes to meet the employers' refusal to move on wages.

2. The labor-management conference called by President Truman opens November 5, with many expressions of hope and confidence that it will produce results.

3. CIO-PAC activity, especially looking to the primaries for the '46 Congressional elections, is beginning to hit its stride. The $1 fund drive is getting under way.

The new bill is aimed at crippling all three of these main items on labor's—and the nation's—agenda. It is aimed, as President Murray says "not at correcting the admitted evils of the Smith-Connally Act" but at "the very destruction of labor unions" and of collective bargaining.

President Murray warned against this bill last week when he said (Guide, Oct. 29): "No similar piece of legislation, whether it be the Ball-Hatch bill or anything like it, should take its (the Smith-Connally Act's) place."

This new bill (HR 3937) is aimed at taking the Smith-Connally Act's place. It is the House version of the discredited Ball-Hatch bill. It is timed to break the CIO's fight for restoration of take-home pay cuts, to balk the political strength of millions of union voters, to smash unions while protecing employers.

Wire your Congressman to stay away from it.

Add New Lows In Hypocrisy

Something new in Congressional hypocrisy has been added to the current tax bill, now passed by both House and Senate and awaiting President Truman's signature.

It's this: when the last tax bill was passed over FDR's veto, it had a "carry-back and carry-forward" business in it that allowed corporations to claim refunds on their excess profits taxes if postwar profits fell below 1936-39 levels. This was regardless of the level of operations.

When the Senate got the current tax bill, it went the House one better by ending all excess profits taxes. You might think that carry-back and carry-forward would end, too, since it's based on excess profits levies.

That's where you'd be wrong. The current tax bill carefully preserves carry-back and carry-forward, even though there's no longer a tax base for it.

In other words, corporations can ask for refunds on what would have been their excess profits taxes if they'd paid any, which they didn't. It may not make sense to you, but it makes plenty of dough for the corporations.

Equal Pay On Way To Floor

The equal pay for equal work bill (S 1178) finally started through the mill of Committee hearings on the way to action this week.

Nathan Cowan, CIO Legislative Director, appeared for President Murray, and Clifford T. McAvoy for the UE. Speaking of the way unequal pay for women drags down rates for men, Murray's statement said:

"Wherever there are two sets of rates in a plant, there is a continual attempt to bring all rates down to the lower level . . . It is perfectly clear that where wage rates are low, markets are smaller.

"We shall be defeating our end of full employment and a secure economy if we permit arbitrary differentials in pay to cut family earnings."

McAvoy told the Senate Labor Committee now hearing the bill some of the facts of discrimination in UE plants—that the lowest rate for men is higher than the average for women, that some 300,000 women workers are treated this way.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

A quick tabulation of bills now before Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
HR 3937	Provides fines, jail for strikes "in violation of contracts"; makes political action illegal by banning all expenditures; repeals Smith-Connally Act.	Reported out by House Military Affairs, next to House Rules and then to floor.	Rush wires to your Representative to work and vote against this bill.
Ball, Hatch (S 1171)	Does same job as HR 3937 with some extra flourishes; is most "respectable" piece of union-busting now on the market.	Hearings being urged by press in Senate Labor Committee.	Keep telling your Senators to stay away from this.
Hobbs (HR 32)	Puts big fines, jail sentences on unionists taking part in normal activities, such as a picket line. Uses "anti-racketeering" as excuse for union hobbling.	In House Rules Committee (Rep. Sabath, D. Ill., chmn.) waiting for a rule to go on House floor.	Wire Sabath and your own Congressman to oppose rule, work and vote against on House floor.
Equal pay (S 1178)	Requires equal pay for equal work, no discrimination against women in layoffs.	CIO testified for it this week in Senate Labor Committee.	Urge Representative, Senators to support.
Wage floor (S 1349, HR 3914)	Lifts present 40c wage floor to 65c, then 75c; widens coverage to include agricultural processing workers.	Senate Labor Committee. Goes to Senate floor soon.	Wire Senators, Representatives to support, reject phoney "compromise" rumored set at 55c.
Polltax repeal (HR 7)	Gives country chance to rid itself of Rankins, Bilbos and their like in Congress.	HR 7 reported out by Senate Judiciary, also amendment which would take years to pass.	Wire Senators to support HR 7, demand it come first on floor; reject amendment as stalling device.

(Note: Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

TELL YOUR CONGRESSMAN ABOUT TAKE-HOME PAY

Coming Up On Capitol Hill

"LIMITATIONS': The Gwynne bill (HR 2788) setting a one-year "statute of limitations" on workers' claims under the wage-hour, Wagner and other protective laws has been reported out of the House Judiciary Committee and is now in House Rules, waiting for action to send it to the floor.

If this bill is passed, workers will be swindled out of hundreds of millions of dollars in lawful claims under some 17 acts entitling them to claim back pay, damages, etc., from employers.

CIO is demanding a five-year limit in which claims can be filed. Wire your Congressman now to fight HR 2788 as a vicious piece of highway robbery.

* * *

CONSCRIPTION: CIO is strongly opposing compulsory military training, has testified against it on the Hill and passed a reolution condemning it at the Executive Board meeting this week.

CIO's position is that we must have full employment, adequate wages, real security as the basis for peace. When we achieve that, we won't need arms—and that's what we must work for now.

* * *

65-75c: CIO's "frayed white collar" workers, represented by the Office and Professional Workers Union, this week added their story to the case for the 65-75c minimum wage bill.

James Durkin, UOPWA national representative, told the House Labor Committee that the bill is a must "to lift purchasing power among those sections of American workers who need it most . . . and to eliminate the threat of hunger, privation and ill-health from the lives of millions, particularly the white collar workers we represent."

* * *

GUIDEPOSTS . . . Sen. R. A. Taft (R. O.) thinks a national income of $125 billion a year is just about right . . . at that income, around 12 million workers would be unemployed . . . veteran State Department reporters claim Secretary Byrnes reached new lows in hypocrisy when he said U. S. labels would be taken off arms used to shoot down colonial people in revolt against oppression. . . they should recall his career as custodian of the Little Steel formula . . . polltax in Alabama and Texas must be paid by Feb. 1 to vote . . . it can add up $36 in Alabama . . . Constitution Hall, the DAR's big money maker in Washington, pays no taxes . . . but bars Negro artists . . . Congress has a resolution to look into it . . .

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Published by CIO Legislative Dept.
PHILIP MURRAY, President
NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary

Editorial Committee
John Edelman — Robert K. Lamb
C. W. Fowler, Editor — Irving Richter

THE CIO NEWS

5 Cents A COPY

Vol. 8, No. 46 | $1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA | November 12, 1945

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

CIO President Murray as he argued for inclusion of the vital issue of wages in the agenda of the Labor-Management Conference in Washington, D. C. AFL President Green, right foreground. See stories—Page 3.

World Labor News

"SERIOUS misgivings among workers with regard to the trend of American foreign policy" are rising, UAW Pres. R. J. Thomas wrote to President Truman recently. Misgivings are departures from the foreign policy laid down by FDR and enthusiastically supported by union members and other voters in 1944, he said.

Specifically, Thomas wrote Truman, workers are worried over departures from the policy of exterminating fascism laid down at Potsdam, Yalta and Teheran. He cited raising of Germany's steel production to 10 million tons as one example, saying "a nation with that volume of heavy industry is not a nation stripped of war-making power."

Aid to Colonials

British Navy seamen from warships in Sydney, Australia, joined this week with Australian and Canadian soldiers in supporting Indian merchant seamen who have refused to sail ships with arms to suppress revolting Indonesian partiots.

The British seamen thus have joined Australian and CIO Intl. Longshoremen and Natl. Maritime Union members in opposing attempts to suppress the fight for freedom from British and Dutch exploitation in the south Pacific. In recent weeks CIO ILWU and NMU members have refused to work such ships in this country.

As a matter of economic fact, Dutch and British colonial exploitation in Java, the Malay peninsula, Borneo and other sources of oil, tin, rubber, etc., costs U. S. consumers and workers hard money. Both Holland and Britain have always charged U. S. purchasers exorbitant prices for south Pacific raw materials, particularly in the rubber monopoly they used to enjoy. And by paying substandard wages to colonial workers, they prevent them from becoming purchasers of U. S.-made finished goods.

Yugoslav Relief

Support for the Yugoslav relief campaign now underway was expressed by CIO Pres. Murray in a letter to the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, 235 E. 11th St., New York 3, N. Y., which said:

"The end of the war has not brought the end of suffering, and the freedoms for which we fought will be meaningless if people are permitted to die for lack of food, clothing and medicine. The efforts of the Committee for Yugoslav Relief to provide warm clothing for our destitute allies have the unqualified support of the CIO."

CIO, British Agree

British labor has endorsed the proposed CIO-Trades Union Congress Committee, ALN reports from London. This action is in line with endorsement by the CIO Executive Board (CIO NEWS, Nov. 5) of last week in endorsing the CIO-TUC committee and a similar one with the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

CIO-BACKED MEN WIN IN 3 KEY CITIES

DEMOCRATIC administrations in three large cities packing terrific political wallops in the key electoral states of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, were elected this week with strong CIO Political Action Committee support. The cities were New York, Pittsburgh and Cleveland, O.

The victories softened the blow of Richard T. Frankensteen's defeat in Detroit, where incumbent Mayor Edward Jeffries rode into a fourth term on a wave of Nazi-like racial and religious baiting.

The New York Democratic-American Labor Party victory, which swept into office not only William O'Dwyer but almost his entire slate, was interpreted as a resounding slap at Governor Thomas E. Dewey's chances for re-election in 1946 and for his availability as a possible GOP presidential candidate in 1948.

O'Dwyer got 1,119,225 votes to Dewey-backed Judge Jonah H. Goldstein's 434,000. Third place went to Newbold Morris, with 399,437.

In upstate New York, long domination of Republican forces was broken in Utica, with David Golden, Democratic-ALP candidate, elected mayor by a 4,000 plurality. Elected to the Utica Board of Supervisors was CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers official Frank Dardano.

In Worcester, Mass., PAC-endorsed Charles Sullivan defeated his Republican opponent for mayor.

In Pittsburgh, David L. Lawrence, running with CIO-PAC support, not only won the mayoralty but carried in a Democratic council slate.

In Cleveland, PAC-backed Tom Burke won the mayoralty race over Republican Ray Miller by 125,640 to 59,791. In the council election, 18 of 29 PAC candidates won and six out of seven endorsed by PAC for municipal court judges were victorious.

In Mercer County, N. J., Harry Dieth, acting president of the N. J. CIO Council, was elected to the state assembly with labor support.

Election of Rollin Everett, CIO candidate, to the City Council in Cincinnati was considered certain as incomplete returns on proportional representation voting there showed him running third.

In Detroit, George Edwards, CIO member, topped the list of council incumbents, to become president of the council, the first labor man to occupy the post.

The Detroit vote was the heaviest off-year ballot on record, with Frankensteen polling 216,917 to Jeffries' 274,435. In a post-election statement, Frankensteen said:

"Progressive forces do not look upon the election results as a defeat. We have polled the largest vote ever given a progressive candidate, even a winning candidate.

"This can mean but one thing—that despite the injection into this campaign of issues having no place in a democratic election, more thinking voters than ever have seen through the haze of race and class hatred to the basic truth that the aims of progressive forces are the ultimate aims of the American people."

LIBEL RULE UPHOLDS CIO

Calling dishonest union officials such names as racketeers, thieves, parasites and grafters does not constitute libel if proof can be established that such officials have betrayed the interests of workers they are supposed to represent, according to a ruling upholding a CIO union issued recently by Judge Ferdinand Pecora of the N. Y. State Supreme Court.

The decision was made in a libel action brought by the AFL Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers against members and officers of CIO Wholesale & Warehouse Workers Local 65. The AFL suit was brought on the basis of circulars distributed by a committee of CIO sample card workers among employes in New York's sample card industry.

The CIO members presented a defense against the action in which reports of the NLRB and other government agencies were cited as proof that the AFL officials on a number of occasions organized workers to strike and then terminated the strikes in connivance with the employers.

SAY TEXTILE COS. STRIKE

Cotton textile manufacturers are refusing to run their mills at capacity, are deliberately provoking strikes, and in some cases are withholding finished goods from the market in an effort to force OPA to raise prices of textile products, officials of the CIO Textile Workers Union charged this week.

Solomon Barkin, the union's research director, and John W. Edelman, Washington representative, in a letter to Senator John Bankhead of Alabama, urged support of the efforts of factory workers to up their minimum wage rates. They declared that the "strike" of cotton textile manufacturers has reduced the consumption of raw cotton and that this is the principal factor in influencing cotton prices.

One of the major reasons for the mills' indifference to all-out production, the letter stated, is that "they have made so much money that they don't feel they have any incentive to make more."

The letter strongly urged the Senator's support of the 65c minimum wage legislation, S-1294.

Ban Atom Arms Race, CIO Urges

CIO took a strong position for international sharing of atomic information for the benefit of mankind, at last week's Executive Board meeting. The complete text of a resolution by the Board follows:

Congress and the President must take prompt steps to deal resolutely and intelligently with both the international and the domestic problems created by the release of atomic energy. As a first step the President should let Congress know that the May-Johnson bill is not an Administration measure. The authors should withdraw the bill, to free Congress for effective action.

The secrets related to atomic energy which are in the possession of the United States are in reality few and limited, and cannot be retained for any great length of time. Our industrial potential, a temporary advantage in any world race for atomic armament, could not protect us permanently.

To enter any such atomic armament race with other powers would destroy any hope of international cooperation and could only end in disaster for the world. Suitable international machinery must be established to bring the use of atomic energy under world-wide social direction.

This country should speak out now in favor of setting up such machinery and should declare its readiness to pool all its information and know-how on atomic energy jointly with all other nations when such machinery has been agreed upon and put in operation.

The domestic implications of the new discoveries are also of great importance. The vast powers which are now being liberated for industrial, scientific and medical purposes must not become the tools of monopoly, but must remain in the hands of the people.

Neither in the international field nor in domestic affairs is there any time to be lost. We urgently recommend that the following steps be taken promptly:

1. Immediate negotiations with Britain and Russia to agree on world-wide atomic energy controls, and extension of the agreement thereafter to the United Nations.

2. The United Nations to outlaw the use of atomic energy for military purposes, and all production of atomic bombs. United Nations control of atomic energy raw materials and production everywhere in the world, with full authority to inspect, investigate and police.

3. Improvement of the present machinery of the United Nations in order to make the above controls effective, and to reduce or eliminate all international military rivalry.

4. Full and continuous disclosure to the United Nations by all governments and their nationals of all information, discoveries and activities related to atomic energy after the above steps have been taken.

5. Broad world-wide public information and education on atomic energy, and stimulation of constructive peacetime development and use, after the foregoing arrangements have been completed.

6. In the United States, a democratically organized national agency to deal domestically with atomic energy, composed of representatives of government, labor, industry, farmers, churches, universities, scientists and military forces.

7. Complete public control of all atomic energy patent rights and licenses in the United States; all rights in new atomic inventions and discoveries must vest automatically in the United States; any pre-existing rights must be acquired at once, by condemnation if necessary.

8. Complete public control of uranium and thorium ore deposits and other raw materials in the United States: The agency should acquire all domestic deposits in the name of the United States and exercise the power of eminent domain where necessary for this purpose.

9. Full public information in the United States immediately on all aspects of atomic energy, subject to the retention of military secrets, as determined by the agency, during the period of consummation of the international arrangements referred to above, in order that the people shall be as fully informed as may be consistent with military security and their representatives may act wisely in this emergency.

Murray to Labor Meet

WAGE ISSUE A 'MUST'

By C. W. FOWLER

LED by President Murray, CIO's delegates carried the fight for wages to offset take-home pay cuts into the second week of the much publicized Labor-Management Conference here in Washington.

CIO's campaign, carried on against the opposition of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, the leaders of the AFL and John L. Lewis, has been aimed at bringing the conference out of the clouds of generalities down to the brass tacks of collective bargaining and honest discussion of the real causes of industrial unrest—wage cuts.

The CIO drive began with Murray's opening speech when he told the conference that collective bargaining in any real sense has broken down in this country, due to the fact that "the word 'no' has been the answer of American industry to the workers' plea for a decent life."

This word 'no,' Murray said, can't be waved away by confining the conference to questions of procedure. Unrest and strikes have basic causes that no amount of procedure, no matter how "effective and facile," can remove .

President Truman, the Office of War Mobilization and Secretary of Commerce Wallace, in recent speeches and reports, have given us the framework for solving these basic problems, and the conference must get to work in that framework, he said, asking:

"What greater contribution could we make to the welfare of our country than to use this conference as a medium for sponsoring the resumption of bargaining on the wage issue within the framework of the President's speech?"

Murray's challenge to the conference to do something concrete was immediately opposed by Ira Mosher of the NAM, William Green of the AFL and John L. Lewis, who teamed up to deny that the conference could or would, as far as they were concerned, have anything to do with wages or collective bargaining. Mosher put it most clearly for them when he said:

"In other words, this is not a national collective bargaining conference. . . . Our function, as individuals and as a group, therefore, is purely advisory—inspirational, if you please."

Lewis's role in the conference was made even more clear in closed sessions of the executive committee, where he was reported to have made long, bombastic speeches endeavoring to knock down the whole idea that wages, prices and the economic state of the country generally were any of its concern."

Murray, on his part, led a singlehanded fight both in the public and in the closed sessions of the meeting to bring the main issue up for discussion, offering a resolution to the executive committee which said:

"The representatives of labor and management assembled in this conference do hereby make an urgent call upon labor unions and the representatives of management to engage in genuine and sincere collective bargaining in an effort to resolve this all-important wage issue.

"The framework for such collective bargaining has been provided by the President in his recent message to the nation, in which he stated that 'wage increases are therefore imperative—to cushion the shock to our workers, to sustain adequate purchasing power and to raise the national income."

Support for Murray's stand came from only one conference source outside the CIO delegation — Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace, who told the opening meeting:

"The other road (in contrast to cuts in purchasing power and depression) is that of industrial peace through a mutual concern for the general welfare—through full production, full employment, with higher real wages and more lasting profits than we have ever dreamed of before. In guiding us down this road you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you are pushing ahead into the new frontier of abundance."

Pres. R. J. Thomas of UAW-CIO, in his opening speech, also put stress on the futility of relying on procedure to produce industrial peace. "The best procedure in the world can't put one more slice of bread in any worker's mouth, create a single better home—or stop strikes," he said.

Going into another cause of industrial unrest, Murray also urged the conference to accept a resolution calling for "incorporation of an anti-discrimination clause in collective bargaining contracts which will seeek to protect the interests of all people regardless of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry."

Pres. Willard S. Townsend of CIO's Transport Service Employes was another delegate who stressed the need for removing race discrimination as a cause of labor unrest. Townsend's speech also called for action to make FEPC a permanent body. A misunderstanding had him saying that FEPC was not necessary "among men of good will," but this error was cleared up at the conclusion of his speech.

Early in the conference, a blitz move on the part of Lewis, Green and AFL Sec. George Meany kept A. F. Whitney, head of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, out of the meeting on the ground that the independent Brotherhoods were already represented by T. C. Cashen, head of the AFL Switchmen's union. This also was done over CIO—and Trainmen's—protest.

Evidence that rank and file AFL members did not accept their officials' refusal to bring wages into the meeting was seen in reports of protest telegrams pouring into AFL headquarters here.

In addition, Daniel J. Tobin, president of the AFL Teamsters and a delegate to the conference, was reported as saying: "We can't avoid a discussion of wages. It's an intrinsic part of the whole collective bargaining picture."

President Truman, as he opened the Labor-Management Conference in Washington, D. C. To the right is Judge Walter P. Stacy of the N. C. Supreme Court, who is presiding.

Resolution

Here's the wage resolution that CIO President Murray introduced in the Labor-Management Conference, meeting at Washington, D. C.

Resolved, that recognition must be given to the fact that collective bargaining between labor unions and representatives of management in many important situations throughout the country has broken down over the important issue of wages, which has created a very serious crisis for the nation.

The representatives of labor and management assembled in this Conference do hereby make an urgent call upon the labor unions and the representatives of management to engage in genuine and sincere collective bargaining in an effort to resolve this all-important wage issue.

The framework for such collective bargaining has been provided by the President in his recent message to the nation, in which he stated that "wage increases are therefore imperative—to cushion the shock to our workers, to sustain adequate purchasing power and to raise the national income."

Main Points of Murray Labor-Management Talk

Major excerpts from CIO President Murray's main speech at the Labor-Management parley follow:

A determined approach based upon the genuine and wholehearted acceptance of collective bargaining by labor and management is of the essence of our democratic society. This is the cornerstone of peaceful and satisfactory industrial relations.

However, I should be remiss in my responsibility in not stating frankly at this moment that I have become convinced by the events of recent months that there has been a steady deterioration of industrial relationships in this country since V-E Day. Today we are confronted with a major collapse in labor-management relations.

The very widespread character of our current differences with management, the bitterness which identifies the feeling of the American employes—this alone tells us that we are in the midst of a condition for which a procedural solution though helpful does not reach into the roots of the problem.

Where then does the answer to our problem lie? All over America workers have joined in a crusade for a very simple objective—the restoration to their pay envelopes of loss in take-home pay, the maintenance of a human standard of living.

Only an improvident shortsightedness could obscure the fact that what is involved in this universal wage restoration campaign is no mere quest for personal and private advantage. What is involved affects deeply the public interest, for fair-minded men cannot deny that the great debate which now rages through our land involves the fate of our entire economy and the avoidance of a deflationary spiral which threatens the welfare of all of us.

The shifting tides of our economy have left workers stranded, deeply mindful of the brutal depressions of past eras, eager to achieve for their families and for the nation as a whole that economic stability and purchasing power which characterizes the healthy, prosperous economy.

At the very time when history has cast collective bargaining in such a critical role, at the very time when it can yield the most for the common good, it has been rejected by many American employers.

The word "No" has, by and large, been the answer of American industry to the workers' plea for a decent life.

The word "No" has not been the answer of the President of the United States. In his recent radio address, he stated that "wage increases are therefore imperative—to cushion the shock to our workers, to sustain adequate purchasing power and to raise the national income." The President emphasized that the answer could not be the word "No" in enumerating the specific factors which, in his words, "add to the ability of industry to increase wages."

The word "No" was not the answer of the staff of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion whose recent report condemned the word "No" as lacking a dollar and cents basis.

The word "No" has not been the answer of the Department of Commerce which has recently sponsored assurances that substantial wage increases are now economically feasible.

Our true problem then cannot be defined as wholly a procedural one. Our true problem is the little word "No." And we must not forget that the most effective and facile procedures which the wit of man can devise can't conjure away the word "No," nor heal the wound which it threatens to our common welfare.

I therefore earnestly urge that the conference, to meet the basic industrial problem which now confronts the nation, address itself to the urgent need of promoting the wage standards of American workers.

What greater contribution could we make to the welfare of our country than to use this conference as a medium for sponsoring the resumption of bargaining on the wage issue within the framework of the President's speech?

NOT TO BE OVERLOOKED

The proper management of a Fire Department and the best procedures for preventing and putting out fires are matters of great civic interest and importance.

But the man whose house is on fire may be pardoned for considering that the saving of his house should be the first order of business in any fire-fighting doings in his vicinty.

A conflagration is raging today in industrial America and threatening to spread, while in Washington are gathered representatives of labor and management to discuss the cause and cure of such conflagrations and to recommend procedures for preventing them in the future.

The CIO, and indeed the American people generally, may be pardoned for feeling that this labor-management conference is fiddling while Rome burns, if it fails to act first and foremost on this immediate situation.

Industrial peace in America is seriously and extensively threatened today by what CIO Pres. Philip Murray calls "a major collapse in labor-management relations."

With the end of the war, millions of working people have suffered a huge slash in their take-home pay. Caught between shrinking wages and rising living costs, they find it impossible to maintain themselves and their families at a decent standard of living.

These workers, therefore, through their unions, are demanding substantial wage increases. And every competent and impartial survey has shown profits to be so great that such increases can be granted without any need for inflationary price increases.

This situation in itself would cause no threat to industrial peace, if the corporations concerned would bargain collectively and in good faith, as indeed the law requires them to do, for an adequate adjustment of wages.

But the collapse in labor-management relations which threatens America's industrial peace in in effect a collapse of collective bargaining, a rejection of collective bargaining by many of the country's greatest corporations.

Such employers, Murray points out, have just said "No" to the workers' plea for a decent life, have refused to bargain collectively in good faith, and have thus created a national industrial crisis.

A case in point is the arrogant refusal of the United States Steel Corporation to resume collective bargaining conferences with the CIO United Steelworkers of America, even when requested by the government to do so, and in face of the union's immediate favorable response to this request.

The CIO has therefore introduced a resolution in the National Labor-Management Conference, calling upon it to recognize the crisis caused by the breakdown of collective bargaining over wages, and to urge the resumption of "genuine and sincere collective bargaining in an effort to resolve this all-important wage issue."

The resolution further points out that the framework for such collective bargaining has been provided by President Truman, when he stated that "wage increases are therefore imperative—to cushion the shock to our workers, to sustain adequate purchasing power and to raise the national income."

In insisting that the Labor-Management Conference take such action, the CIO is making the most realistic and practical contribution it could to the success of the conference in its declared purpose to "make possible better human relationships in American industry."

What will surprise the members of other labor organizations, and most of the American people, is that so far the CIO has had to battle singlehanded, on behalf of labor and industrial peace, to inject this constructive note of realism and urgency into the conference.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

WE saw the Kremlin and Lenin lifelike in his tomb. We visited heroic Leningrad, the city that stopped Hitler. We saw devastation unparalleled. We saw new vigorous life sprouting from the ruins. Each day of our visit to the Soviet Union was crowded with vivid and significant impressions.

But curiously, the memories that stand out most vividly and persistently in my mind, as I look back over this trip with the CIO delegation, are memories of smiles, handclasps, hugs and plain human warmth, friendliness and good fellowship—and sometimes, yes, a few tears—things that you can see and feel without ever leaving the United States.

★ ★ ★

I think of the young factory worker in a Moscow plant trying to give expression to his enthusiasm for American-Soviet friendship as he walked arm in arm with two CIO delegates—and how he nearly tripped in his eager haste to do us some small favor.

I think of the Leningrad woman, with one arm lost in the siege, who brought us flowers as we left by train; and of the moist eyes of one of our union hosts, as we looked at exhibits of glue and shavings such as had barely kept his sick wife alive during those ghastly months of freezing starvation.

I think of Russian bear hugs and the feel of bristly cheeks; of long warm handshakes; of the friendly smiles of workers at union and shop meetings; and of the way the Russians laughed and joined in the fun of American horseplay and joshing, even when it must have been hard for them to know what it was all about.

★ ★ ★

It always seems to come as a surprise to Americans to find the ordinary Russians so like themselves—so easy to get along with, so warm and responsive, so lacking in stiffness and formality, and incidentally, pretty earthy and practical like most Americans.

But the Russians, for their part, are surprised that we should be surprised. More than this, they are not a little hurt that they should be so misunderstood, so misinterpreted and even hated by people in other countries whose friendship they want and deserve.

This feeling of hurt and indignation cropped up again and again during our visit—with particular and repeated reference to the Hearst and McCormick press and William L. White, whose latest book seems to have placed him in the running for No. 1 Heel, so far as the Soviet Union is concerned.

We were asked again and again by workers we met to tell the American people the truth fully and fairly in the interests of closer American-Soviet friendship.

One union man even got so enthusiastic in a speech on the subject that he said: "If you tell the truth, they'll be obliged to close the papers that tell lies."

The CIO delegates had to explain again and again that the same kind of American papers and interests that attack and lie about the Soviet people also constantly attack and lie about American labor and the CIO.

★ ★ ★

The deep desire for American friendship and cooperation which found so much personal expression during our visit, is no mere abstract sentimentalism for the Russians we met.

For people who have suffered as much in their own lives as have they, from invasion and all the hell of modern total war, understanding that will help to avert another war is a very practical matter of life and death.

It's also a matter of food and clothing and a more comfortable life for all. For the Soviet Union needs American machinery and other aid to speed industrial reconstruction and to achieve the production necessary for higher living standards for all the people, which is now the country's main goal.

In return, the Soviet people feel that they can contribute fully as much as we to the maintenance of world peace and to our common prosperity and progress.

So the CIO delegation was welcomed most warmly and hopefully as a token of the genuine friendship of American labor, and as a good omen for the future cooperation of our two peoples.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, S. H. Dalrymple, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, Emil Rieve, Reid Robinson, Frank Rosenblum, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux.....Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C.
Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 November 12, 1945 No. 46

FACTS OF LIFE PROVE NEED FOR 65c FLOOR

THE WORKERS are telling the simple facts of the struggle for existence in America on sub-standard wages, at hearings being held in their home towns throughout the nation.

Sponsored by the CIO, the AFL and other groups of public spirited citizens, hearings have already been held at Richmond, Va., and Harrisburg, Pa. Two other hearings were scheduled for this week-end at New York City and Durham, N. C. Plans have also been made for hearings at New Brunswick, N. J., and in Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

Better wages are needed to buy the bare necessities of life, CIO and AFL workers earning sub-standard wages declared in bread-and-butter terms at the Richmond hearing.

"People want more salt pork and bread," declared Clarence Cumber, worker at a Richmond paper factory, where half of the employes get take-home pay of $20 or less a week.

"They can't even buy the simplest luxuries on this kind of pay. If they can't buy radios and refrigerators, these things will pile up in the warehouses where they won't do anybody any good," he said.

Irene Barricks, sole support of four children and an invalid husband, testified:

"If I could earn 65 cents an hour," she asserted, "I wouldn't have to worry much about the children and keeping the rent paid, and I could get proper medical attention for my sick husband. Even 65 cents an hour is not equal to 40 cents an hour before the war."

"Out of my 54 cents an hour I have to buy not only special heavy clothing, but also rubber aprons and rubber boots," said Esther Winston, employed in the cold storage room of a Richmond meat packing plant.

John Tucker, worker in a Danville tobacco factory, declared:

"I get 58 cents an hour, which barely supplies me and my family with the bare necessities of life. I don't believe anybody can live in comfort on anything less than $35 a week."

A 65-cent an hour wage so that she could educate her 14-year-old son was the simple wish of Mrs. Sallie Byers, Lynchburg garment worker.

Joining the Workers in advocating the passage of the minimum wage measure, Israeul November, production manager for a Richmond clothing firm, said:

"New production methods and equipment have made possible economies and it is time these economies were shared with the workers." He was the only employer who testified.

Although others were invited to appear, only one opponent of the bill testified, Dr. Margaret DuBoid, director of the Clinic of the Medical College of Virginia.

She argued that operating costs of the clinic would rise 10 percent if it was compelled to pay 65 cents an hour. She admitted that some workers at the clinic received only $800 a year.

A number of prominent Virginia educators, clergymen and welfare workers joined the wage earners in their plea. These included Miss May O. Hankins, State Public Welfare Commissioner; Dr. Lorin Thompson, head of the University of Virginia's bureau of population and economic research; Dr. Gladys Boone, Sweetbriar College; Prof. Hylan Lewis, Hamtpon Institute, and Father T. E. O'Connell, chairman of the Catholic Committee of the South.

Miss Brownie Lee Jones, head of the Southern School for Workers, was another witness. The Southern School joined the CIO and AFL in sponsoring the hearing. Ernest B. Pugh, CIO Regional Director, and Robert A. Johnson, chairman of the legislative committee of the Virginia CIO Council, testified.

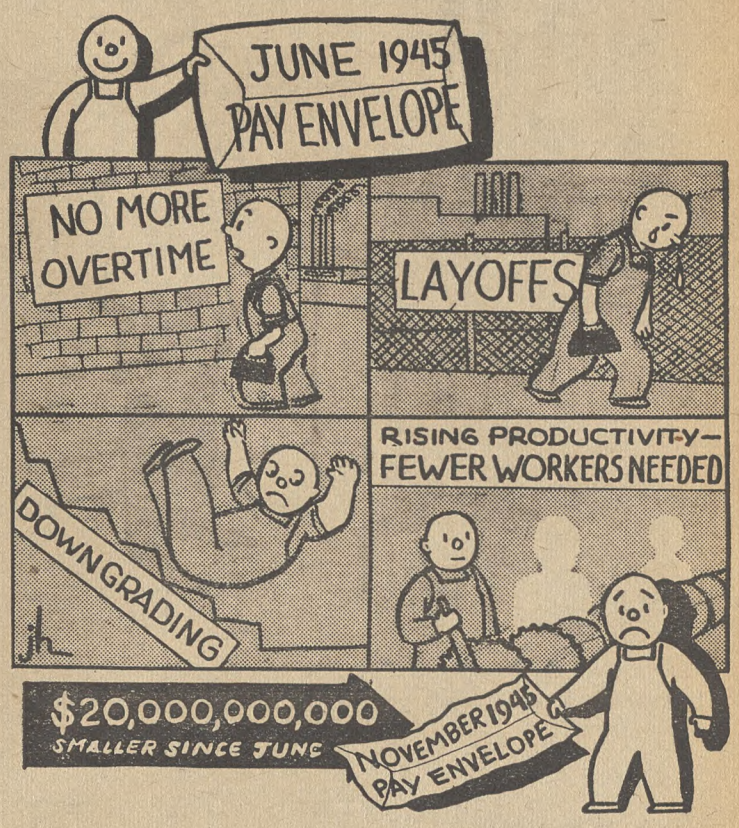
Congressman Gray (D) presided and a record of the hearing was sent to Virginia Representatives and Senators.

Action for the 65-75-cent minimum wage bill: Members of the CIO Textile Workers employed at the Lane Cotton Mills, New Orleans (below) are getting signatures to a petition to Sen. Ellender (D.) urging favorable action to get the measure out of the Senate Education and Labor Committee. Ellender is a member of the committee. The bill is also bottled up in the House Labor Committee. Esther Winston (left) said at a hearing on the minimum wage bill at Richmond, Va., that out of less than $22 a week she must buy these rubber boots, a rubber apron and special heavy clothing needed to work in a meat packing plant.

WHY RAISE BASIC PAY

A Picture Summary of the CIO Case For Decent Take-Home Wages

I. The Natl. Pay Envelope Has Shrunk



On the Air With CIO

Readers who get their papers Monday, Nov. 12, should mark up 10 p.m. E.S.T. on the day's calendar. CIO President Murray will discuss the wage issue then over ABC stations, in the third of four bi-weekly programs.

He'll be on again, same time, same stations, Monday, Nov. 26.

* * *

The Federal Communications Commission this week was asked to revoke the license of station WTRC, Elkhart, Ind. The request came from the Indiana and Elkhart CIO Councils.

The Councils charged that WTRC had censored a CIO script which cited facts connected with a trial of the A&P Grocery chain. Main point in the trial, as reported in the Congressional Record, a privileged document, was:

". . . how this company obtained $1,953,000 in 1941 through 'stock gains,' which in more understandable language is through short weights, overcharges, and price boosting. The government also charged, and produced evidence to that effect, that between 1935 and 1941, $21,714,000 was obtained from patrons of the A&P stores through such practices."

* * *

Radio education carries with it a huge amount of social responsibility, Kermit Eby, CIO director of education and research, this week told the Citizens' Radio Anniversary Committee, meeting in New York City.

"Since public opinion is largely influenced by what comes over the air, democracy is largely dependent on whether divergent opinions and ideas are presented," Eby said.

"The labor movement must find out how to command more time on the air. We must not continue to sit back while industrial management presents its case first and loudest."

Religious Students Study CIO Work

The Natl. Religion & Labor Foundation, an organization to promote cooperation among churches and unions, this week sponsored a three-day visit of 55 theological students from 22 Protestant and Hebrew seminaries to Washington, D. C., giving them an opportunity to see how the CIO is working for a prosperous America in the Nation's capital.

While the delegates were unable to attend sessions of the labor-management conference because attendance was limited to members of the press, they listened eagerly to reports of the parley, and heard speakers from management, labor and government, including Sens. Kilgore (D., W. Va.) and Morse (R., Oreg.) and Kermit Eby, president of the foundation and CIO director of research and education.

'Together We Win'

By Philip Murray

ONE MILLION FREE LEAFLETS TO HELP FIGHT BIAS!

The CIO NEWS has available for free distribution to CIO groups 1,000,000 reprints of a special article by Philip Murray, vigorously stating CIO's stand aginst any form of discrimination. Order from—

CIO PUBLICITY DEPT.

718 Jackson Pl., N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Gags and Grins From The Labor Press

"Nonsense! A strapping fellow like you doesn't need group insurance. Trouble with you is you're reading the Union Voice Again." —Union Voice.

"Funny how much stronger I feel since I joined the Union." —Union Voice.

"So I'm being patriotic making and selling Victory Bonds and what happens?" —Railroad Trainman.

"But if we join union, Congressman Rankin calls us un-American!" —Union Voice.

SHIPS IDLE AS GIs WAIT TRIPS HOME

FAILURE to provide ships to bring home high-point troops from abroad this week assumed the proportions of a national problem demanding immediate governmental action. Developments included:

1. Charges that 20 troopships available to bring servicemen back for discharge were lying idle in San Francisco Bay.

2. Charges that 175 merchant ships could be converted in eight days to troop carriers, in New York City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Camden, Boston and other New England yards.

3. Decision by the national office of the CIO Natl. Maritime Union to set Dec. 1 as he deadline beyond which it would recommend that members refuse to man ships not used to bring troops home.

Six CIO Maritime unions were joined by one independent union in urging President Truman to investigate the failure to use 20 ships lying idle in the San Francisco area and in asking the Navy pointed questions concerning particular ships not being used for bringing troops here.

The ships could carry anywhere from 400 to 7,000 troops each, the unions said.

In New York City, Charles A. Leone, regional director of the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, listed 11 shipyards where 51 merchant ships could be reequipped in eight days as troopships capable of bringing 50,000 troops home.

He added that there were facilities available in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Camden, Boston and New England ports for reequipping 125 more ships.

A special meeting of the NMU membership in New York City approved the decision of the national office of the union to set Dec. 1 as the deadline beyond which it would recommend that members refuse to man ships not used to bring troops home.

NMU Natl. Sec. Ferdinand C. Smith has telegraphed NMU members in all ports asking that they take similar action. Meanwhile, the union was receiving scores of letters, telegrams and telephone calls from servicemen's wives, servicemen's organizations and individuals all over the country in support of its position.

The Natl. Conference of Union Labor Legionnaires in a wire from Regional Vice-Pres. Genry Geisz endorsed the proposal of NMU Pres. Joseph Curran that emergency shipping procedures be instituted for furnishing priority crews to troopships.

"Your proposal will do much to allay the false impression created by unscrupulous people that organized labor is responsible for the delay in getting the boys back before Christmas," Geisz telegraphed.

Senate Vets' Deal Below CIO Request

THE Senate this week adopted an amendment liberalizing the loan and educational features of the GI Bill of Rights. The measure is an improvement but does not go as far as the CIO has been advocating.

For instance, the Senate-approved bill raises the subsistence allowance for veterans attending school to $65 a month for single men and $90 a month for men with dependents. The CIO asks that a single veteran receive $90, with $25 for each dependent up to a maximum of three. For disabled veterans attending school the allowance was boosted to $105 a month. The CIO asks a minimum of $115 for disabled veterans.

The provision that limited educational provisions of the GI Bill to men 25 or under at time of induction was eliminated—as the CIO advocated at hearings before the veterans' legislative subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee.

The Senate would allow the Veterans Administration to continue to approve all loans which it guarantees—50 percent of a loan up to $2,000. It is better than the bill which Rep. Rankin (Miss. polltaxer) forced through the House and which would turn the appraisal system over to banks and other lending institutions.

The CIO agreed with the study of Bernard Baruch which advocated that appraisal of loans be put in the hands of the U. S. Housing Authority so as to protect veterans fully from greedy real estate speculators.

The Senate bill makes no provision for boosting the unemployment benefits for veterans from $20 a week for a year up to $25 a week with $5 additional for each dependent up to a maximum of three. The measure will now go to the House.

CIO Board Urges:

BUILD A SOLID PEACE, NOT A WAR MACHINE

ASSERTING that "we cannot have both collective security and overwhelming national armaments," the CIO Executive Board this week called on the U. S. Government to join the other nations of the world in planning for disarmament and for an international police force — instead of for compulsory military training, as recommended to Congress by President Truman.

The board's resolution quoted the Atlantic Charter which called for collaboration between nations in the economic field in order to raise working standards everywhere, and outlined the CIO program for:

Jobs for all at good wages; adequate nutrition, child welfare, medical care and education programs; minimum wage standards; social security benefits to prevent interruption of income, and recognition of the freedom of association and collective bargaining.

Proclaiming that "the greatest contribution our country can make to the peace of the world is the achievement of full employment and security for 60 million Americans, the resolution asserted:

"The energies of all Americans, through their government, should be concentrated on the solution of the economic and the social problems which produce war and not on the development and acceptance of the policy of militarization which defies the ideals for which we profess to be fighting at this moment."

The board went on record for enforcement of international law by a world organization through an international police force and stated that "peacetime military training by the U. S. concerns all of the nations of the world and all of the peoples of the world."

"It seems to us that such action at this time by the U. S. would be equivalent to shouting from the house-tops, 'We do not believe it is possible to create a world free from war. So watch out for us'," the board stated.

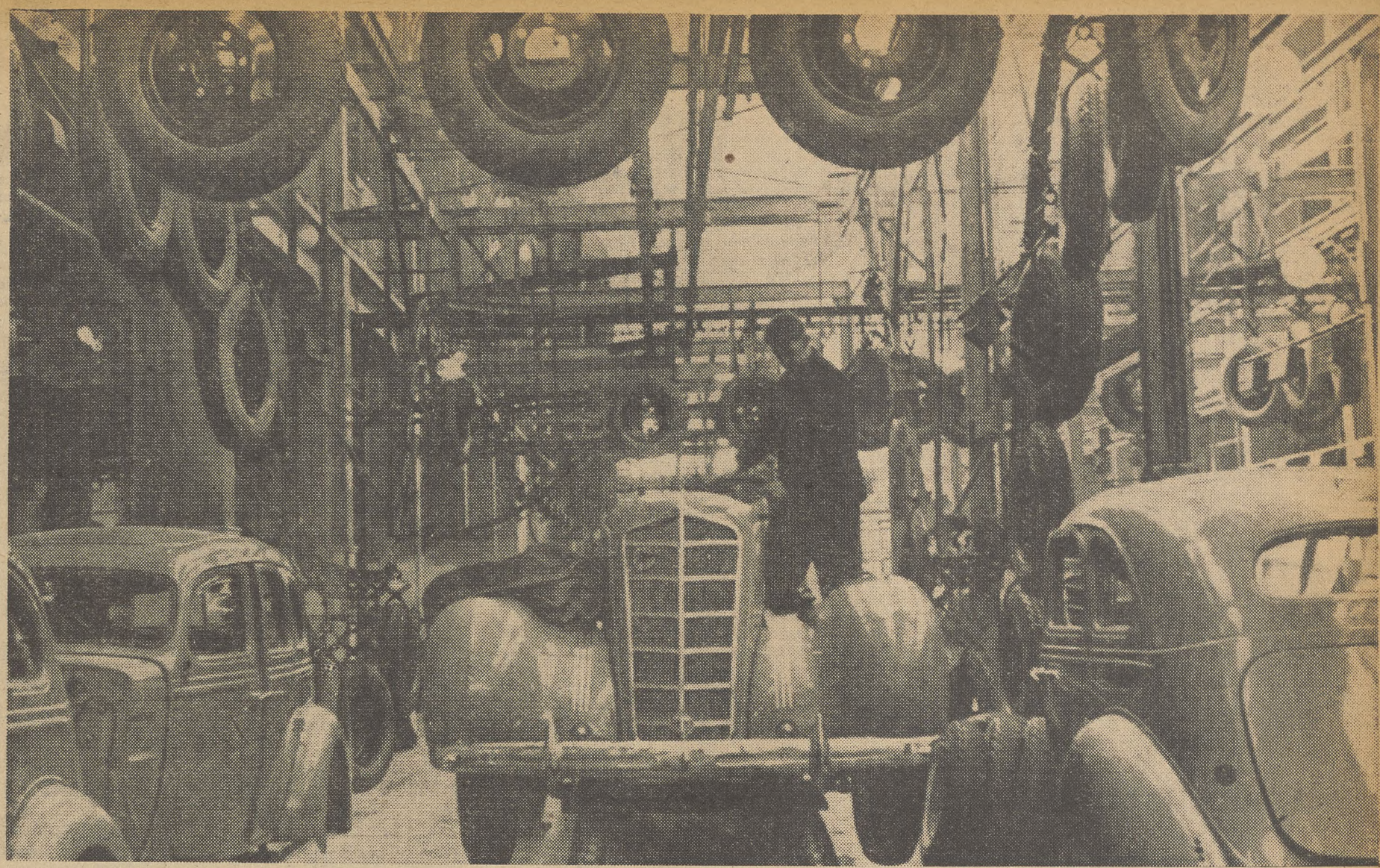
MORE VETS' AID ASKED

THE CIO Executive Board at its latest meeting found the GI Bill of Rights inadequate, called on Congress to defeat all attempts to divide veterans from their fellow workers and to enact a comprehensive program for disabled veterans.

Urging Congress to go beyond the Senate Finance sub-committee recommendations for amendment of the GI Bill of Rights, the resolution called for these specific improvements:

Increased benefits; financial assistance to states for planning veterans' educational programs; higher subsistence and dependency allotments for student veterans; direct government loans for veterans going into business; proper safeguard of apprenticeship training programs, and appeal machinery for review of all courts martial.

Condemning the policy of releasing ships to shipping companies, the CIO board urged that these ships be used for the return of high-point servicemen. General Bradley was praised for his improvement of the Veterans Administration, but was asked to eliminate "all discriminatory practices in the administration of veterans' benefits."



Soviet autos coming off the conveyor belt at the huge Stalin factory in Moscow. The model here has been superseded by a later one.

UNION SLANT ON RUSSIA

Direct from the Soviet Union comes this CIO report on factory life, on hours of work and wages, by CIO NEWS Editor De Caux who visited Leningrad and Moscow after the Paris World Trade Union meeting.

By LEN DE CAUX

FOR the CIO delegates who visited the Soviet Union, as guests of that country's trade union movement, the kind of reception they received at the great industrial plants they visited was a new and strange experience. It evoked wry memories of very different receptions at some American plants when CIO organizers first arrived.

We were greeted in most cases by big signs and banners of welcome, written in English and hailing the CIO and American labor in glowing terms, and by welcoming delegations including the director, chief engineer, union officials, shop committeemen and active unionists.

Then we would be escorted to the director's office, where he and other plant officials and union representatives would tell us about their factory and answer all our questions. Next we would make a tour of the plant, and talk with some of the workers at their machines.

In some instances we attended shop meetings of committee members, shop stewards and active unionists; and in others, impromptu meetings would be called right in the shop, at change of shifts, attended by any and all workers passing by.

At some point in the visit, one of our hosts in the most innocent tone of voice would usually suggest that maybe "a little tea" would interest us. We would then be ushered into a room in the plant and confronted with a groaning banquet table, set for some scores of people. There our shop and union hosts would ply us with almost every kind of food and drink—except tea!

Other points of interest we would visit at most plants, as time permitted, included medical clinics, children's creches and kindergartens, workers' club rooms and the prophylactorium.

The last-mentioned is a most common Soviet factory institution, intended for workers who are not really sick, but who may be run down, or in need of special diets or medical treatment to avoid illness. There these workers can spend their nights, under restful conditions and medical supervision, and have the special food they need, while continuing to work in the plant during the day.

THE Stalin auto plant, on the outskirts of Moscow, is known as the ZES plant (Zavod Emeny Stalina). Starting with a production of ten trucks in 1924, it was expanded to a production of 100,000 trucks a year before the war began. When the Germans approached Moscow, 50% of the plant's equipment was shipped to the Urals, where a second ZES plant was started.

Production at the Moscow plant has already been reconverted to peacetime purposes, and trucks, passenger cars and busses are rolling off the assembly lines. Light trucks are being produced in the greatest quantity, but the plant's chief pride and joy seems to be the new model ZES seven-passenger car, a large and comfortable-looking job, somewhat comparable in appearance to an American Packard. Mass-production of cheaper-model passenger cars is going forward at other plants.

The Stalin plant has attached to it a "Palace of Culture" (workers' club house), capable of accommodating five or six thousand workers at one time, and with facilities for dramatics, sports, movies, library, children's section, etc. There are also kindergartens and creches for the children of working parents, and rest homes for the workers in the country. But we did not have time to visit these.

Wages and working conditions are established by collective agreement with the Auto Workers Union, to which all but a few of the workers belong. About half the employes are women, who receive equal pay for equal work with the men. Workers are entitled to two weeks' vacation with pay, but those employed on hotter and more physically trying jobs get four weeks, and three days vacation are added after five years employment.

Working hours are now eight a day, six days a week, with time-and-a-half for overtime for the first additional hour, and double time for the second. On hot or more trying jobs and on night shifts the straight-time hours are seven, with overtime rates after that. The workers rotate shifts, and the plant is closed Sundays, except for continuous operations.

Before the war, working hours were seven a day, and six in hot or unhealthy jobs. But during the war they went up to ten or more, with overtime rates paid for the additional hours.

We were told that actual take-home earnings have not declined since the war, despite the cut in working hours. In some of the mechanical operations, they declined a little when hours were cut, but they are now up to about the same level again as during the war.

Director Lickachev attributed this to the greater productivity of the workers with better machinery and to their being more rested with the shorter hours. He said that in the forging department, the workers are producing more in eight hours now than they did in ten.

At the Stalin plant, the CIO delegation attended a special union meeting in the "Red Corner," with about a hundred committeemen, shop stewards and active unionists present. We were told in some detail how the union functions, in regard to fixing wages, handling grievances, election of officers and stewards, social insurance, educational and cultural work, etc. (Since these procedures are similar in most Soviet plants and unions, this whole matter will be the subject of a later special article).

The unionists present emphasized that there is close cooperation between union and management, and little possibility of such friction as arises between unions and employers in the United States, since there is a common interest in increasing production when its fruits will go into higher wages and better living conditions for the workers concerned and into a greater and cheaper supply of commodities for all, rather than into private profits.

Some of the union's chief concerns at the present time at the Stalin auto plant, we were told, are social welfare work, and particularly obtaining enough housing to assure that all workers will be properly housed for the winter; fulfillment of the five-year plan; and obtaining more rest homes than the union has at present.

After Chairman James Carey had introduced the CIO delegates

(Continued on Page 10)

All U.S. Needs an EMIC Plan

By ELEANOR FOWLER

OVER A million wives and infants of servicemen have been cared for to date under the Children Bureau's emergency maternity and infant care EMIC program. Applications are still coming in, too, at the rate of 35,000 a month.

No program of government assistance to service families has done more to contribute to family welfare. The service father was certain that regardless of cost, his wife and infant would receive every necessary service. The average cost was something under $100 a baby, but expenses in some cases ran over $1,000.

Nine out of ten babies under the program were born in hospitals, as compared with only seven out of ten in the general population. That alone meant far fewer deaths and a better start in life for those million infants.

The value of such a program to the individual family and to the nation is clear. The need for its extension to the rest of our people is clear also.

One baby out of every 25 born in the United States today dies before the end of the first year of life. Although this is the lowest infant death rate in our history, estimates are that perhaps half of those could live if they had adequate medical and hospital care. The death rate for Negro infants is 72% higher than for white infants.

MANY MOTHERS DIE

The maternal death rate has been cut in half in the last 10 years but still 7,000 mothers die each year from causes associated with childbirth. That could be halved again if all American mothers had the care this country knows how to give. The Negro mortality rate is two and a half times that for white mothers.

These are some of the figures which make Title I of the Pepper-Norton maternity and child welfare bill so urgent. The $50,000,000 which would be authorized by that title would provide $25,000,000 for maternity care and care of infants and pre-school children; $15,000,000 for additional health services for school children and $10,000,000 for children's dental care, which Selective Service figures showed to be so badly needed.

The second title of the Pepper-Norton bill would extend services to crippled children. Today over 100,000 such children are being aided through the $3,870,000 annual appropriation for that purpose under the Social Security Act. However, "fewer than 10% of the Nation's physically handicapped children are receiving care through services developed under the social security program," Catherine Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau, recently told a Congressional Committee.

Half a million children with rheumatic fever, approximately the same number with T.B., nearly a million with congenital syphilis and millions with visual and hearing defects are still neglected. That is why $25,000,000 for additional services to crippled children is included in the Pepper-Norton bill.

Finally, Title III of the bill would provide $20,000,000 for additional child welfare services to improve present programs for the care of dependent, neglected and delinquent children, to improve institutional care for children and to help finance care for children of employed mothers.

Dining Car Workers Vote CIO

Dining-car cooks and waiters on the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. voted 330 for the CIO Transport Service Employes to 246 for the AFL Hotel & Restaurant Workers in a recent election conducted by the Natl. Mediation Board.

The B. & O. employes, formerly a part of the AFL Hotel Workers, are the second largest dining car group which has chosen the CIO Transport Service union as collective bargaining agent. The Southern Railroad's 1,052 dining-car employes are already covered by a CIO contract.

As part of its security drive for dining-car employes, the UTSEA-CIO is seeking to eliminate the many wage cuts practiced by the railroads in making deductions for meals and non-existent lodging.

The union has also filed demands with the railroad companies for a reduction of hours for dining-car employes from the regular 240 a month to 160 without reduction in pay.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Buy War Bonds

FLAGS • EMBLEMS

TEDDY'S
UNION LABEL STORE
Union Dues Buttons
Label Buttons
Campaign Buttons
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
Convention Badges
American Flags
Organization Flags
Parade Caps and Emblems
Brief Cases, Secretary Cases, Bill Folds
Phone Central 9868
Room 503, 179 W. Washington St.
Chicago, Ill.

VICTORY LOAN

L. J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED
BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED
BUTTONS AND TABS
FOR
UNION DUES MEMBERSHIP EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS ADVERTISING LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No Charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES
New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman New York, N. Y. 37 E. 14th St., Algonquin 4-3356
Detroit Representative: Herbert E. Lennig Detroit, Mich. 6432 Cass Ave., TRinity 1-4600
L. J. IMBER CO. 1725-41 W. North Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

44 Years of Know-how
in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.
20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois
20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

PAPER WORKERS LOCAL 356 UNION MADE CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
LET MILPRINT FURNISH YOUR
CIO STATIONERY
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES
MILPRINT, Inc.
431 WEST FLORIDA STREET
MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN
Over 750 CIO Employees

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

A. F. Hartung, CIO Reg. Dir., Portland, Ore., reports: Libby, McNeill & Libby, FTA-CIO, 354; AFL, 127; no union, 8. Organizing was handled by Dave Saunders and Jean Murray of the FTA-CIO, and CIO Representative Harry Tucker. He also reports: Mt. States Power Co., Tillamook, Oregon, CIO 8, against 6.

William B. Taylor, Dir. of Orgn., OWIU, reports: Production workers, Texas Co., Cushing, Okla., OWIU-CIO 100 percent. Texas Company production department, Colorado Field, Craig, Colo., 68 percent for the OWIU.

George Brown, Dir. of Orgn., IAW-CIO, reports: Portsmouth Lumber Co., Portsmouth, Va., CIO 23; no union 14. Sister Rosella Sessoms, Bus. Agt., Local 389, IWA-CIO, handled the campaign under the direction of R. Wray Alt, Intl. Rep., IAW-CIO.

Carey E. Haigler, CIO Reg. Dir., Birmingham, Ala., reports: Aluminum Ore Co., Mobile, Ala. USA-CIO, 245; AFL, 208. This is the result of an attempt by the AFL to regain this plant from the CIO.

Paul R. Normile, Act. Dir., Dist. 22, USA-CIO, Huntington, W. Va., reports Atmospheric Nitrogen Corp., Ironton, Ohio. USA-CIO, 115; AFL, 64; neither, 10.

George Craig, CIO Reg. Dir., Philadelphia, Pa., reports: Schlegel Bros. Inc., Allentown, Pa. TWUA-CIO, 27; against, 1. Monroe Silk Mills, Stroudsburg, Pa., TWUA-CIO, 72; against, 17. American Ribbon Mfg. Co., Stroudsburg, Pa., TWUA-CIO, 22; against, 0.

Frank Grasso, Act. Dir. of Orgn., PWOC-CIO, reports: PWOC has won the following two plants by card check: Sangamon Paper Mills, Eaton, Ind., with 70 employes. Repres. Nick Vrataric was in charge. Piqua Paper Box Co., Piqua, Ohio, with 55 employes. Repres. Elzie Bush was in charge.

W. A. Copeland, CIO Sub-Regional Director, Memphis, Tenn., reports: CIO won election, 19 to 0, by card check at the Concrete Products Co.

Robert C. Edwards, Dir. of Orgn., PJNWIU-CIO, reports that the union has won recognition in the following plants: Racon Electric Co., New York, N. Y., 70 employes. Organization started by Perfecto Gonzales, organizer, who was assisted by Jack Waldman, Milton Gordon, Miriam Sample and Frank Cancellieri, all working under the direction of L. T. Koletka, Asst. Dir. or Orgn. for N. Y. C. Gold Seal Jewelry Co., New York City, N. Y., 40 employes. Organization handled by Milton Gordon, Perfecto Gonzales, Jack Waldman and Lew Koletka.

CIO Reg. Dir. Joseph Walsh, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., reports: Two victories in Northeastern Pennsylvania. Condenser Service employes at Scranton voted 100 for USA-CIO to 4 for AFL Bridge & Iron Workers, and 3 for no union. Luzerne Aluminum Co., Pittston, Pa., USA-CIO 45 out of 53 employes on day of NLRB card check. Since certification, USA-CIO has increased membership to 75. CIO Field Repres. Frank Vrataric handled both campaigns in fine style.

It is with regret that we announce the death of CIO Field Representative Severino Pollo in Detroit. He was an untiring and loyal worker in the cause of labor, and stood forthright for the CIO policies. Many friends will miss him. I extend to his family our heartfelt sympathies.

The CIO delegates are all back from Europe, where we visited Paris, Berlin, London and Moscow. The conference of the World Federation of Trade Unions came out successfully and our visit was most interesting. If space permits, I shall deal with some of these matters in future columns.

U.S. Steel's Turndown Arrogant, Says Murray

CIO Pres. Philip Murray called U. S. Steel's refusal this week to resume collective bargaining with the United Steelworkers of America, even when requested to do so by the Government, "a shocking and arrogant attitude."

Benjamin F. Fairless, U. S. Steel's president, turned down a request this week made by Sec. of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach to reopen the union-industry wage conference, with Arthur S. Meyer representing the U. S. Dept. of Labor as a special conciliator. Murray earlier had accepted the offer for the union.

"We are in complete accord with the suggestion in your letter of Nov. 3 that the collective bargaining conference be conducted in a spirit of the President's recent radio address to the nation," Murray wrote the Secretary of Labor.

In a statement to the press made after U. S. Steel's refusal to resume wage negotiations on the union's demand for a $2 a day increase, Murray commented on Fairless' curt turndown and called attention to his earlier arbitrary stand, when on Sept. 17 he "virtually negated an impending collective bargaining conference by saying in a public statement that the corporation could not meet the wage demands of the union."

In turning down Schwellenbach's offer of conciliation this week, the U. S. Steel Corp. head said that existing steel price ceilings "do not enable us to grant a wage increase at this time." Wage discussions would be futile, he added, until the price question was settled.

The situation at present, Murray told the press, is that labor has responded to the call of government and industry has refused.

"The answer must be provided by the Government," he declared. "It is up to the Secretary of Labor to take the next step." Up to now, Murray said, U. S. Steel has stalemated all wage negotiations for the industry. "U. S. Steel is the bellwether of the industry," he asserted. "Other companies await the outcome of negotiations with U. S. Steel."

Referring to U. S. Steel's claim that it could not afford wage increases, Murray cited figures to show that this was not true. The corporation has $300,000,000 more liquid assets today than in 1941, property value has been increased by $500,000,000, and the average productivity of the individual worker has gone up 25%, he stated.

General Motors Trying To Sandbag Public—UAW

CHARGING General Motors Corp. with "striking against the public" in the hope of pressuring an inflationary increase in the price of cars, Walter Reuther, director of the United Auto Workers' GM Dept., this week indignantly rejected the company's offer of a small purported cost-of-living increase, as a counter proposal to the union's demand for a 30% increase. He said a charge of violating the Wagner Act, by refusal to bargain, will be filed against GM.

"The union flatly rejects the corporation's bribe offer because we will not be a party to sandbagging the American consumers," Reuther said. "Such a course as the corporation proposes would limit the sale and production of cars and pave the way for inflation and a quick depression."

The GM offer, which the corporation estimated would increase wages eight to ten per cent, proposed in conformity with the Government's amended wage policy, to raise "wage rates by classifications which since 1941 have not been increased in proportion to the increase in the cost of living as determined by the Government agency responsible for administering these executive orders."

Reuther said that he asked corporation officials after the offer was made if they would offer any increase, even one per cent on the basis of no price increases, and that the reply was "No."

The company's conditional offer, he declared, "is consistent with the strike action pursued by General Motors in its efforts to force OPA to lift ceiling prices on 1946 cars."

The 34-page brief containing the GM wage proposal devoted much space to ridiculing the recent OWMR report which stated that industry generally could grant a wage increase of 24% without raising wages.

As negotiations between the union and General Motors reopened later in the week, Reuther charged that the corporation's refusal to permit U. S. labor conciliators to attend until after the conference became deadlocked, was "part of the defeatist policy the corporation has pursued throughout the negotiations—a policy of waiting until collective bargaining has broken down instead of taking steps to prevent its breaking down."

FAECT Turns The Tables

How technical employes at Lloyd-Rogers, New York engineering firm, turned a lockout into a big victory is told in a statement issued this week by the CIO Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists & Technicians.

When the company sought to break a collective bargaining agreement in effect since January, 1945, by locking out its employes at a moment's notice, the entire technical staff of 150 got together and put on a bang-up publicity campaign that made the company quickly pull in its horns.

Committees were set up to enlist support of other CIO unions, and to contact other groups of technical employes, and a flood of leaflets were distributed so widely that employes through the industry were made aware of what was happening at Lloyd-Rogers.

The company finally gave in and met the union's demands, reinstating the entire staff and agreeing to carry out the terms of the existing agreement.

Tannery Victory

The 600 workers at the John R. Evans Tannery in Camden, N. J., have returned to work with all their major demands granted, following an eight-week strike conducted by Local 206, CIO. Fur & Leather Workers to force the company to accept a War Labor Board maintenance of membership order. A 7½ cents hourly wage increase, paid vacations and other gains were won in a renewal of the contract.

Pin Money for American Tobacco Officials

American Tobacco could pay the 25 cents hourly increase asked by the 2,500 workers on strike at three of the company's plants with less than 10 per cent of the average annual excess profit taxes paid by the company during 1941-44, states the CIO Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers. The struck plants are in Philadelphia, Pa., Trenton, N. J., and Charleston, S. C.

The union maintains that on the basis of a 40-hour week for 52 weeks, the 25 cents hourly increase would mean an annual increase in wages of $1,300,000. "In the years 1941-44, the American Tobacco Co., one of the wealthiest corporations in America, paid an average of $13,833,945 annually in excess profits taxes," the union stated.

As further evidence of the company's ability to pay, the union pointed to action instituted by a group of American Tobacco stockholders in 1941, which revealed that more than $1,800,000 was held recoverable from six top officers for overpayments under the management profit-sharing plan. A 25 cents raise for 2,500 workers would be $500,000 less than this over-payment to six officers, the union said.

Then there is the matter of $522,005 paid to the company's three top officers in 1943. "A 25 cents hourly raise for the workers would be less than twice as much as three officers got in 1943," states the union.

CIO Conventions

Three CIO international and national unions have announced conventions for December. They are:

Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists & Technicians, New York City, Dec. 7-9.

Oil Workers Intl. Union, Fort Worth, Tex., Dec. 10-16.

United Rubber Workers, Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 14.

CIO Oil Union Takes Wage Case to Public

Issues in the wage dispute between the CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union and the oil industry were given to the public this week in ads run in the daily press.

In the form of an open letter to President Truman, a full-page ad in The Washington Post told the President, "We'd like to Practice What You Preach."

The wage dispute boiled down to essentials, the ad stated: "Shall oil workers' earnings be maintained at their present level when industry converts from the 48-hour week to 40 hours? Or shall they be slashed 30 per cent? . . . The union, in order to maintain take-home pay and thus preserve the purchasing power of its members, has asked for a 30 per cent upward adjustment in pay rates, not in earnings, in order to maintain the status quo in oil wages."

The ad pointed out that the oil industry enjoys the lowest labor costs of any major industry, with less than 8 cents out of every oil dollar going to meet the payroll, in contrast with labor costs as high as 50 per cent in certain other industries.

"Last year Standard Oil of New Jersey earned a profit equivalent to $3,000 for each employe—an amount greater than was paid in wages to the average employe," the union declared.

Spills Beans

George Romney, general manager of the Auto Manufacturers Assn., considered a key spokesman for the industry, spilled some beans at a press conference this week showing that a sly campaign aimed to bust the CIO Auto Workers Union is part of the auto bosses' strategy. He called for long-drawn out plant by plant negotiations instead of company-wide negotiations.

EDUCATION

Shipyard Union's Brain Work

IF anyone thinks the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers' educational staff is a bunch of lazy lugs, it's not so, and they can prove it. In a lively open letter to the union's rank and file printed in the November 5 issue of The Shipyard Worker, Educational Director Elwood Peoples tells what goes on, and it's plenty.

The department was set up in April, 1944, with one man, Peoples, and a two-page Exec. Board resolution outlining a pretty heavy program including the preparation of a lot of literature on various subjects. The staff has now grown to seven and the work already done and planned for the future is enormous. It keeps them "busy as tailors," says Peoples.

There's the Job Relations program, originally drawn up by a government agency for supervisors which was refitted into a suit of union clothes for shop stewards and sent into Baltimore, New York, North Jersey, New England and the Delaware River area.

While this was being tested in the field, the staff worked up material on public speaking; parliamentary procedure; structure and functioning of the union; collective bargaining and a history of organized labor.

Now on hand are five separate mimeographed manuals, long enough together to make almost two full length novels, not to mention the detailed work of endless reading and note-taking and interviewing that went into them. This mimeographed material is being revised for printed pamphlet form, and two of the pamphlets are now at the printers. Copies will be given to all members attending a class on the subject covered. These classes are scheduled to start later this month.

Five more manuals are being planned on: Labor legislation; labor economics; political action; analysis of press and radio propaganda, and business administration of a labor union. In between times, there goes on the regular preparation of leaflets, forums, rallies, recreation programs, educational committees, extension courses in schools and colleges, articles and even lectures. So you can see the educational staff are no slouches.

Arbitration Poll

Compulsory arbitration is mighty unpopular both with labor and industry, according to an extensive poll conducted recently by the American Arbitration Assn. Over-all returns of 35,000 ballots sent to labor unions and heads of 10,000 leading corporations, members of various committees of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, government officials and others, showed 69.7 per cent for voluntary to 30.3 per cent for compulsory arbitration.

Unions voted better than four to one, and corporations as a whole two and a third to one in favor of voluntary arbitration. AFL unions had a much lower ratio than CIO unions, voting three to one, to the CIO's six and a half to one in favor of voluntary. Editors of labor papers voted eight to one for voluntary arbitration.

Book Reviews

Grass Roots Cooperation

By HOLLACE RANSDELL

Two recent books on the cooperative movement, written from the common man's point of view, have ideas and stories in them that may be of interest to CIO unions and members in consumer co-ops and credit unions.

"I Speak for Joe Doakes," by Roy F. Bergengren voices the common man's plea for more cooperation at home and among nations. The author says he wrote the book "because I feel that through the more than four million members of cooperative banks and credit unions which I have helped to organize in the last 25 years, I have been in unusually close contact with the ordinary average worker (whom I here call Joe Doakes)."

"Ourselves, Inc.," by Leo R. Ward, professor of philosophy at Notre Dame University, is the personal story of the author's visits among typical families of the three million members of consumer cooperatives in the Mid-West. This is not a glib smooth book. The reader bounces with Father Ward in the Jackrabbit busses he rides across the prairies of Minnesota and the Dakotas and shares his rambling thoughts, his enjoyment of the countryside with its smell of blue alfalfa fields and pale wild roses, and sits in on talks with farmers' and workers' families.

Both writers are concerned with the broader aspects of cooperation, social, economic and religious, and the influence for good on the individual. The two books are published by Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33rd St., New York 16, N. Y.

Negro Education

A sum totaling $1,030,000 has been raised by the United Negro College Fund, 38 East 57th St., New York City, to promote higher education among Negroes in 32 colleges. The CIO was among the contributors to the Fund's second annual drive which was held in 45 cities.

New School At Cornell

Classes at the new School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University established by the State of New York opened November 5 with more than a hundred students enrolled, 60 of them veterans and 19 women. The school is endorsed by the New York State CIO Council.

Pres. Edmund Ezra Day of Cornell, said in an address at the opening ceremonies that the school was "one of the most interesting experiments in all university history in this country."

★ ★ ★

A campaign calling for election at large of the Board of Regents, top governing body of New York State's educational system, has been announced by Pres. Louis Hollander of the New York State CIO Council.

Charging that at present the Board of Regents "is nothing but a home for the aged," Hollander said that the system of election should be changed "to give wider representation and do away with political patronage."

Rosenwald Fellowships

Special opportunities for study, travel, or work experience for the development of men and women of unusual promise are offered under the Julius Rosenwald Fund's 1946 fellowship program. The grants are offered under three categories:

(1) To Negroes; (2) to white southerners who wish to work on some problem distinctive to the South and who expect to make their careers in the South; (3) to persons from any part of the U. S. working in the field of race relations.

"The fellowships are intended to provide opportunities for special experience or advance study to individuals who have already given evidence of exceptional ability and who wish to prepare themselves further," the announcement states. Candidates between 24 and 35 years of age are preferred, though very exceptional cases will be considered on their merits.

Term of the fellowships will normally be for one year, and awards will average $1,500 for a full year's work. Applications and further information may be obtained from Mrs. William C. Haywood, acting director for fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Ave., Chicago 15, Ill.

World Youth Conference

Two of the three women representing the American YWCA Nat. Board at the World Youth Conference now being held in London are members of the CIO. One is Miss Elsa Graves of Chicago, former Carnegie-Illinois Steel crane operator who belongs to the CIO Steelworkers. She is chairman of the YWCA Natl. Industrial Council. The other is Miss Lempi Matthews, chairman of the YWCA Business & Professional Council, who belongs to the CIO Office & Professional Workers.

The Youth Conference was called by the World Youth Council, formed in London in 1942 by representatives of Great Britain and the exiled governments of occupied countries, to promote international friendship and mobilize young people behind definite projects for relief, rehabilitation and elimination of fascism.

A total of 400 delegates from 63 countries are attending. There are 25 in the American delegation including representatives from the U. S. Student Assembly, Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, Jewish Welfare Board, CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Natl. Intercollegiate Christian Council, Unitarian Youth and war veterans and members of the armed forces.

Union Public Relations

The California Labor School, 216 Market St., San Francisco 11, announces that it has started the first Workshop in Public Relations in America. The Workshop program, designed primarily for workers in the community, "will give labor's representatives a complete training in the how-to-do-it of this supposedly mysterious profession," states the school's prospectus.

UNION SLANT ON RUSSIA

(Continued from Page 7)

and addressed the meeting on American labor's activities and problems, questions were invited. They revealed a lively interest in the structure and functioning of American unions, and particularly in what happens to American workers when they are unemployed.

After the meeting, I heard that some of the younger Soviet workers present regretted the meeting could not have gone on longer, since there were many things that puzzled them about America. For instance, one said, he couldn't understand why American employers had to be urged or forced to increase wages, instead of just naturally improving conditions whenever possible and seeing that the unemployed were properly looked after!

AT THE Krasny Proletarier machine-building plant in Moscow, we found that the Director, Peter Taranichev, formerly a worker in the plant, had visited the U. S. He and the union officers and workers we met were extremely proud of their plant, which had repeatedly won the Red Banner award for top production.

Both when we first met, and in moving and emotional speech before we left, Taranichev emphasized again and again the heroism of the workers of this plant and the terrific war difficulties and hardships they have had to overcome. He did this, he said, "because the American press does not always tell the truth about us. We want the American people to know how heroically our workers worked, both men, women and youth."

Taranichev said that as many as a hundred incendiary bombs had fallen on the plant in one month alone, and that the workers had "saved the plant with their own hands" and none had left the job.

"The bombers came from all directions," he said, "but the workers stuck to the job. The times were very hard. It was cold in the plants and in the homes, because there was lack of fuel. There was little food. Clothing and shoes were lacking. But the workers never complained they couldn't work, no matter how great the hardships, and production actually rose month after month. Their slogan was everything for the front, everything for victory."

Taranichev said that when the plant had to be moved, because of the German approach, "the workers with their own hands moved the machines to the East" and had the plant operating there by March or April 1942.

The Krasny Proletarier plant is now in full peacetime operation in Moscow, chiefly making lathes. We noticed a number of American machines in it. There is a terrific need for lathes in the Soviet Union, to get new plants and industries in operation, and all the concentration is on this job. But as side-products, the plant is also making spoons and plans to make children's toys, baby carriages and a universal key and lock.

But here, as in most other Soviet plants we visited, the chief complaint is of a labor shortage. Taranichev said that his plant needed 1,000 more workers to achieve full production. There are Help Wanted signs everywhere in Moscow, and about the only advertising carried in Soviet papers is Help Wanted ads.

In the Krasny Proletarier plant, about 60% of the workers are women. Taranichev described the employment of many of them on even the heavier and rougher jobs as having been a wartime necessity, as also the employment of a large proportion of young workers. He said that he expected a much larger proportion of men workers as demobilization proceeds, but that this would not mean any reduction of the number of women employed.

Wages in this plant average 600 rubles or more a month, with the lowest paid unskilled and learners getting a minimum of 300 rubles, and the most highly skilled making sometimes as much as 3,000 rubles on piece work — "often more than the Director," Taranichev said.

As in the case of the Stalin plant, we were told that average take-home earnings were about the same as during the war, despite the reduction of working hours—and that this was chiefly due to increased productive efficiency and the workers being more rested from shorter hours.

In passing through the plant, we stopped to talk with a girl doing semi-skilled work at a machine. She told us she averaged between 500 and 600 rubles a month.

We also spoke with a middle-aged mechanic, a gear-cutter named Voronkov, who said he was averaging more than 1,500 rubles a month. Voronkov said his wife was also working and earning around 500 rubles a month, and that his daughter was being paid for going to college. He seemed particularly proud of his son, who he said had graduated from college and was now a doctor.

Due to their outstanding production records, the workers at the Krasny Proletarier plant earn above average wages, we were told. Another reward for their extra production is a special farm to improve their food supplies, with 100 cows, 40 horses and six tractors.

The workers have a rest home in a pine forest 40 miles from Moscow; a "children's village" 60 miles away, where 1,300 of their children from one to 16 years of age spend vacations; a child care center and two creches; a medical clinic, and a prophylactorium and night sanitarium.

We visited the prophylactorium, where 120 workers can be accommodated while still working, if in need of rest, special diet or medical treatment. It had dormitories for workers who wish to spend the night there, lounge, and dining room, along with nurses and special medical facilities.

We also visited the plant medical clinic, where a number of different doctor specialists are available to the workers, if they prefer to go there rather than to their neighborhood clinics, and where all medical service is free, as it is universally in the Soviet Union. And finally we went through a large building nearby, the child-care center where mothers working in the plant can leave their children during the day, for a nominal charge, to play, eat, nap etc. under the supervision of child care specialists.

NEXT WEEK—LENINGRAD—CITY THAT STOPPED HITLER

the ADVENTURES of
JIM BARRY
by MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE
Copyright 1945 by NAT'L CIO NEWS
AMID THE FRIENDLY HILARITY OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD CLUBS' PRE-ELECTION MASQUERADE BALL, JIM WELDS THE UNITY OF THE VOTERS! BUT BRAYNOLDS--LEADER OF THE FASCIST-MINDED "AMERICA ABOVE ALL" GANG--IS NOT EASILY DEFEATED... FOR HIS THUGS HAVE ORDERS TO START A RIOT AND...
Produced by ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, Inc.
I'VE BEEN TRICKED INTO COMIN' ON THE SAME DANCE FLOOR WITH HIM!
GO AHEAD, MIKE--SLUG HIM!
GO AHEAD, MIKE... TRY AND SLUG HIM!
BUT WE'LL HAVE A THING OR TWO TO SAY ABOUT IT! JONES WORKS IN THE SAME PLANT WITH US... AND HE BELONGS TO THE SAME UNION WE DO!
WE'RE WISE TO YOUR TRICKS! IF WE FIGHT HERE AT AN ELECTION RALLY--THE NEXT THING WE KNOW, WE'LL BE FIGHTING IN THE UNION HALL! AND THEN NEXT THING THAT HAPPENS, OUR UNION IS SPLIT UP!
YEH---AND NO UNION, NO DECENT WAGES OR WORKING CONDITIONS!
YUH GOT ME WRONG, BUD---
NO, WE HAVEN'T GOT YOU WRONG! WE'VE JUST GOT YOUR NUMBER! NOW BE A NICE BOY AND--
BUT LISSEN...
GO PEDDLE YOUR IDEAS IN GERMANY OR JAPAN! YOU'LL FIND MORE CUSTOMERS THERE.. MAYBE...
THESE FASCISTS HAVE A LOT OF NERVE GIVING THEMSELVES NAMES LIKE "AMERICA ABOVE ALL." WHEN THEY REALLY STAND FOR FASCISM ABOVE ALL!
SHALL WE THROW BRAYNOLDS, OUT, TOO, JIM?
NO, THERE'S A BETTER WAY TO THROW HIM OUT---
WE'RE ALL GOING TO THE POLLS AND DO SOME THROWING OUT WITH OUR BALLOTS! THAT'S WHAT ELECTIONS ARE FOR... SO THE PEOPLE CAN ELECT HONEST, PROGRESSIVE CANDIDATES---
...AND NOT MEN LIKE BRAYNOLDS WHO HIDE THEIR UNION-BUSTING AND FASCIST PROGRAMS BEHIND PATRIOTIC SOUNDING NAMES! THROW THEM OUT OF OFFICE --AND ELECT LABOR SUPPORTED CANDIDATES!
AS THE MASQUERADE ENDS
HERE'S A LIST OF CANDIDATES BACKED BY LABOR. DON'T FORGET TO VOTE FOR THEM...
I'LL BE AT THE POLLS BRIGHT AND EARLY...
AND THE NEXT MORNING...
WELL, IT'S NOW IN THE HANDS OF THE PEOPLE... WE'VE DONE OUR JOB...
ONLY PART OF OUR JOB, PEGGY! WE HAVE TO MAKE OUR LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES STRONG SO THEY CAN BACK UP THE PROGRESSIVE DELEGATES IN CONGRESS...
VOTING BOOTH
That EVENING... AS THE ELECTION RESULTS START COMING IN...
HERE ARE THE LATEST RESULTS! LANDSLIDE FOR LABOR-SUPPORTED CANDIDATE FRANK WINTHROP!
WHEEE! WE CELEBRATE!

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Congress On Strike vs. U. S.

Clear evidence that the reactionary GOP-tory Democrat combination in Congress is on a prolonged sitdown strike against the American people is seen in even a quick glance at the record since the end of the summer recess.

As the CIO Executive Board report on Congress said last week:

"In the two months since Congress reconvened Sept. 5, supposedly to face up to the problems brought about by the sudden end of the war, not a single piece of the vitally needed reconversion legislation has been passed.

"President Truman on Sept. 6 sent an excellent message to Congress outlining a comprehensive reconversion legislation program; the program is still words on a piece of paper instead of laws on the statute books."

Here's the proof:

1. **Emergency unemployment compensation:** Calls for aid to unemployed and veterans of up to $25 a week for 26 weeks — still bottled up in the House Ways and Means Committee after passage in much weakened form by the Senate.

Write your Congressman to demand action; send protests also to Rep. Doughton, (D., N. C.), the 82-year-old chairman of the committee who told CIO people the unemployed are loafers.

2. **Jobs for all:** Still bottled up in the House Committee on Executive Expenditures after passage in weakened form by the Senate.

Rep. Manasco (D. Ala.), the poll-tax chairman of the committee, publicly and openly sneers at efforts to get the bill out on the floor—even when the appeals come from President Truman.

This week, a proposal to set up a subcommittee to "study" the bill was approved. Wire your Representative to demand action.

3. **65-75c wage floor:** Still in hearing stage in Senate and House Labor Committee, with Sen. Ellender (D. La.) leading the fight for the sweatshoppers against it.

In the House Labor Committee, members like Ramspeck (D. Ga.) openly talk of "compromise" on the bill—the "compromise" being set at 50 to 55c.

Wire your Senators and your Representative to hurry the bill along, warn against phony compromises or any figure less than the 65-75c in the original bill.

4. **Tax bill:** Here is the single instance where Congress has taken definite action on a bill that concerns the whole country's welfare—and that action was to hand profit swollen corporations and rich individuals even more gravy than they've been getting before.

Next time you hear anyone sounding off on strikes, tell him to take a look at Congress—there's a real one going on.

Inflation Drive Shaping Up

There's a drive shaping up in Congress to raise prices on almost everything you need and use that can lead us straight toward inflation and an economic blow-up unequalled by anything in past history.

The drive takes several forms, chief one of which is a steady campaign to remove existing controls on inflation and prevent new ones from being set up. This was shown most clearly in a recent blitz by 325 Congressmen against OPA's attempts to hold down prices of new cars.

Another step toward higher living costs is the removal of current food subsidies. Although this is directly under authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, Congressional pressure for removal has had a lot of weight in the Secretary's decision. Removal of the butter subsidy has already sent prices up seven cents, and more items will follow.

Meanwhile, Congress stalls on bills to offset economic disaster—full employment, emergency jobless aid, 65-75c wage floor, etc.

Three Evil Bills On Deck

Bad things, like good ones, can come in threes—there are three very evil bills cooking right now in the House.

1. **HR 3937,** the substitute for the Smith-Connally Act reported out of the House Military Affairs Committee last week and now in Rules Committee.

It opens unions to ruinous fines and union leaders to jail for strikes "in violation of contracts" which employers know very well how to provoke. It extends bans on political donations by unions to cover any expenditure for political action, even the cost of a leaflet, and extends the present ban from elections to primaries.

2. **HR 32,** the Hobbs bill, is getting set for House action soon. Under the disguise of stopping "racketeering" by unions, it puts heavy fines and jail sentences on normal union activity such as picketing.

3. **HR 2788,** the Gwynne bill that outlaws workers' suits for back pay under the wage hour act and about 15 other acts after a period of one year. This would cut workers off from benefits rightly due them under legislation previously passed.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

A quick tabulation of bills now before Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Hatch HR 3937	Provides fines, jail for strikes "in violation of contracts"; makes political action illegal by banning all expenditures; repeals Smith-Connally Act.	Reported out by House Military Affairs, next to House Rules and then to floor.	Rush wires to your Representative to work and vote against this bill.
Ball, (S 1171)	Does same job as HR 3937 with some extra flourishes; is most "respectable" piece of union-busting now on the market.	Hearings being urged by press in Senate Labor Committee.	Keep telling your Senators to stay away from this.
Hobbs (HR 32)	Puts big fines, jail sentences on unionists taking part in normal activities, such as a picket line. Uses "anti-racketeering" as excuse for union hobbling.	In House Rules Committee (Rep. Sabath, D. Ill., chmn.) waiting for a rule to go on House floor.	Wire Sabath and your own Congressman to oppose rule, work and vote against on House floor.
Equal pay (S 1178)	Requires equal pay for equal work, no discrimination against women in layoffs.	CIO testified for it this week in Senate Labor Committee.	Urge Representative, Senators to support.
Wage floor (S 1349, HR 3914)	Lifts present 40c wage floor to 65c, then 75c; widens coverage to include agricultural processing workers.	Senate Labor Committee. Goes to Senate floor soon.	Wire Senators, Representatives to support, reject phoney "compromise" rumored set at 55c.
Polltax repeal (HR 7)	Gives country chance to rid itself of Rankins, Bilbos and their like in Congress.	HR 7 reported out by Senate Judiciary, also amendment which would take years to pass.	Wire Senators to support HR 7, demand it come first on floor; reject amendment as stalling device.

(Note: Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

TELL YOUR CONGRESSMAN ABOUT TAKE-HOME PAY

Coming Up On Capitol Hill

SAFETY: CIO is supporting a bill (S 1271) to aid state labor departments in promoting industrial safety. Testifying on the bill before a Senate Labor subcommittee, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey said this week:

"Prevailing (safety) conditions are truly appalling. The most recent figures are those of the Natl. Safety Council. **They reveal that last year 17,500 workers were killed on the job, 1,800,000 injured. Of these, 70,000 will live the rest of their lives permanently disabled in varying degrees."**

The bill appropriates $5,000,000 for the U. S. Labor Dept. to allocate to state labor departments to aid in preventive and corrective work to raise safety standards. **Urge your Senators to support it.**

* * *

HR 7: The polltax repeal bill can come up on the Senate floor this week for final action—if the Senate is not led down the blind alley of a constitutional amendment.

HR 7 has been passed by the House, reported out by Senate Judiciary Committee, should be passed without difficulty if it gets to the floor ahead of the amendment.

The amendment is simply a stall, since constitutional amendments require ratification by 36 states, and can be blocked for years.

* * *

MORE ON SITDOWNS: Here's another item in industry's sitdown strike that you can tell your Congressman about the next time you write. According to reports, big manufacturers (especially in textiles) are not only refusing to make needed consumers goods, but are even refusing to deliver those already in stock until after Jan. 1. The reason is that the excess profits tax repeal goes into effect on that date, and sales made after it will not be subject to tax rates in effect now.

Technically this may not be a tax evasion, but it results in gyping the government out of revenue and you out of needed goods and jobs.

* * *

GUIDEPOSTS . . . "compromise" talk on 65-75c wage floor is set at 50c . . . which at present prices is actually less than the present 40c minimum . . . watch out or you'll be owing your employer money . . . $2 a day for steel workers will cost industry $250,000,000 . . . while industry is now saving $625,000,000 a year by return to 40-hour week, downgrading, repeal of excess profits . . . watch for Rep. Mike Bradley's (D. Pa.) Discharge Petition on emergency unemployment compensation . . . what's happened to the "honeymoon" Truman was supposed to have with Congress? . . . you can help bring them together again by telling Congress to follow Truman's written program . . .

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Published by CIO Legislative Dept.
PHILIP MURRAY, President
NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary

Editorial Committee
John Edelman **Robert K. Lamb**
C. W. Fowler, Editor **Irving Richter**

THE CIO NEWS

5 Cents A COPY

Vol. 8, No. 47 | $1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY — $1.50 IN CANADA | November 19, 1945

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

CIO Study Warns:

UP PAY OR FACE CRASH

IF INDUSTRY takes too much money out of the nation's economic bloodstream in profits, the economy will slow down, consumers' income will decline, unemployment will grow, and another big depression will be upon America, CIO Pres. Philip Murray warned this week in releasing a study entitled "The CIO Case for Substantial Pay Increases."

Murray cited the fact that "wages were virtually frozen from 1924 to 1929" while productivity of workers rose 24 percent and profits 72 percent. He said this situation "brought about the devastating depression of the 1930's."

"Industry must not be allowed to drag America into the mire of another devastating depression," he warned. The study showed:

(1) Industry can pay a 31 percent basic wage and salary increase "and still earn 100 percent more take-home profits after taxes than in the prewar years of 1936-39." This doubling of profits after paying a 31 percent wage increase "is possible without tapping the vast reserves accumulated out of the wartime profits and the billions in actual and potential refunds available to industry."

(2) Making allowance for increased labor productivity, "it is found that manufacturing industry can raise basic pay by 38 percent and still double its take-home profits. In this connection, the CIO study says that the recent report of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion (OWMR) "is conservative, because it allows industry take-home profits more than double the level of prewar years and fails to take into account increased productivity."

(3) "The reasonable character of the CIO demands for pay increases is further demonstrated by the finding that during the war basic wage rates, which were frozen by government edict, lagged behind the cost of living and labor productivity."

(4) Industrial workers at present wage rates are "more than $20 a week short of the necessary income to provide for a health and decency standard, and with a 30 percent pay raise would still be 20 percent below such a standard."

(5) General price increases are not necessary to meet wage increases, and if they follow "will be the result of industry's political pressure on OPA in order to boost profits to more than double prewar rates."

NET WORKING CAPITAL HITS NEW HIGH

THE U. S. Securities & Exchange Commission this week reported that corporate net working capital had reached a new estimated high of $48 billion as of June 30, 1945, nearly double the $24.6 billion reported for 1939.

CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF U. S. CORPORATIONS IN BILLIONS OF DOLLARS

						1944				1945	
Current Assets	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	Mar. 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31	Mar. 31	June 30
Cash on hand and in banks	10.9	13.1	13.9	17.5	22.6	21.9	21.7	24.0	23.0	24.8	23.8
U. S. Government securities	2.2	1.9	3.9	10.0	15.8	18.1	19.7	18.9	20.8	19.8	22.2
Receivables from U. S. Government	—	.1	.6	4.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.1
Other notes and accounts receivable	22.1	23.9	27.4	23.3	22.5	22.4	21.9	22.1	22.9	23.1	22.1
Inventories	18.0	19.8	25.6	27.3	27.0	27.2	26.8	26.8	26.0	25.9	25.7
Other current assets	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Total Current Assets	54.6	60.3	72.8	83.4	94.2	95.8	96.3	97.7	98.8	99.3	99.3
Current Liabilities											
Advances and prepayments, U. S. Government	—	.6	.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.5
Other notes and accounts payable	21.9	22.6	25.6	24.0	25.2	25.3	24.8	25.3	26.4	25.6	24.6
Federal income tax liabilities	1.2	2.5	7.1	12.6	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.4	16.3	16.4	16.4
Other current liabilities	6.9	7.1	7.2	8.7	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.1	8.8	8.8	8.8
Total Current Liabilities	30.0	32.8	40.7	47.3	52.9	53.2	52.6	52.8	53.3	52.5	51.3
Net Working Capital	24.6	27.5	32.1	36.1	41.3	42.6	43.7	44.9	45.5	46.8	48.0

ONE WORLD AND LABOR

Asks U. S. Break With Franco Spain

Saying "I cannot overstress the importance of what I am about to urge," CIO Pres. Philip Murray this week wrote President Truman asking an immediate diplomatic break with Franco Spain and recognition of "a Spanish Republican government to serve as a provisional authority for that country.

"It is a matter of the utmost importance for world peace and democracy that the U. S. immediately withdraw its support of the Franco regime in Spain," Murray wrote.

"In 1937, Spain became the laboratory of fascism. Too many of us here in America refused to recognize the danger at that time, thought we could compromise with evil. The Spanish Republicans refused to make such a compromise, but they were ahead of their day and could not rally our support.

"Today we recognize the real debt we owe these heroes, and we must see to it that their effort was not in vain. There can be no real democracy as long as these innocent victims continue to suffer."

(*At the 1944 convention, the CIO went on record condemning the Franco dictatorship and urging that "the people of Spain be protected and assisted in their desire for freedom and a democratic government." The resolution also described Franco as "the ally of Hitler and Mussolini" and demanded that Spain be kept out of the United Nations.*)

Following the letter to Truman, Murray sent greetings to the "Voice of Fighting Spain" radio program in New York in which he said: "American labor is proud to honor the Spanish workers who defended Madrid and the millions of men of the United Nations who later fell in combat and who have built their own memorial—the everlasting ruin of the enemies of democracy."

Greetings to USSR

Greetings from President Murray marked the Nov. 14 meeting of the Council of American-Soviet Friendship, held in celebration of the 28th anniversary of the Russian revolution of 1917. Murray's message stressed the unity of CIO and Soviet trade unions as an example to "diplomatic leaders engaged in conducting the relations of governments.

"Now that the military war against aggression has been won, we must bend all our energies to the building of permanent peace and friendship among the governments and peoples of all nations," Murray said.

"We must allow nothing to dissipate the strength that we acquired through common struggle, because all of our united strength and effort are needed for the tasks of reconstruction that lie ahead."

Fight Intervention

Continuing protests from CIO affiliates against use of U. S. lend-lease materials and other aid in the fighting in China and Indonesia are coming into the authorities in Washington.

Out on the west coast, the CIO Longshoremen and Warehousemen have wired President Truman, Secretary Byrnes and others, offering to send longshoremen to China to help load lend-lease arms for return to the U. S.

The ILWU reminded Truman of its protest against shipping scrap iron to Japan seven years ago, and said that "we cannot sit idly by and allow American arms made by American workers" to be used "in the cause of the Chiang dictatorship's drive for civil war in China."

Similar protests were voiced by the Farm Equipment Workers, the New York City CIO Council, the Washington, D. C., Council and others.

GOP Gag on UNRRA

The GOP's trick rider on the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation bill (requiring "freedom of the press" in countries to be helped) is being vigorously denounced throughout the country.

The CIO Executive Board in its recent meeting denounced it as "intended to provide opponents of United Nations co-operation with a free forum in which to attack distribution of relief to starving peoples and to create international incidents which would make future co-operation with our Allies very difficult."

The Ohio Progressive Editors Association says that the rider is "a distinct disservice to the 90 million Europeans in friendly nations who face starvation this winter" and says it is "directed primarily at Soviet Russia and the Balkan countries within her sphere of influence."

The American Slav Congress says the rider would turn "UNRRA from a humanitarian relief agency into a political instrument, into a club over the heads of our starving Allies."

Freezing weather in France will make life tough for refugees like these, from Franco Spain. Some of the children have so little warm clothing that they are unable to attend school, and the need is even worse for adults, according to the Spanish Refugee Appeal which is conducting a clothing collection drive. New York City headquarters are at 192 Lexington Ave.

20% Federal Pay Hike Gets Nod

A favorable Senate Civil Service Committee report on S 1415, a bill to raise basic pay of Federal workers by 20 per cent, was seen this week as an encouraging sign in the campaign to get Congress to act directly on the wage issue.

Testifying for the Federal pay raise bill this week, CIO Federal Workers Sec.-Treas. Arthur Stein urged passage for three basic reasons:

1. "As part of a general wage increase for the nation, to avoid a $20 billion drop in purchasing power arising from the abolition of overtime and downgrading of workers.

2. "In order to maintain government workers at parity with industrial workers, who, I am certain, will achieve basic pay increases of 30 per cent through collective bargaining.

3. "To alleviate the hardships now being borne by Federal employes, whose take-home basic pay has remained almost unchanged during the past five years while the cost of living has gone up 45 per cent."

65c Floor Won't 'Cripple' Textile

The cotton textile industry can easily afford to pay a 65-cents-an-hour minimum wage, according to the CIO Textile Workers Union. The statement, and facts to back it up, were presented this week by letter to the House Labor Committee.

TWU Research Director Solomon Barkin said that cotton textile profits have jumped from $38 million in 1939 to $400 million in 1945. Profits per employe rose from $95 a year in 1939 to $952 in 1945, he said.

NAME UAW STRIKE STRATEGY GROUP

A SPECIAL six-man strategy committee was named this week by the CIO Auto Workers Union Executive Board to call strikes against General Motors, Chrysler and Ford if necessary to enforce UAW demands, including the 30 percent wage increase, during negotiations with the companies.

The board, meeting in Washington, D. C., also: Authorized incorporation of a company for each of the six FM (frequency modulation) radio stations for which the union is seeking charters; placed framing of wage policy for aircraft workers in the hands of a seven-man committee headed by Vice President Richard T. Frankensteen; and decided to hold the union's tenth convention at Atlantic City March 23 to 30.

Members of the UAW strategy committee are: Secretary-Treasurer, George F. Addes, Vice Presidents Walter Reuther and Frankenteen and Richard T. Leonard, national Ford director, and Norman Matthews, national Chrysler director.

Matthews, who is chairman of the radio stations' committee, received the board's approval of the committee's recommendation that 1,000-watt stations be constructed at Detroit, Los Angeles, Cleveland and Chicago, costing $50,000 each, and that 250-watt stations be built at Flint, Mich., and Newark, N. Y., costing $20,000 each.

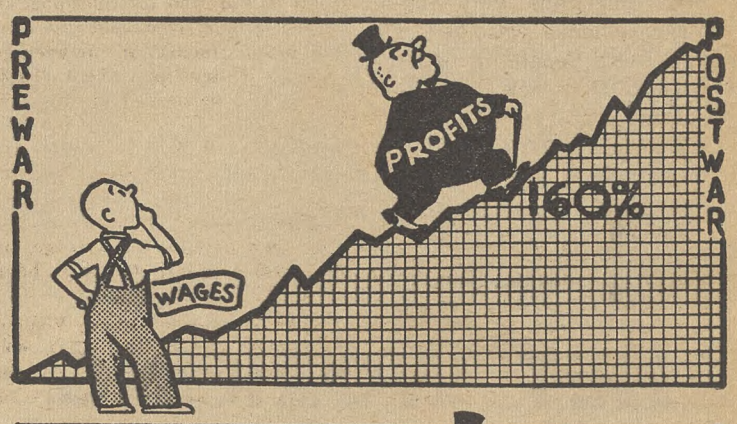
It is proposed that the stations be operated on a non-profit basis with stock to be sold to the international and local unions. The UAW several months ago applied for licenses for the stations to the Federal Communications Commission.

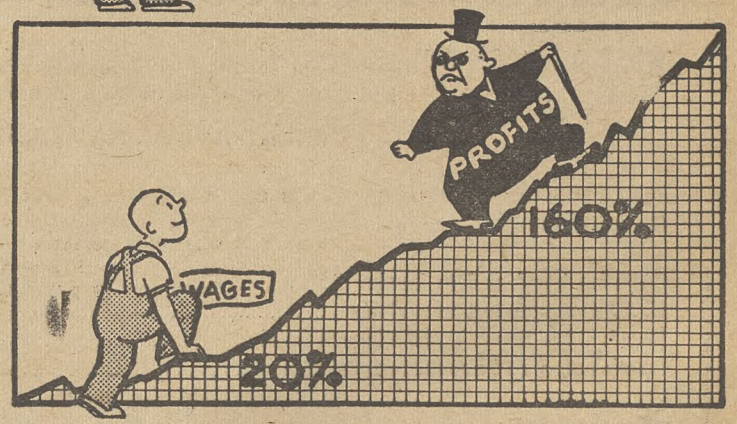
Secretary-Treasurer Addes left the board meeting to go to Windsor, Canada, to attempt to settle the 10-week-old strike at the Ford plant there, where 10,000 members are demanding union conditions prevailing in Ford U. S. plants.

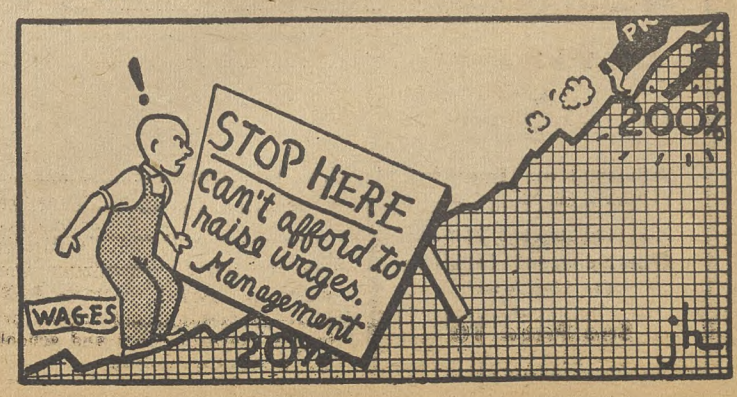
WHY RAISE BASIC PAY

2. Wages Lag Far Behind Profits

Basic **money** wages are up only 20% over pre-war rates —not counting the **cut in real wages** due to the rise in the cost of living. Profits are up 160% after taxes and are expected to rise to 200% in 1946. (CIO Wage Research.)







Ain't It Awful? Really!

By FRED ROSS

THE heart of the good, old Natl. Retail Dry Goods Assn. just bleeds for the American consumer, who, it claims, is taking a terrible chiseling at the hands of that terrible OPA.

Just to show how much it thinks of the consumer and how little it thinks of OPA, the Association has put on a display in the Old House Office Building with the cooperation of the Smith Committee to Investigate Executive Agencies.

The avowed purpose of the display is to show that the old, established manufacturer is unable to get higher ceiling prices and is being driven out of business by the new manufacturer who is allowed much higher ceilings for inferior goods.

The real purpose is to have Congress kill OPA.

The OPA is preparing an answer, which likely will include the fact that at least one new manufacturer put on the market an inferior article after he had been given a ceiling on a trustworthy product.

The American consumer is not being taken into camp by the display. The consumers advisory council (the public) of the OPA put on a display in another room in the Old House Office Building this week when at least 150 representatives of hundreds of thousands of consumers from New York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and from Ohio and Kentucky appeared.

MISS DORIS PARRY

On a scooter which the Natl. Retail Dry Goods Assn. says is priced too high.

They did not come to see either of the displays but to tell the Congressional Committee for the Protection of the Consumer that now more than ever the OPA is needed and should be continued until the danger of inflation is over.

The CIO joined in the demand. Mrs. Faye Stephenson, president of the CIO Women's Auxiliaries, said that the maintenance and strengthening of price control is necessary to protect the workers, veterans and their families from runaway prices. She also said that "the greatest immediate threat" to price control is the lifting of WPB Order L412 which "has resulted in the development of a real estate boom . . . bound to bring increased pressure for higher rent ceilings."

Donald Montgomery of the CIO Cost of Living Committee said that the CIO Auto Workers, who have been offered a wage increase if the price of autos are raised, will not be a party to any such deal.

Both speakers were roundly applauded. The representatives of the consumers from North, South, East and West were not fooled by the bleeding heart act of the good, old Natl. Retail Dry Goods Assn.

At L-M Parley

MURRAY FIGHTS PLOT TO SPIKE ACTION ON WAGES

THE CIO will continue its fight for a declaration by the Labor-Management Conference in favor of "immediate and substantial wage increases," CIO Pres. Murray announced Friday, Nov. 16, immediately after the conference executive committee, dominated by a John L. Lewis-AFL-mangement combination, had refused to vote on his resolution and attempted to duck the wage issue.

AFL Pres. Green told the committee he would not vote for Murray's resolution for collective bargaining within the framework of President Truman's call for higher wages. Murray, "to yield to Green's whims," then offered to withdraw any reference to Truman's speech in his resolution and replace it with a plain declaration in favor of "substantial wage increases." But Green said he still would not vote for it.

John L. Lewis, also oposing Murray's call for collective bargaining for substantial wage increases, then introduced an obscurely worded resolution of his own calling for speedup and expansion of production to make possible lower costs, shorter hours and higher wages.

The management group meanwhile had introduced a resolution which Murray called "wholly unsatisfactory, because it did not express the immediate and imperative need for substantial wage increases."

Murray demanded an immediate vote on his resolution calling for collective bargaining and substantial wage increases, which had been on the table since Nov. 7. But the CIO's three members of the committee were outvoted by a combination of Lewis-AFL-management, which voted to duck the issue by referring all three resolutions to a subcommittee.

Murray said he would not serve on this subcommittee, because management, Lewis and AFL had all indicated their opposition to his call for collective bargaining and substantial wage increases. He said that if the committee voted down his resolution, he would bring it before the whole conference.

"We are going to continue our fight for a declaration on the need for substantial wage increases," Murray said. "It is the most important issue before the conference, which cannot dodge its responsibility to the nation in this regard."

Murray revealed that he had cited U. S. Dept. of Commerce figures showing that corporations would have estimated profits of $6.8 billion in 1946 and that they would have liquid capital assets of $55.5 billion by the end of this year. At the same time, wage earners in manufacturing alone will suffer an average loss in take-home pay of $10.75 a week. The total estimated drop in national income, he said, would be $36 billions.

"The nation cannot stand such a drop as this," Murray said. "It is therefore the duty of this conference to recognize this fact and to take a stand to correct it."

The CIO's insistence that the Natl. Labor-Management conference accomplish something concrete was aided by rejection of a unanimity rule for policy proposals backed by the AFL and by John L. Lewis.

Under the unanimity rule, proposed by AFL Sec.-Treas. George Meany, a unanimous vote of both management and labor's 18 delegates would be required for action on a basic policy question. Lined up with the CIO in the six to two vote in the rules committee were four management delegates, with James B. Carey and Clinton S. Golden casting CIO's votes against unanimity.

Hundreds of CIO unions, state and city councils have wired support of Murray's stand on the wage issue to the CIO office in Washington and to government officials.

Typical of the messages was this one from Local 1182, USA-CIO: "Local 1182 and millions like us are behind you all the way. Give them both barrels."

Local 617, UE, said: "Five thousand members of the UE here demand holding of discussion on wages and hours at labor-management conference. We support fully the proposal advanced by President Murray."

Representing 600,000 CIO members, the New York City CIO Council wired: "We wholeheartedly support demand of President Murray for full discussion of wages in conference. People of America, workers, farmers, housewives, small businessmen have a right to demand solution of their most basic problem of today—maintenance of purchasing power."

The Borough Council of Rankin, Pa., wired that its 100,000 people "are 100% behind you and condemn Mr. Lewis and Mr. Green on their stand for the bankers and industrialists."

Fifty thousand workers of UE District 1 in Philadelphia said through District President Harry Block that "it is our urgent desire that the subject of wages, as representing an interest of paramount importance to American workers, be placed on the agenda."

A similar message came from UE District 6, saying: "We agree with you 100% that mediation machinery will not stop strikes. Only wage increases will."

New York's Wholesale and Retail Employes wired Murray: "Avoidance of this issue (wages) will doom the conference to failure. Only a realistic approach to the question of wages will solve the most basic problem of today—maintenance of purchasing power."

Similar wires came from such widely scattered points as Chicago, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Charleston, S. C., Los Angeles, etc. White collar workers as well as industrial workers wired support, with messages from CIO State, County & Municipal Workers, Office & Professional Workers, Federal Workers, and others.

NEW HOUSING BILL

A first step to providing Americans with decent low-cost homes was taken this week with Senate-introduction of S 1592, a new bi-partisan housing construction bill scheduled for early hearings in the Banking and Currency Committee.

Put into the works by Sens. Wagner (D. N. Y.), who is chairman of the Banking Committee, Ellender (D. La.) and Taft (R. O.), the bill provides funds for study and development of low-cost housing projects, slums clearance, and housing for middle-income groups.

"Our total housing need is pressing and enormous," Wagner said in introducing the bill. "It is estimated that, exclusive of farm areas, we ought to build about 1,200,000 units of housing a year for the next 10 years.

"Of these, about 420,000 units will be required for the upper income groups who can pay more than $40 a month, on the average, for their housing. About 480,000 units will be needed for the middle income groups, who can pay, on the average, between $20 and $40 a month for their housing. And about 360,000 units will be needed for the low income groups, who can pay, on the average, below $20 a month for their housing."

The bill was praised by William Nicholas of the UAW-CIO, who is secretary of the CIO Housing Committee, as "a bill which for the first time in the history of our country covers the entire field of housing and seeks to provide the tools which should make it possible to have decent homes provided for all income groups—not just the top or bottom.

"S 1592 should have the backing of everyone in America who who is genuinely interested in better housing for our people and in an economy of full employment."

Quill Re-elected

Late election returns this week showed that Michael Quill, president of the CIO Transport Workers Union, was re-elected to his post as N. Y. City Councilman.

Meanwhile, the CIO Political Action Committee reported favorable results from Ohio: CANTON—labor-backed Mayor Kline returned to office with working majority in city council; YOUNGSTOWN—three councilmen and municipal judge elected; DAYTON—labor-supported mayor, two judges, clerk of court and schoolboard member elected.

Murray on Air November 26

CIO President Philip Murray, leading labor's fight for adequate wage increases, again will broadcast over a nation-wide hookup at 10 P. M. (E. S. T.) Monday, Nov. 26, over American Broadcasting Co. stations.

Tentative plans are for a 10-minute dramatic presentation, followed by a brief talk from Murray.

★ ★ ★

Secretary - Treasurer Eleanor Fowler of the CIO Women's Auxiliaries appeared on the American Forum of the Air program this week, discussing with other women's leaders the question, "Are we facing a moral breakdown in America?"

She warned that elimination of poverty and the provision of community facilities to assist people in leading healthy, well-founded lives are "musts" if we are to reduce crime to the minimum.

Cool Drinking Costs Weirton Bosses $148,215

A $148,215 fine was assessed this week against the Weirton Steel Co., Weirton, W. Va., for illegally installing war-rationed air-conditioning equipment in the bar of a company-owned country club.

The company, which has long resisted organizational attempts by the CIO United Steelworkers, bought the equipment with the understanding that it was to be used in a hospital. The firm decided not to contest an indictment against it in Federal Court.

A NEW FEATURE

Tomorrow's Citizens

By

Rose H. Alschuler

Nationally Known Expert And Writer on Child Care

Easy-to-Read, Photo Tips on the Problems Of Children

See Page 10

BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB?

Don't let the big-bellied beggars kid you.

They are not so blind, so deaf and so dumb as they seem to be. They just couldn't be.

With silk hats outstretched, the biggest corporations are pleading piteously for lower wages, higher prices and unlimited profits.

They'll take anything—the widow's mite, the worker's paycheck, the jobless man's dole, the housewife's savings, and even the contents of the children's piggy-bank.

They just have to, you see, according to them. It's mighty tough to sit on 52 billion dollars of war profits (after taxes) and 99 billion dollars of current assets.

They need some incentive, they say, to get up and get busy on the production the country is waiting for—and they need it to the tune of billions and billions more profits.

And where can all these extra excess profits come from but from a generous and long--suffering public—from the worker's wages, from the farmer's income, from the veteran's mustering-out pay, from the merchant's cash register?

Are they as blind, as deaf and as dumb as their beggar's sign would indicate? Let's see.

Are they blind to the country's plight?

Heck, no. They see the layoffs, the unemployment and the other dislocations of reconversion, the reduced take-home pay, the crying need for consumers' goods of all kinds.

They're taking advantage of them to whip labor and the public into submission to lower living standards and higher prices.

Are they deaf to argument? Can't they hear the unions' demands for adequate wage increases? Don't they know that, allowing for productivity increases, a 38 per cent increase in the present $22 billion wage bill is possible, without price increases and still keeping profits after taxes at twice the prewar level?

They're just playing deaf—waiting to see how loudly labor will holler, and how strongly organized the workers are to enforce their demands.

Are they dumb? In the slang sense, yes. To use one of their favorite expressions, they're trying to kill the goose that lays their golden eggs—the purchasing power of the masses of the people that makes the wheels of industry turn, and makes their own profits possible.

But they're not too speechless or tongue-tied to be able to say "No" when the unions call for genuine collective bargaining.

The CIO is leading the people's fight for adequate wages and mass purchasing power to get production going full blast.

With an aroused and well-organized membership, and with the public support which its constructive program deserves, it can make even the blindest, deafest and dumbest corporations see, hear, and talk turkey, across the collective bargaining table.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

THE BIGGEST hold-up in history is now under way.

Jesse James held up trains and banks and reckoned his loot in thousands.

Al Capone modernized the hold-up, took in more territory and counted his take in millions.

But today's hold-up is Big Business, with capital B's. It is directed against the whole American people, and the booty runs into billions.

★ ★ ★

Jesse James operated almost lone-handed, in constant peril of his life.

Al Capone had a big and well-armed gang. He could afford to buy some corrupt politicians and some police protection.

But today's Big Business hold-up gang operates with complete immunity, with everything on its side that great wealth and influence can buy.

It has a servile press at its disposal. It has flocks of lobbyists. And it has quite a contingent of its own in Congress.

★ ★ ★

The present hold-up is a three-way operation.

It is directed against labor, which is told it can have work only with drastically reduced take-home pay.

It is directed against all consumers, who are to be black-jacked into paying higher prices for the goods they buy.

It is directed against the whole American people, from whom a full supply of peacetime commodities is being withheld until the Big Business hold-up gang is satisfied it has all the profit swag it can steal, from the workers in the lowered wages, from the consumers in higher prices, and from the government in reduced taxes.

★ ★ ★

What are some of the weapons used in this hold-up? They include:

An arrogant refusal on the part of some of the biggest corporations to bargain collectively with the unions on the workers' wage demands.

A Congressional blockade on unemployment compensation, full employment and social security legislation.

A sit-down on production of automobiles, radios, refrigerators, washing machines and other durable consumers' goods.

Plans to lock out the workers and force unemployment now, in the hope of beating them into submission to lower wages.

A press campaign designed to make black look like white, and to give the false impression that it is the unions' demand for a living wage, and not the Big Business hold-up, that is holding up reconversion and threatening industrial peace.

★ ★ ★

Consider a few items in the news of the last few days.

The U. S. Employment Service reports jobs now open pay 37 to 48 percent below wage rates last earned by the men looking for work, and 43 to 52 percent below those previously earned by women job-seekers. Reduced working hours account for a reduction of 23 percent in weekly take-home earnings.

The U. S. Securities & Exchange Commission reports that current assets of American corporations have risen this year to a total of nearly 100 billion dollars—$99,-300,000,000, to be exact—as compared with 54½ billion in 1939. Their net working capital has also doubled in the same period.

The biggest industrial lobby yet demands higher automobile prices. Other lobbies demand lifting of rent controls and no ceilings on new housing.

The U. S. Steel Corporation rejects the government's request to resume collective bargaining on the United Steelworkers' wage demands, though the union accepted this request, and U. S. Steel prints full-page ads declaring that until it gets the higher prices it wants, "nothing can be settled through collective bargaining."

★ ★ ★

Government surveys show that industry can expect huge profit increases (after taxes) in 1946; that workers' take-home pay will be still more sharply cut, unless wage rates are raised; and that wage rates can be raised at least 24 percent without even touching record profits.

Wage increases to this extent would be fully offset by reduced operating costs due to repeal of excess profits taxes, reduced overtime and elimination of wartime upgrading.

Many hold-up men of the past boasted that they stole from the rich to give to the poor.

But the big hold-up of today would rob the poor to add to the already overflowing coffers of the rich.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

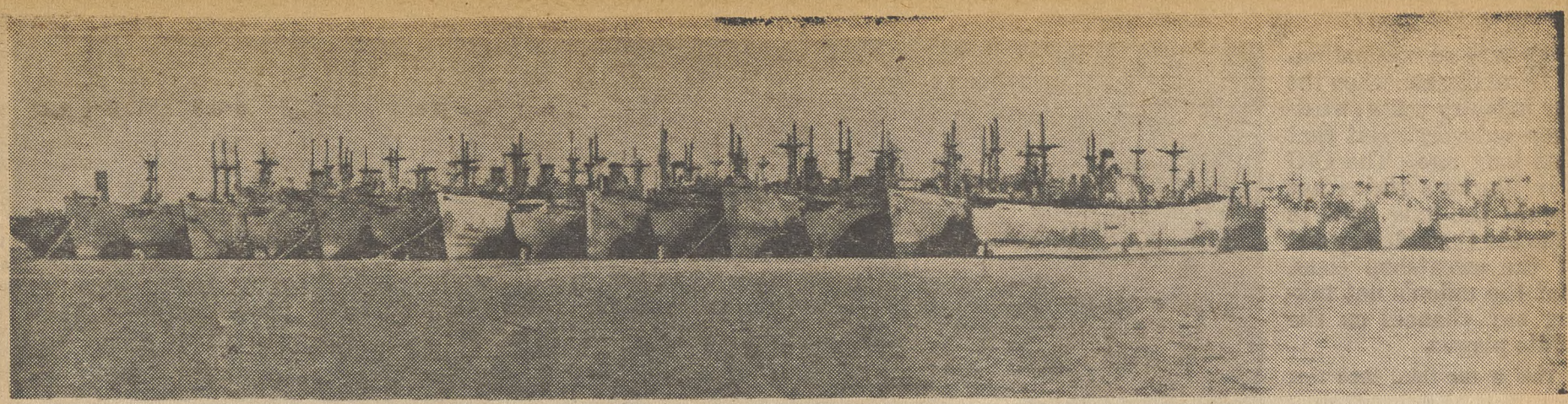
Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux..... Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C.
Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 November 19, 1945 No. 47



Just a few of the Liberty ships taken out of service by the War Shipping Administration and tied up at the Suisan Bay "graveyard" near San Francisco. Six CIO maritime unions and one independent union say these vessels can be converted into troopships to bring home high-point GIs. There are approximately 100 Liberty ships and tankers at this "graveyard" alone.

Union Legionnaires Join Protest Over Firing Vets

HENRY GEISZ, vice president of the National Conference of Union Labor Legionnaires, has written to Major Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective service head, and Sewell Avery, Montgomery Ward board chairman, protesting the firing by the Montgomery Ward company of three World War II veterans, two of them decorated with the Purple Heart.

Geisz's letters followed an appeal to veterans' organizations from Irving Abramson, chairman of the CIO Montgomery Ward Committee. The Purple Heart wearers, Robert Magnan and William Donovan, were fired at the Albany store of the mail-order house after a supervisor asked them if they would go on strike if called to do so by their union.

Eric Stainer, a former Navy man, who had been employed two and a half years by Ward's before the war, was fired the day after the Chicago plant was restored to Ward's by the Army, which had seized it following the failure to obey a War Labor Board directive.

Geisz wrote Hershey that the three deserved the protection of the Selective Service Act, which gives a veteran job rights for a year.

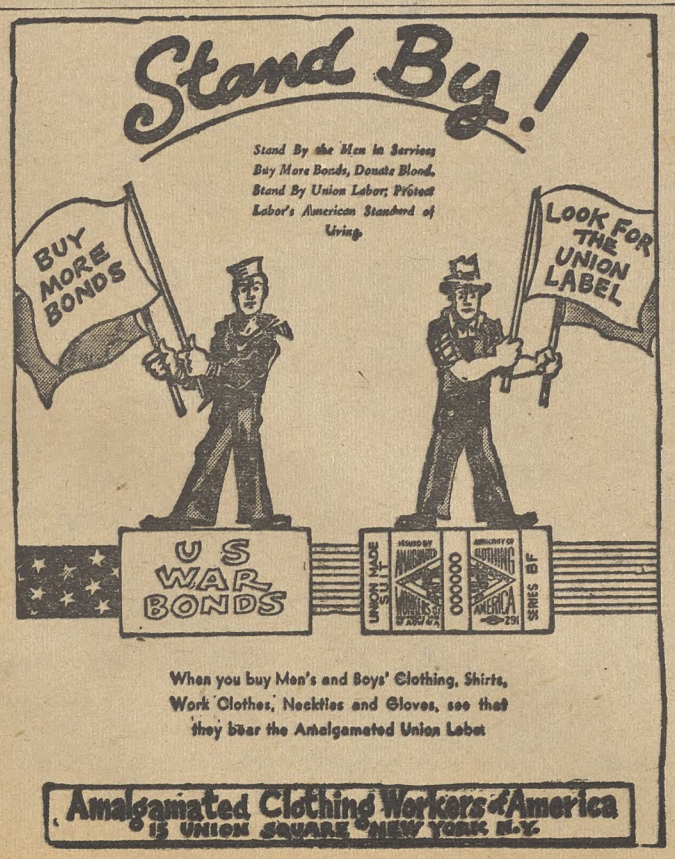
The letter to Avery called attention to the right of every man to join a union under the Natl. Labor Relations Act, and added:

"The affirmative reply to a query on whether a man would strike if called upon by his union is not cause for dismissal."

UE News Issues GI Supplement

A special supplement for servicemen and veterans, issued with the Nov. 10 edition of the UE News, weekly of the CIO Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, has a lead article by Walter Bernstein, former Army sergeant who was correspondent of Yank and is author of the book "Keep Your Head Down," based on his Army experiences. In the UE News article he writes:

"I found out very soon after coming back from overseas that the most vigorous for veterans' rights are the unions. They were the only insurance a man had against the Rankins, who sabotaged the GI Bill; the Hearsts and the McCormicks, who lie about the home front to the soldiers, and all the other forces that have made the right to work a last-ditch fight."



UOPWA Gets Vet Program First Hand

The CIO United Office and Professional Workers went directly to its membership in the services when drafting its veterans' program, which is forcefully set forth in the union's booklet for veterans, "From Khaki to White Collar." On the basis of hundreds of letters from its men and women wearing Uncle Sam's uniforms it found that "First on the list was jobs—help in getting a job, and in assuring jobs for all.

"Other things our GIs want are: Improvement in the GI Bill of Rights, housing, free medical care for themselves and their families, concellation of tax indebtedness, advice about converting GI insurance, information about veterans' organizations and civilian or reorientation aids."

The union is not stopping with the program. It has set about raising $50,000 which will not only be used by its national veterans' committee to help carry out that program, but also for determining the additional needs of the returning servicemen and women.

Three CIO Men Vets' Guests

Guests of the executive board of the National Conference of Union Labor Legionnaires which met this week and will continue during the sessions of the American Legion convention at Chicago include Meyer Bernstein, representative of the CIO Veterans Committee, and Joseph Velosky and George Buckley of the CIO Auto Workers veterans department.

The CIO policy is to co-operate with all bonafide, democratic veterans' organizations.

Aid to Veterans

Putting into effect the CIO's policy of cooperating with democratic, bona fide veterans' organizations, the veterans' committee of the Gary, Ind., local of the CIO Steelworkers met recently with Dr. Gilbert Macvaugh, national employment director of the Disabled American Veterans, to set up a program to aid disabled veterans find employment.

* * *

Employe-veterans are guaranteed a four-weeks' "welcome home" bonus—equal to four weeks' pay—under a contract recently signed by Local 65, CIO Wholesale and Warehouse Workers, with the McCrory Stores Corp. warehouse, New York City.

Thousands of GI Letters Back NMU's Home-By-Xmas Drive

THE CAMPAIGN of the Natl. Maritime Union and other CIO maritime unions to have the War Dept. and the War Shipping Administration round up every available ship to bring home all servicemen not needed in the occupation forces gained momentum this week as:

1. Thousands of cablegrams and letters from servicemen, their wives and parents approved the stand of the NMU which is urging its members not to ship out after Dec. 1 on any ship not bringing home servicemen.

2. The Greater New York CIO Council this weekend distributed a million leaflets urging the public to send President Truman letters and postcards calling on him to use his influence to "ship the boys home by Christmas."

3. President Joseph Curran of the NMU hailed the removal of nine Liberty ships from the James River anchorage for repair and use as troopships as proving "the correctness of the position taken by the NMU that no ships should be laid up while a single GI awaits transportation home."

4. The Senate Naval Affairs Committee investigated demobilization delays.

DELUGE OF LETTERS

Cablegrams and letters from servicemen in Europe and the Pacific and their kin poured into NMU offices in New York City and San Francisco.

A letter, signed by 39 men in the Philippines, several with more than 75 points, declared "we wish we had Congressmen backing us like you are."

Another letter "written at the request and with the approval of the entire enlisted personnel of Co. B, 1301st Engineers," stationed in Luzon, asserted:

"We will always have respect and gratitude for the maritime union that sent its appeal for more troopships to President Truman and for its Dec. 1 ultimatum. We are convinced the union was subject to attempts to blame the utter failure on the union instead of on the War Department's demobilization policy where it belongs."

Curran received a letter from "Ten Disgusted GIs" who stated that all the men in their unit of approximately 600 men had more than 80 points and had been "in various camps in France awaiting shipment for a month. There is definitely something wrong with the shipping, as you say, and we are wholeheartedly behind you and agree with your policy concerning troopships."

Murray To Talk At Legion Meet

CIO President Murray will speak at 1 p.m., Tuesday, Nov. 20, at the national convention of the American Legion, Chicago.

"Is this the place where ya get out of the Army?"

TB was an occupational disease when the fur industry was a sweatshop industry. But that was long ago. The CIO Fur Workers Union has fought the long fight to take the fur industry out of the sweatshop class. But the union's not taking any chances on the white plague.

This is the third time that mass X-ray has been put at the disposal of the members of the Joint Furriers Council in New York City. The first was in 1939; the second in 1943. Under the cooperative efforts of the Council, the Joint Board of Fur Dressers and Dyers, Local 125 of the Fur Floor and Shipping Clerks Union, the New York TB and Health Assn. and the New York City Health Dept., every effort was made to get the 100,000 fur workers and their families before the X-ray machines. Every shop had a special time and day during a recent three-week period.

The Health and Welfare Department of the Union took six important steps to insure the appearance of the appearance of the fur workers. 1) they mailed a notice to every individual worker; 2) they distributed leaflets during lunch hours at three different times; 3) shop stewards distributed cards with notices; 4) 2,000 posters were set up by time clocks in the shops; 5) the matter was taken up on the agenda of shop meetings; 6) every shop was given a specific time to appear during the three week period of X-raying. Employers cooperated by allowing time off during the day, to be made up at a later date.

The X-ray machines took something like 200 X - rays an hour. The Union paid 50c, and the worker paid 50c. Trained physicians will read each X-ray, and each film will be kept for six months. At the end of that time the analysis of each film will be mailed to the worker. The unions will follow up cases that require medical treatment and will endeavor to arrange hospitalization or other treatment found necessary by the diagnosis.

The X-ray is only one part of a vast health educational program conducted by the union's health and welfare department under Oscar Ward. A whole series of lectures by physicians, with movies to accent highlights, has been planned. Among these discussions are: Allergies & Skin Disease in the Fur Industry; Health protection for the Fur Worker in the Shop, Heart Disease, Colds & Pneumonia, What to Eat and Why, Cancer, Child Health, etc.

TB

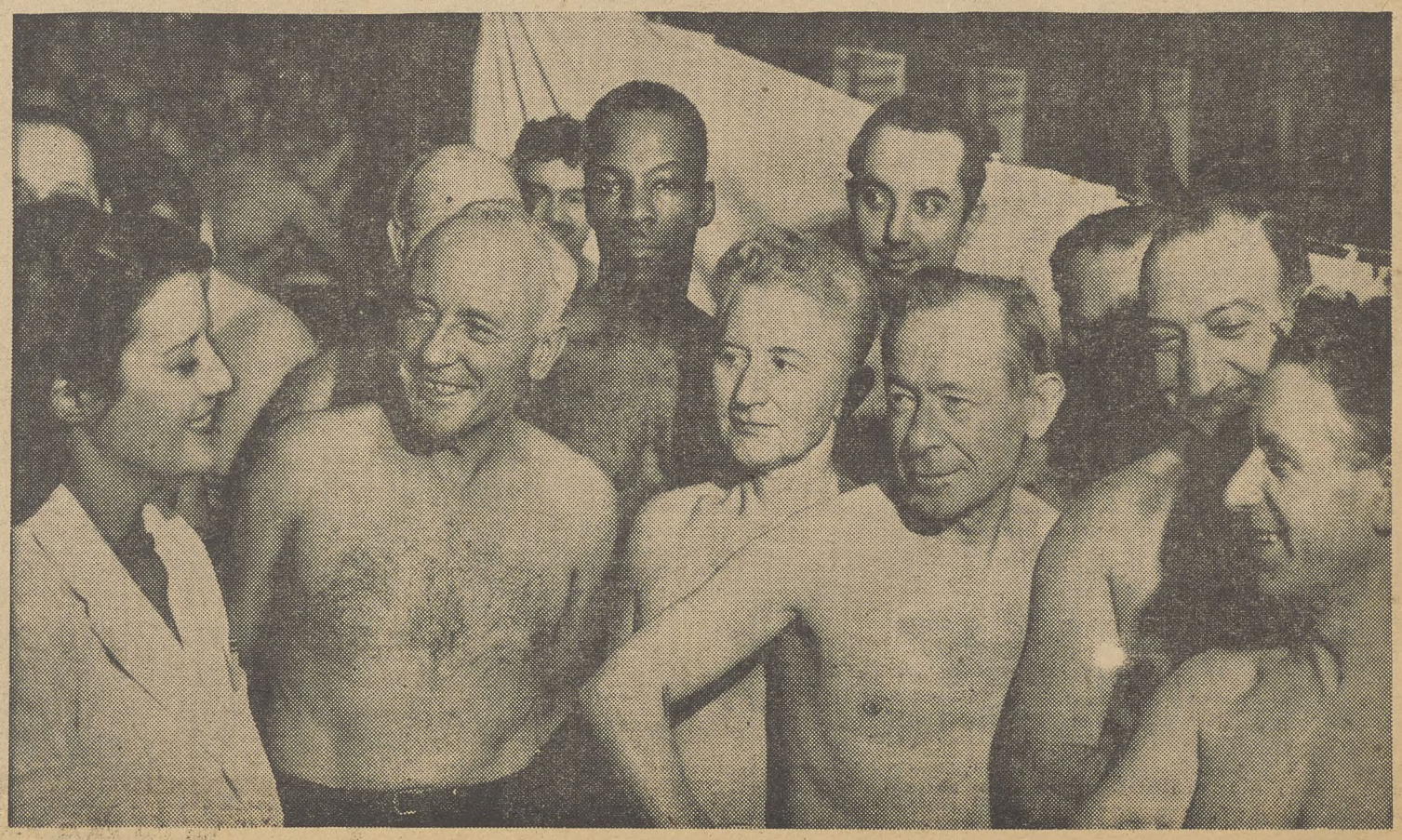
X-Ray for Every Union Man

Story by Helen Kay
Pictures by Marian Hille

1 **Every fur worker was asked to register. For weeks before the actual x-raying apparatus was set up at the Furriers Joint Council, a six-step plan was gotten under way to make sure that 100,000 fur workers and their families marched before the x-raying machine.**

2 **Alma Susman is the wife of a furrier. She came to get x-rayed on the same night that her chorus meets. She said: "This is something very good. They should do it in all unions."**

3 **Registered Nurse Mrs. Mary Whitford of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association was right on the job cooperating with the x-ray technicians, and the doctors.**



Anti-tank defenses liked these helped stop the Nazis cold just outside Leningrad. More than 600,000 beseiged Leningraders died during the first terrible winter of 1941-42.

INSIDE LENINGRAD

By LEN DE CAUX

"LENINGRADERS are modest," is an expression the CIO delegation heard frequently during its three-day visit to Leningrad.

At first we smiled a little. The Leningraders who used these words usually attributed many other desirable characteristics to their citizenry and were not at all backward in expressing their civic pride.

But after we had seen many evidences of the amazing heroism of the people of Leningrad, we smiled no more. For the most glowing words are indeed modest and inadequate to describe their exploits.

Furthermore, the pride we heard so often expressed was always a group pride, rather than personal boasting.

One more little paradox to illustrate this point. To an American, it seems decidedly immodest for a Soviet speaker to join in the applause at the conclusion of his speech, as is frequently the case. But to the Russian, it seems much more modest for the speaker thus to assume that the applause is for the sentiments he expressed rather than for him personally.

FOR THE story of Leningrad we went first to its Mayor, Peter Popkov. A vigorous, youthful-looking man, with gray-tinged hair, he got down to business quickly. His manner was frank and forthright. He pulled no punches and dodged no questions.

Americans would call Popkov a go-getter, a live wire, a booster, a politician with the common touch and voter-appeal. Certainly no American mayor could beat him for pride in his city or salesmanship in describing its glorious past and its great future.

But in hearing the Mayor's story of the first city to stop Hitler, we forgot the teller and thought only of the millions of plain people of whom he spoke—civilians who froze and starved and bled, cut off from outside aid, but who never flinched or surrendered their city.

The conquering Nazi armies were sweeping all before them when they reached Leningrad and brought it under siege two months after their invasion of the USSR. Hitler was so confident of taking Leningrad at once, that he had made all arrangements, down to menu and seating arrangements, for a victory banquet at the Astoria Hotel—the hotel, incidentally, where the CIO delegation stayed.

This is the second of three articles, on life in the Soviet Union, by CIO NEWS Editor De Caux, who has just returned with a CIO delegation that visited Moscow and Leningrad.

German officers were appointed to govern Leningrad, occupation passes were printed and distributed, and all other arrangements were made for running a conquered city.

Surrounded by the Finns and the Germans, Leningrad's only lifeline was Lake Ladoga. But there were no ships to transport supplies across the lake. Until it froze over sufficiently to permit first horse-teams and then motor trucks to cross it, the only means of evacuating children and other civilians incapable of working or fighting, and of bringing in supplies, was in a few Douglas airplanes, Popkov said.

Meanwhile, the people of Leningrad were left almost without food, fuel and even water. In November and December, 1941, they had only bread to eat, and very little of that.

We saw a sample of the daily bread ration at that time, no bigger than a small child's fist, and with less than a 50 per cent flour content, the rest being synthetic ingredents, made from shavings, etc. It was not until January, 1942, that the city Soviet was able to announce an increase of three ounces in the bread ration.

Without fuel, the people were not only starving but also freezing, and 650,000 Leningrad civilians died in that terrible winter from these causes alone, according to Popkov. "I know of no battle in history where so many laid down their lives," he said.

In the Exhibition of the Heroic Defense of Leningrad, we saw the diary of a nine-year old girl, all of whose family of seven died in this period. In childish handwriting was the entry, "Grandma died today," and then later similar entries for Uncle, Mother, Father, Sister, Brother, until finally the pathetic entry, "I alone am left." Soon after, the little girl herself died in a hospital.

Popkov complained that the full and true story of Leningrad had never been told to the American people. He said that American correspondents could not understand the spirit that motivated the amazing resistance of the people of Leningrad.

"It is not only the heroism and patriotism of the people that you must understand," Popkov declared, "but the real and terrible suffering, the depth of the human suffering they went through. But with all this, no sacrifices daunted our people. They just made us more and more determined never to let our city fall into Nazi hands."

Finally, all civilians who could not aid in some fashion in the city's defense were evacuated. "Leningrad was transformed into a military camp, he said. "Every street, every house became a fortress. All civilians who remained must be considered just like soldiers in the Red Army—enduring no less danger and hardship than those fighting at the front."

The Mayor paid the highest tribute to the trade unions of Leningrad. He said they had been the most active helpers in the city's defense at every step, mobilizing three to four hundred thousand people every day to work at trench building, fortifications, etc., and maintaining the morale of workers producing munitions and supplies in unheated factories under constant bombardment.

But Popkov did not dwell only

(Continued on Page 12)

Freezing weather as well as bombs and shells added to Leningrad's death toll. Women (above) sawed fuel wood in the streets. Leningrad became a military camp. Every house became a fortress. Fire fighters (below) worked despite bombs, carrying on as calmly as though they were only training.

3 Struggling to get into c
is John Topa, 275-pou
player, factory hand, offic
he joins in heartily when
jobs and freedom, not for "

↑

1 "Sleep, people, sleep" croon the native fascists, portrayed in Stage for Action's "Joseph McGinnical." "We'll save you from the unions of labor. To demand higher wages is simply outrageous. You may call us contrary and reactionary, but honest, we're merely old fascists." Joe, fortunately, awakens, and in a call for action by the people sings: "Listen! I'm not Superman, so all you guys get off your can. We did a job in '44, but nevertheless and furthermore, we can get our dreams fulfilled and a world to build, so don't go to sleep, you creep, don't stop now."

★ ★ ★

←

2 It's a big jump from emoting in soap operas to playing "Miss CIO-AFL" in "Joseph McGinnical," which shows how union-busters and native fascists will take over America unless John Q. Public stands guard—but it's one that Arlene Friedrich is delighted to make. She heartily agrees with CIO President Murray that Stage for Action is doing a job that couldn't be done in months of talking.

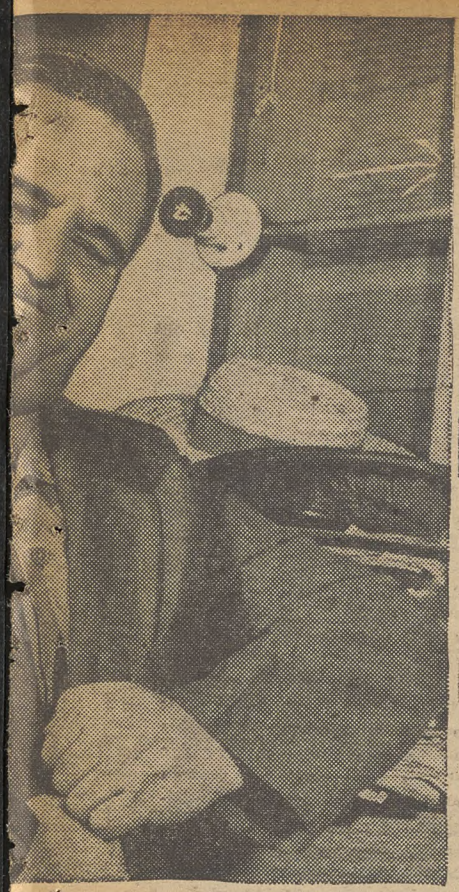
ST

Story by Audrey D

FOR RENT: One la
formerly inhabited
cians, actors and actres
Uninhabited for many
tensive remodeling to
ventilation, fresh ideas
action.

In these days of hou
is most unusual to find
but from the look of th
ivory tower, long the h
going to remain vaca
that public confusion
to current issues on
must be overcome, a
writers and other craf
ed in a group called S
utilizing their talents t
tize problems of the da

They take the proble
ment or the race que
on the rising cost of liv
writer is assigned to tu
one of the best produ
atrical field takes over
a cast is assembled from
dreds of radio and stag
tresses who have v
services. The final res
tion rich with ideas, po
sional perfection, capab
audience to take immed
action.



ostume for his role of Mr. Big Business
d ex-GI. A former semi-pro baseball
worker, cook, playwright and poet,
he GI in the play says he fought for
a lusty and crusty hot blueberry pie."

4 Beverly Presley had been in New York for only two months, but it only took her two days to discover that Stage for Action could use her expert abilities as a pianist. In "Joseph McGinnical," Beverly provides accompaniment for the nightmarish dreams of a guy who thought the home battle was over.

5 Former UE-CIO member Harold Haegy directs the play "Joseph McGinnical" and appears in the role of John Q. Public. Born in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, he's a real union man having belonged to the CIO, AFL, and the Railroad Brotherhoods. Stage for Action has performed before more than 88,000 union members.

AGE FOR ACTION

odd

Pictures by Conrad Eiger

ge ivory tower,
y artists, musi-
ses, and writers.
years; needs ex-
allow for cross
, public spirited

ing shortages it
empty dwellings,
ngs that ancient
me of artists, is
t. Recognizing
and indifference
the home front
group of actors,
smen have unit-
tage for Action,
vividly drama-

of full employ-
n or the facts
ng. A top-notch
n out a script;
ers in the the-
the reins; and
among the hun-
e actors and ac-
unteered their
ult is a produc-
ished to profes-
le of moving the
ate and positive

With branches now operating in New York, Chicago and Hollywood, Stage for Action plays before such diverse organizations as unions, the Salvation Army, Servicemen's Canteens, the YMCA and YWCA, the PTA, and religious groups. They have annual contracts calling for a minimum number of performances per year with the CIO Office & Professional Workers, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, State, County & Municipal Workers, and Furniture Workers, besides appearing before hundreds of local union meetings. To organizations in cities where no Stage for Action branch exists, manuscript and production rights are offered for a small charge, thus assuring a nationwide audience for their progressive ideas.

Mixing fun with fundamentals, Stage for Action dramatizes a program that in many ways parallels that of the CIO. Their course is applauded by many. Perhaps the most appropriate tribute came from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who said, "They represent a valuable contribution to our democratic form of government."

Stage for Action is located at 130 West 42 St., New York City. New branches are being formed in Washington, Philadelphia and Detroit.

6 Did they like it? Would this typical audience, at Wingdale, N. Y., be sitting three-deep on the floor to pack a huge hall if they didn't? What's more, the clever, effective presentation of the need for action brought home to the audience the truism that full employment and a decent world are ours for the making.

Tomorrow's Citizens **By Rose H. Alschuler**

IT'S LOVING THEM THAT COUNTS

Working for your children isn't enough. They must never doubt that whatever they're doing, wherever they are, your love is with them. A really loving mother can afford to make mistakes. Photo by Helen Post. (Copyright 1945 Natl. CIO NEWS.)

Vice Control Still Needed

By ELEANOR FOWLER
Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Auxiliaries

THE REACTIONARY drive to turn back the clock in the United States is going on in every aspect of American life. The latest one which has been brought to my attention, one which threatens very directly our health and our homes, is the drive to reopen houses of prostitution.

During the war we made tremendous strides in combatting this evil. It was established beyond question that the only way to eliminate venereal disease is to repress prostitution, and that tolerating red-light districts inevitably results in the rapid spread of venereal disease. As a result over 700 communities abolished them and undertook vigorous campaigns to suppress promiscuity.

Now there is a grave danger of losing the gains that have been made. In 12 communities houses have already reopened. Since V-J Day venereal disease rates have been rising rapidly both among the armed forces and the civilian population.

The National Women's Advisory Committee of the Social Protection Division of the Federal Security Agency discussed the urgency of action by women's groups on this situation at its meeting this past week. Representatives of most of the big national women's groups, church, parent-teachers, club women and our CIO auxiliaries agreed that women must take the responsibility for understanding the causes of sex delinquency, for action to remove those causes in their communities and for backing the agencies which are now trying to combat prostitution and venereal disease.

CAUSES OF PROSTITUTION

The basic causes of prostitution, of course, are economic—substandard wages, slum housing, ignorance due to the necessity of leaving school early to work, utterly inadequate social security and health care for the great majority of the people. Family life is weakened, homes are more frequently broken when people do not have the minimum essentials for decent living. The CIO's program for full employment at adequate wages and full social security for all Americans is the basic answer.

While we continue to fight for that program as our first concern, we can help in our communities to meet the immediate problem of sex delinquency and social disease and to reeducate the women who have been led into this anti-social way of life.

We need, first of all, to find out what conditions are in our own community. The police and health departments and the welfare agencies will know.

We need, second, to realize that the women involved in prostitution are among the most miserable and exploited group in our society. Most of them are ill not only physically but mentally. Many of them suffer from physical handicaps. Many of them are of low mentality. We should not pass judgments on them but rather see to it that our communities have trained people and proper facilities to give these women a chance to become useful, self-respecting citizens.

Boom Mrs. F. D. R. for UNO Post

A conference of leaders of national women's organizations at South Kortright, N. Y., last weekend went on record as favoring naming women delegates to the United National Assembly in London next January. The consensus of opinion of delegates to the conference, which was attended by Mrs. Faye Stephenson, president of the CIO Women's Auxiliaries, was that President Truman should name Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as a delegate to the assembly.

The conference, which was held under the auspices of the American Women's Voluntary Services, called an international women's conference to be held next June in the United States. A conference group resolved to ask President Truman to press Congress for a $500 million appropriation for UNRR.

Discussion on Strikes

Management and labor will discuss the current strike scene at 8:30 p.m. Nov. 23, at the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the CIO Federal Workers Union, 1212 18th St., N. W. Irving Richter, UAW-CIO Washington representative, and Harlan V. Hadley, of the Automobile Manufacturers Assn., will discuss the subject, "What's Behind Industrial Strife?"

Indiana Wage Parley

A state-wide parley was called this week by the Indiana CIO Council for Nov. 24 in Indianapolis, where representatives of 220,000 Indiana CIO workers will map out a program for placing the full weight of labor behind the drive for jobs for all at living wages.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

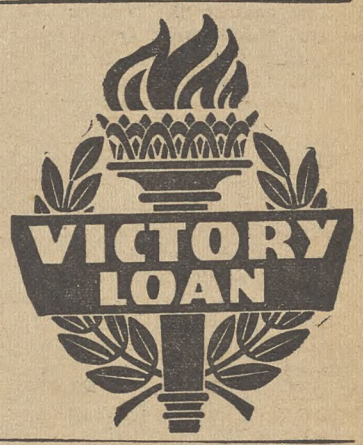
SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Buy War Bonds

FLAGS • EMBLEMS

TEDDY'S
UNION LABEL STORE
Union Dues Buttons
Label Buttons
Campaign Buttons
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
Convention Badges
American Flags
Organization Flags
Parade Caps and Emblems
Brief Cases, Secretary Cases, Bill Folds
Phone Central 9868
Room 503, 179 W. Washington St.
Chicago, Ill.



CHRISTMAS SEALS

Protect Your Home from Tuberculosis

SOLD EVERYWHERE

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP
PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

L. J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED
BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS

44 Years of Know-how

in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.
20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS AND TABS
FOR
UNION DUES MEMBERSHIP EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS ADVERTISING LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No Charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES
New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman, 37 E. 14th St., New York, N. Y., Algonquin 4-3356
Detroit Representative: Herbert E. Lennig, 6432 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich., TRinity 1-4600
L. J. IMBER CO. 1725-41 W. North Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Ralph Tillotson, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Erie, Pa., reports: Natl. Organ Supply Co., Erie, Pa., URWA-CIO, 154; against, 22.

E. L. Sandefur, CIO Reg. Dir., Winston-Salem, N. C., reports: Royster Guano Co. and Intl. Mineral & Chemical Co., IUMSWA-CIO, 90 per cent. B. F. Davis, Intl. representative, handled the campaign.

George Craig, CIO Reg. Dir., Philadelphia, Pa., reports: White Bros. Smelting Corp., Philadelphia, IUMSWA, 140; against, 13. James Hill, Intl. representative, was in charge. Utilities Realty Co., Philadelphia, CIO Hotel & Restaurant Workers, 8; against, 5. Representative George Bucher was in charge.

Paul Christopher, Natl. CIO representative, reports: Patent Button Co., Knoxville, Tenn., UGCCWA-CIO, 76; AFL, 19; no union, 26. J. G. Taylor, UGCCWA representative, handled the campaign. This is the third Knoxville plant at which the UG has won bargaining rights.

Sam Beers, Sub-Dist. Dir., USA-CIO, Dallas, Texas, reports: General American Transportation Corp., Fort Worth, Texas, USA-CIO, 60; no union, 19.

William B. Taylor, Dir. of Orgn., OWIU, reports: Phillips Petroleum Co., Phil Gas plant, Mt. Kisco, New York, 95 per cent for OWIU. Sinclair Oil Co., S. & M. Grease plant, Philadelphia, Pa., OWIU, 39; no union, 25. Shell Oil Cycling plant, Sheridan, Texas, OWIU, 23; AFL, 2; neither, 9.

Wm. Henderson, Sub-Reg. Dir., Little Rock, Ark., reports: Arkansas Louisiana Gas, Little Rock, maintenance and service employees, OWIU, won election involving 45 persons.

A. F. Hartung, CIO Reg. Dir., Portland, Ore., reports: Northwest Cannery, CIO, 21; AFL, 19.

Thomas Andert, Dir., O&IWOC, Montgomery Frost Optical Co., Boston, Mass., CIO, 14; no union, 6. Lloyds Optical Co., Boston Mass., CIO, 10; no union, 1. American Optical Co., Lynn, Mass., CIO, 9; no union, 2.

Powers Hapgood, CIO Reg. Dir., Indianapolis, Ind., reports: Intl. Harvester Machine Shop, Indianapolis, Ind., UAW-CIO, 1006; IAM-AFL, 271; neither, 495.

Pres. Martin Wagner, UGCCWA, reports: Natl. Gypsum, Niagara Falls, N. Y., UGCCWA-CIO, 124; AFL, 4; no union, 3. Representative Charles Dayle was in charge.

Ray Kroeger, IWA-CIO representative, reports the winning of four elections at Greenville, Ala.: Gorrie Lumber Co., CIO, 7; no union, 4. W. T. Smith Lumber Co., CIO, 80; no union, 2. Gorrie Logging Co., CIO, 45; no union, 1. Fort Deposit Lumber Co., CIO, 100 per cent. CIO Repres. K. J. Ingle, CIO Reg. Dir. Carey Haigler, and IWA Repres. John Hawkins conducted these elections.

Walter Harris, CIO Reg. Dir., Chicago, reports: Lawrence Brothers, Inc., Sterling, Ill., Production and Maintenance employees, USA-CIO, 128; against, 78. National Die Casting Co., Chicago, Ill., Production and Maintenance employees, IUMMSW-CIO, 64; against, 19.

Leonard Levy, Exec. Vice-Pres., URW&DSEA-CIO, reports: Leaf Gum Co., Chicago, Ill., Un. Bakery & Confectionery Workers Union, Local 15—CIO, 101; against 13.

L-M Conference

The Labor-Management Conference called by President Truman is going on. It seems that some people never learn. The "laissez-faire" system of leaving business alone has been advocated by some, and if adopted it would take us back to the days of Hooverism—wild stock markets, wage cuts, bank failures, and economic disaster nationally.

The CIO has called upon the conference to declare in favor of substantial wage increases now as the crying demand of the workers of the nation and as a national necessity to maintain the purchasing power of the people. So far the CIO stands alone in the conference on this. President Truman and Sec. of Commerce Wallace have also declared for this. Empty phrases will not satisfy the situation or the people. President Murray is leading the fight for the adoption of this resolution. It is up to every organization, local union, and member to back the CIO's position.

Shipyard Union Seeks Industry Wide Raise

A prediction that the first industry-wide boost in workers' pay since 1942 will go to the shipyard workers was made this week by the CIO Marine & Shipbuilding Workers. The union's request for a 30 per cent increase and a 17½ cents an hour boost to maintain take-home pay which dropped when hours were cut will be the No. 1 demand taken up at the national shipbuilding conference to be held Dec. 4.

The conference was decided upon at a meeting of the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee held Nov. 6, attended by union, industry and government representatives. Authority to review wages was turned back to the committee by the National War Labor Board after the war ended. During the war all changes had to be approved by the NWLB.

The CIO shipbuilding union, headed by President John Green, took the lead at the Nov. 6 meeting in urging that a national shipbuilding conference be held. A statement issued by the union following the meeting predicted the Dec. 4 conference.

"We can win this without strike or lockout or intervention by an outside party," the union stated. "And by winning it we can show the way toward a settlement of the question in which every worker in the United States has a bodily interest—the wage question."

Spotlight on Pay Demands

Says Thugs Try To Bust Up CIO Textile Union

Cotton mill workers in three plants in Hill County, Texas, who called off a strike recently at the request of the Natl. War Labor Board, were brutally attacked by anti-union elements as they returned to their jobs, charges John W. Edelman, Washington representative of the CIO Textile Workers Union.

In a letter to Sec. of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Edelman asked that immediate action be taken "to enlist the cooperation of law enforcement agencies of the U. S. Government to halt organized thuggery now rampant in three Texas cotton mills."

"It is only too obvious that the purpose of this campaign of terror is to coerce workers into withdrawing from the union, which about a year ago became the authorized collective bargaining agent in these plants," Edelman stated.

Some 1,000 workers in the three mills walked out several weeks ago in protest against the flagrant violation by the companies of WLB orders. The Board agreed to call compliance conferences in Washington on November 15 in the cases of two of the mills, and the strikers agreed to return to work. As they were going back to their jobs, imported thugs violently assaulted the first people to enter the mill.

Pres. B. B. Powers of Local 670, Millsboro cotton mills, who was recently medically discharged after years in the U. S. Army, was the principal victim. He was viciously kicked and suffered severe jaw injuries. The next day Martin Burnett, Local 669 secretary at the Itasca Mills, was attacked, receiving serious face injuries.

Glass Concerns Still Stalling

Top officials of the CIO Federation of Glass, Ceramic & Silica Sand Workers and representatives of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Libbey-Owens-Ford companies conferred with the U. S. Dept. of Labor conciliators in Washington last week-end on the wage dispute which has closed down PPG and LOF plants in 10 cities.

Pres. Joseph Froesch, Vice-Pres. Leland Beard and Sec.-Treas. Lewis McCracken, who represented the union, said the company officials were still refusing to bargain collectively. Negotiations held last month in Chicago for more than two weeks broke down when company representatives continued to stall and finally withdrew because of a small strike which broke out at a plant in Ottawa, Ill.

Thereupon some 15,000 workers in plants of the two companies in ten cities walked out. A vote taken last June authorized a strike by ten-to-one.

Italian, Yugoslav Aid

CIO Transport Workers Union Local 236, in Chicago, this month collected $600 for Italian-Yugoslav relief.

U. S. Steel Corp. Again Cold Shoulders Govt.

THE U. S. Steel Corp. again this week turned down a government request to resume collective bargaining with the CIO United Steelworkers. Efforts of Sec. of Labor Schwellenbach to get the Corporation to "reconsider" its flat refusal to continue negotiations on the union's demands for a $2 a raise failed when Pres. Benjamin F. Fairless of U. S. steel informed the Secretary that the corporation would not send representatives to a conference called for Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Fairless told the Secretary of Labor that U. S. Steel would not consider further wage negotiations until OPA granted a request for a price increase.

CIO Pres. Philip Murray called this "a brazen attempt to bludgeon the Government of the U. S."

U. S. Steel, he said in a letter sent to Schwellenbach, "has the unmitigated gall to advise the Government that it will not perform its legal and public duty unless the Government agrees to unconditional surrender to the demands of the industry for immediate price relief, and a guarantee that for any wage increase that may be agreed upon in collective bargaining there will be additional price increases.

"At this time I wish to call to the attention of yourself and the OPA these cold facts: In 1944 the actual net profits of the steel industry, after taxes, were $407,531,000. The average annual net profits of the industry, after taxes, during the peacetime era of 1936-39 were $115,000,000.

"Bearing in mind the financial benefits which will accrue to the industry in 1946 due to the elimination of overtime, downgrading of workers, increased productivity and lower costs resulting from the elimination of obsolete equipment and the repeal of excess profits taxes, it is a conservative estimate that the anticipated net profits of the industry, after taxes, for 1946 will be approximately $500,000,000, or more than four times the peacetime level.

"This is the record on the basis of which the industry is wailing and pleading for increased prices. This is the record on the basis of which the American Iron & Steel Institute in a nationwide advertisement today said, 'Until OPA authorizes "fair" prices, nothing can be settled through collective bargaining.'"

Murray was referring to a newspaper and radio campaign put on this week by the American Iron & Steel Institute, purporting to explain "Why the Steel Institute Cannot Pay Increased Wages Now."

Ford Strike Vote

Ford Motor Co. workers voted 11-to-1 to authorize their union, the CIO United Auto Workers, to call a strike if necessary in support of their demand for a 30-per-cent pay increase. The poll, which was conducted by the Nalt. Labor Relations Board under the Smith-Connally Act, showed 42,235 in favor of a strike to 3,951 against.

The Ford workers were the last of the employes of the Big Three auto concerns to vote for strike action. Votes taken earlier among employes of General Motors and Chrysler showed similar heavy majorities in favor of a strike.

The three big strike votes were taken at the request of the UAW so that the union would be ready to call a strike if all other means of getting a wage settlement failed. Officials of the union expressed the hope that the wage issue may still be settled peacefully through collective bargaining.

CIO Leather Workers On 'Holiday'

A one-day work holiday covering 60,000 workers in the leather industry in 250 plants scattered through 16 states was called this week by the CIO Fur & Leather Workers Union in support of a demand for a 30% pay hike. It was 100% effective.

The stoppage was voted by special wage conferences in each of the union's districts and was approved unanimously by membership meetings of each local union. The one-day work holiday is the first nation-wide action ever undertaken by the workers in the leather industry, the union stated.

"The union's action is part of the national campaign of CIO unions to secure substantial increases to meet the high cost of living, to make up for reduced hours of work since V-J Day and to raise the standard of living and purchasing power of the workers as the only foundation for an expanded economy and full employment," the statement declared.

Facts for Action

A four-page leaflet, "We Must Have Jobs," containing excerpts from the testimony of CIO Pres. Philip Murray in support of the Full Employment Bill (S 380) before a Senate sub-committee has been issued by the CIO Dept. of Research & Education as No. 127 of its series of Facts for Action publications. Price $1 per 100, $8 per 1,000, $30 per 5,000 and $50 per 10,000.

UOPWA Convention

The CIO Office & Professional Workers Union has called a special convention to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, starting Feb. 18, President Lewis Merrill announced this week. Date of the convention was pushed up to give the membership an immediate opportunity to consider pressing salary problems and to take up the unusual organizing opportunities among the white collar workers.

The union's Executive Board, which decided on the convention, also authorized the calling of a general salary conference to which all white collar unions, CIO or independent, will be invited.

Peter Popkov (center) was Mayor of Leningrad all during the seige. Here he learns first hand about the suffering of one of Leningrad's residents.

INSIDE LENINGRAD

(Continued from Page 7)

on the past. He was also full of Leningrad's plans for the future. In the next five years, inclusive of 1950, he said, it was planned to build new housing sufficient to provide comfortable living space for 400,000 people. Other plans he mentioned include a city subway, a great increase in street cars and busses, provision of gas and gas cookers for the whole city, and park planning which "will make Leningrad the finest garden city in the world."

The Mayor also described plans for the rebuilding of Leningrad's war-blasted plants and the development of its industries to a much greater productive capacity than before the war; for the development of a local steel industry; for the great expansion of metal and machine-building plants and of sea transport, inland waterways and railroad transportation.

But before we left him, Popkov again cited American publications he had read and complained that "the American press and much of your people don't understand us, what we have gone through and what we are trying to do." He was particularly bitter against William L. White, who had visited Leningrad and interviewed him. "I can't understand how he could have written such an unfair and untrue story of the Soviet Union in his book," he said.

LENINGRAD is a fine, modern-looking city. But everywhere we went, we saw evidence of the terrible punishment it had suffered from constant enemy bombardment. Industrial plants and workers' neighborhoods were particularly badly damaged, and the Pushkin and Peterhof suburbs which we visited, and which were actually occupied by the Nazis, were almost completely destroyed.

But at the big Kirov machine-building plant and other factories, we also saw substantial progress being made in reconstruction.

The Kirov plant was originally known as the Putilov works, and its workers boast of their long trade union and revolutionary traditions. Deputy Chairman Soloviev of the shop committee told us he had been a trade unionist since 1912. He described his plant as the oldest in the country and the first to have union organization among its workers.

The Putilov plant was first opened in 1801, Soloviev said, and was operated by the Czarist government to produce handcuffs, buttons and primitive bombshells. Lenin organized a workers' circle in the plant in 1905, and Kalinin, the president of USSR, once worked as a lathe-operator in it.

By the time of the 1917 revolution, the plant was a modern munitions factory employing 20,000 workers, one-third of whom were union members. After the revolution, it was one of the first to be nationalized, and during the war just ended it was used to produce guns, tanks, turbines, aviation motors and other heavy machinery.

When the Germans drew near Leningrad, much of the plants' machinery was moved to the East. But the plant continued operating all through the siege. Nine thousand of its workers volunteered for army service, and special measures had to be taken to keep many of them from joining the army, so the plant might not be drained of skilled labor.

During the siege, the workers in the plant were armed and organized by the union into workers' battalions. They were given military training after working hours. Every night armed workers remained on the premises, on guard at all times against Nazi attack.

The Kirov plant was only about three miles from the fighting front, and ten thousand shells fell on its grounds, most of them heavy artillery shells.

There was not enough fuel to heat the plant during the first bitter winter. There were times when there was no water. The workers had to exist on a ration of 250 grams (about half a pound) of bread and a few vegetables—and for one period of ten days there was not even any bread.

Plant Never Closed

But despite constant bombardment, hunger, cold and all other dangers and difficulties, the Kirov plant never ceased production for a single day during the siege, Soloviev said.

Exhaustion from hunger and cold so depleted the ranks of the workers, that every day the union had to make a check of those who could not show up. If a worker was found to be too weak to come to work, a sled would be sent to pull him to the plant. There he would be put to bed in the plant polyclinic, and given rest, some vitamins and a little extra ration of food until he was strong enough to work again.

In touring the Kirov plant, we saw whole sections completely destroyed by bombardment. But other departments had been repaired and were already operating full blast in peacetime production. The chief engineer, however, told us that the whole plant would have to be rebuilt from the ground up, on newer and more modern lines, to catch up with new technical developments on which it had fallen behind during the war.

Nearly all the workers now employed are members of the metal workers' union, we were told by union officials. The exceptions are a small number of newcomers, who usually join the union after a few weeks, once its purposes and advantages are explained to them by their fellow workers.

Insufficient housing and a labor shortage, particularly of skilled workers, are among the most serious immediate problems at the Kirov plant. Sixty per cent of the workers' homes in the vicinity of the plant were destroyed by bombardment during the siege, and some of the suburbs where other workers lived were completely out. One of the first and biggest appropriations for the rehabilitation of the plant has had to be devoted to workers' housing.

The housing shortage of course affects the labor supply, since many of the skilled workers needed cannot be brought back from the Urals until housing is provided for them and their families.

But in spite of all these enormous difficulties, all the shop workers we met evidenced the greatest spirit of optimism and determination; and the Kirov workers, in their union meetings, have pledged themselves to rebuild their plant and raise production to higher levels than before the war, in three years.

THE EXTENSIVE cultural, sports, entertainment and social activities conducted by the trade unions are a big factor in maintaining the high morale of Soviet workers.

We visited the Kirov "Palace of Culture" one evening. There we saw hundreds of workers having a good time, in fashions designed to suit all tastes.

The big dance hall was full of young people, dancing waltzes, foxtrots, tangos and even American boogie-woogie to a large dance orchestra.

Some remarkable acrobatics were going on in the gymnasium, along with physical culture drills and other gymnastics.

The movie theater was packed, and another theater in the same building was being used by an amateur dramatic group rehearsing a light comedy, with lots of love interest, about a Russian WAC who comes to Leningrad trying to find a boyfriend whose name is as common as Smith or Jones.

The library also seemed popular, and in an adjoining room a discussion group was listening to a lecture on modern poetry by a well-known Soviet poet.

In another part of the building, we looked in on a special room for chess-players, and visited a number of classrooms where classes were in progress on needlework, designing and other arts.

This whole huge Palace of Culture, or workers' clubhouse, was built in 1933 for the workers of the Kirov plant, but it is also open to other workers in the neighborhood.

It is one of two Leningrad workers' clubhouses belonging to the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and is run by it in cooperation with an advistory committee elected by the local unions in the vicinity. But in addition to these two AUCCTU clubhouses, there are several dozen other workers' clubhouses in Leningrad that are run exclusively by the local trade unions.

Before the war, the Kirov Palace of Culture was capable of accommodating 10,000 people at one time, in its various entertainment, sports, educational and other departments. But during the war, it was seriously damaged by six direct hits and by many other bombs falling in its immediate vicinity.

The heating system and whole sections of the building were destroyed, and it is estimated that it will cost 22 million rubles to rebuild and refurnish it, restoring musical instruments, library books, art objects and other prewar equipment and facilities. "If we fulfill our plan by 1946, we shall only be back to where we were in 1941," the Director said somewhat disconsolately.

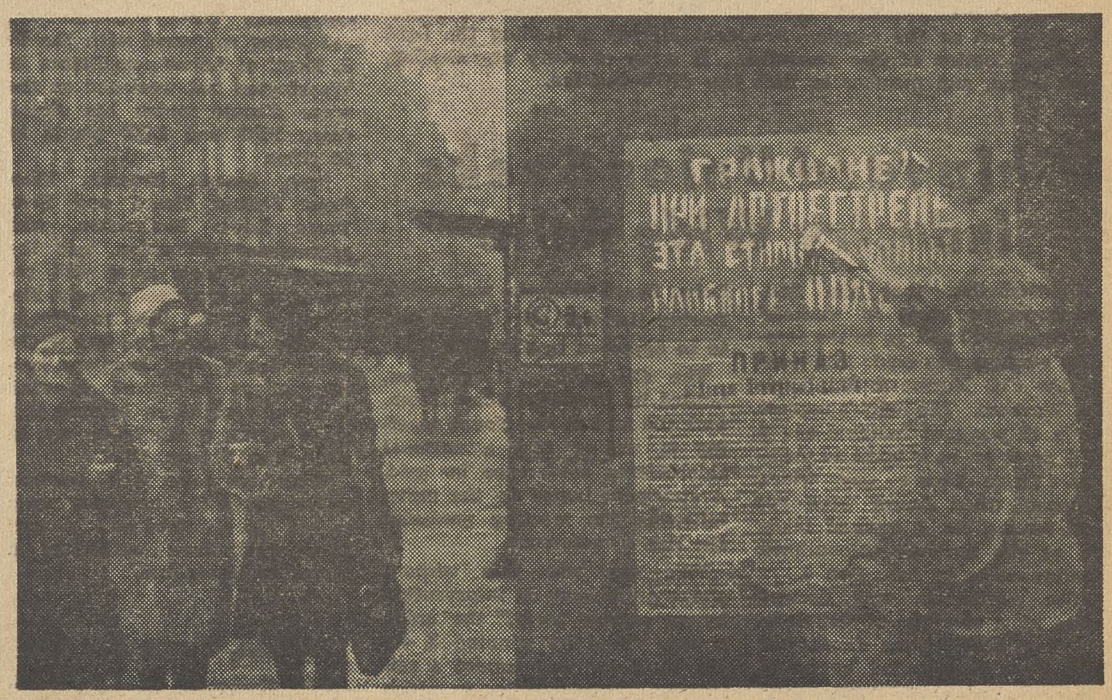
Unions Help Rebuild

But the unions have set about the work of restoration with a will. Although the whole building had to be closed on account of war damages, the children's section, lounges, refreshment rooms, sports section and gymnasium, theaters, lecture hall, library and study rooms have already been reopened, though none of them are operating on the same scale as before the war, the Director emphasized, and the lack of heating necessitated the closing of the children's section on chilly evenings.

The operation of this clubhouse is entirely an independent trade union activity. Twenty per cent of its budget comes in the form of a subsidy from the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, which goes over its plans and appoints the director. The rest of the income comes from admission fees to movies, theaters, concerts etc. in the clubhouse. There is also a charge for students who take special classes. But there is no charge for sports, dramatic groups, library, children's section and a number of other clubhouse activities.

EVERYWHERE else in Leningrad, as at the Kirov plant and its Palace of Culture, we saw similar evidences of terrific war destruction and of the vigorous, cheerful and united effort of the people to rebuild their plants, their homes, their clubhouses, and

(Continued on Page 13)



Modern war knows no back lines. Here a Leningrad worker paints out a sign common during the seige. It says: "During artillery bombardments this side of the street is most dangerous."

Howard Univ. Concedes Union Rights

The rights of teachers and other personnel to join unions has been recognized by the Board of Trustees of Howard University in Washington, reports the CIO United Federal Workers. The union, which claims a majority membership among university employes in both teaching and non-teaching categories, made a request last summer for recognition as bargaining agent for the two groups. The trustees' recent action was in response to that request.

Howard University receives its funds both from Federal and private grants, and while wages of most Federal workers are set by law and are not subject to collective bargaining, wages and working conditions at Howard are entirely up to the university management, the union stated. Howard employes did not receive a pay increase as did other Federal workers when Congress passed the Federal pay bill last June.

The Board of Trustees has agreed to a "consent" election among non-teaching personnel and has stated that it would bargain with the union if a majority of the employes indicated a desire to be represented by it. No election among the teachers was requested by the union, as it was not considred necessary at the present time.

INSIDE LENINGRAD

(Continued from Page 12)

to raise their living standards to new and higher levels through increased production—a peacetime effort in many ways comparable to their war effort, in view of the great shortages and dislocations caused by the war.

At the Baltic Shipyards, for instance, which we also visited, bombardment during the war caused damage to the extent of 200 million rubles. In addition, the workers' clubhouse, the plant clinic and child care centers were almost completely destroyed. The union's rest homes and sanatorium in the country were entirely wrecked by the Germans, as were many of the workers' homes.

Because the streetcars were not running, many of the workers had to stay at the yards at night, and the plant hospital was constantly full of wounded, sick and exhausted workers. But despite all these hardships and dangers, and the general lack of food and fuel, these shipyards did not stop work for a single day, the union shop chairman told us.

The Baltic Shipyards are now producing minesweepers and other small vessels, though in less quantity than before the war, because it will take long to restore all the damage, and because of the shortage of labor, which is everywhere a chief complaint. But there was every evidence of enthusiasm and optimism on the part of the workers, among whom we mixed freely in the plant, and the director told us there is constantly increasing labor efficiency.

We saw the plant clinic repaired and in full operation again. The workers' clubhouse and child care centers have also been restored. Seven hundred of the workers' children were sent to summer camps this year, and hundreds of the shipyard workers themselves are being accommodated in rest homes and resorts belonging to the All-Union Council of Trade Unions, pending reconstruction of the local union's own rest homes.

(Next Week — HOW SOVIET TRADE UNIONS FUNCTION)

Page Dickens!

This is the prize story to end all war stories. It concerns a Mississippi textile manufacturer who's No. 1 candidate for Scrooge in a novel by a 1945 Dickens.

Caught by the War Labor Board eliminating the 15-minute lunch period at his mill, he mixed outrage with innocence, and shouted, "I owe a responsibility to my Commander-in-Chief," and flaunted a quotation by the late President Roosevelt to prove his point.

The quotation read: "We must work unceasingly to win the war!"

Education Notes

Film Explains World Peace

Timed for widespread non-theatrical distribution in the United States while the General Assembly and Security Council of the United Nations Organization meets in London. "Now—the Peace" dramatic screen story of the world peace plans, will be released through a network of film distribution service points, announces Brandon Films, Inc.

A list of these points may be obtained from Brandon Films, Public Affairs Division, 1600 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y. Purchase price of the film is $50; rental is $2.50 per day.

Teachers' Union Pamphlet

An illustrated 80-page pamphlet, "Education for One World," has just been issued by the New York Teachers Union, an affiliate of the CIO State, County & Municipal Workers, with a membership composed of some 4,000 teachers in public and private schools and colleges in New York City.

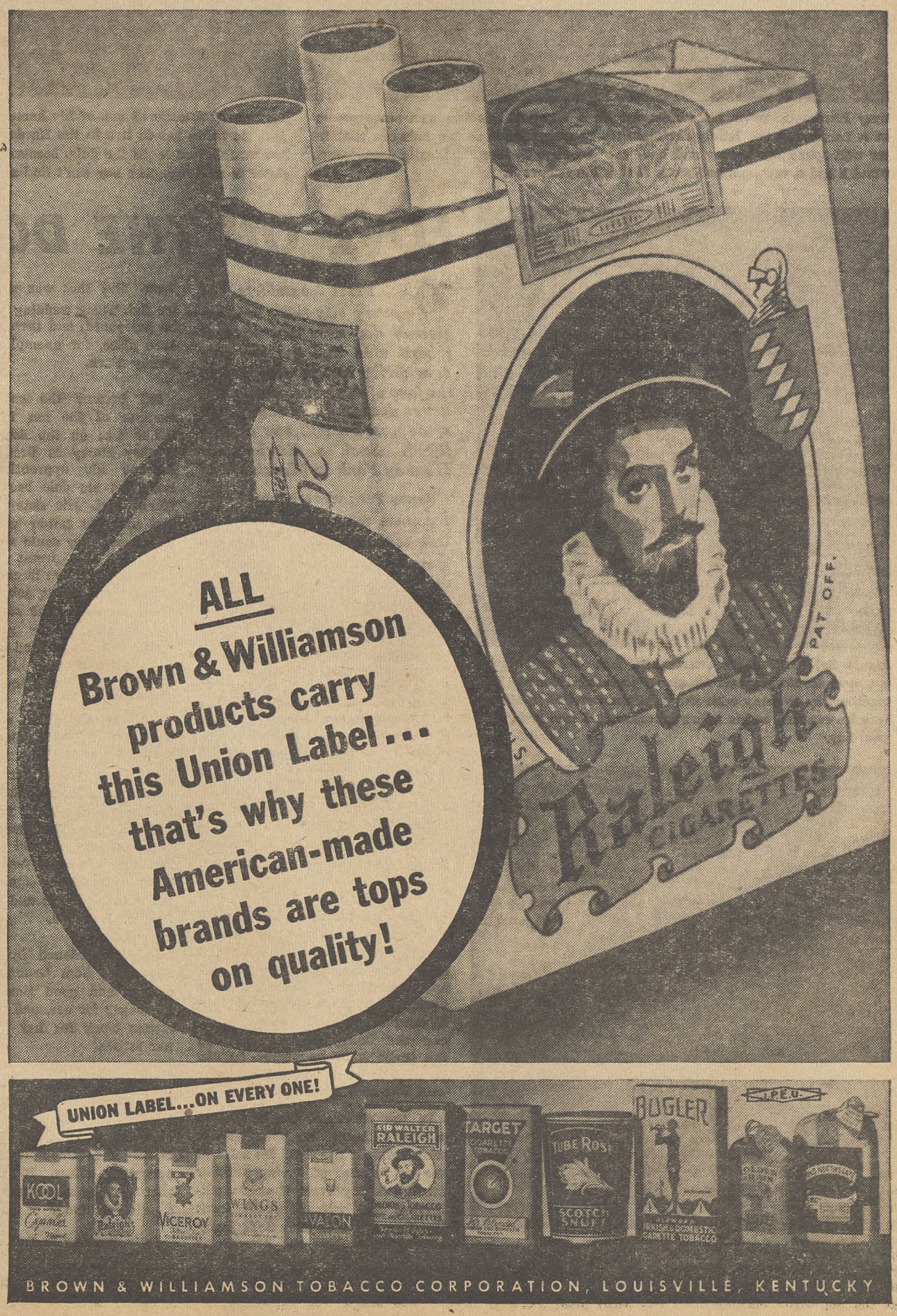
The booklet contains material illustrating the educational policies and perspectives of the Teachers Union, as well as features by authorities in special fields.

An article on "Teaching Youth About Organized Labor," by the union's president, Samuel Wallach, and one on "Improving Veterans' Education," by William Hirsch, chairman of the union's Veterans Committee, are of particular interest.

Copies of the booklet may be obtained from the New York Teachers Union, 13 Astor Place, New York 3, N. Y., at 50 cents each.

Jobs for Negroes

Negroes made great gains during the war, but will suffer disastrous unemployment in the postwar period unless practical steps are taken to prevent it, declares Herbert R. Northrup in a pamphlet, "Will Negroes Get Jobs Now?" published by the Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y. Price 10 cents a copy.



1 Harry Hardcastle takes his sweetheart on a vacation. He has won some money on a horse, and the family decides that vacations come so far between that he might as well spend the money and have the memory. Father Hardcastle says, "Once mother and I had a vacation, and we're still talking about it."

2 Harry is ordered out of his home. Helen is going to have a baby, and he wants to bring her to live in the Hardcastle house. But his father won't have it. Harry has no job, and is off the dole, because his father gets a few shillings a week, and his sister is working. The boy can't find a job, nor a place to take his wife.

3 Larry is Sal Hardcastle's sweetheart. He's a Labor Party man, and is always talking about working together and voting together, to do away with the conditions of life in Hanky Park. Here he explains to his fellow workers that money is "the things you buy."

4 Larry is killed, and Sal decides to take the easiest way out of Hanky Park. She makes sure that Sam Grundy can get her father and brother jobs first, and then she goes. The "shame" of it is too much for her father, and he slaps her—both victims of the blighted areas.

LOVE ON THE DOLE

"ON THE outskirts of every city there is a region of darkness and poverty where men and women forever strive to live decently in the face of overwhelming odds, never doubting that the clouds of depression will one day be lifted. Such a district was Hankey Park in March 1930."

Hanky Park was a blighted area. But there were many in the England of the 30's. Hanky Park was gloomy, poor, dirty, depressing. It's youth yearned for something better. It's elders were dried up, and all hope was lost to them.

When a working miner comes home and divides an egg three ways, for him and his working son and daughter one knows what poverty means. When that grown boy and girl must share the same bed, separated only by a sheet,, so that each might have some privacy, that family knows the bitter pill of want.

Movies Worth Seeing

But those were in the good days of the Hardcastles. They were all working. Sal earned her money at the mill; father at the pit, and Harry was apprenticed in the factory. And Harry's greatest dreams seem to be on the verge of fullfillment when his horse comes in, and the family decides that he can spend it as he wishes, he can go on a train, and take his fiancee with him and have a vacation.

In the meantime Sal is drawn toward a Labor Party soap-boxer who works at the mill. He talks of the possibilities of having another kind of Hanky Park, if only workingmen and women would work together. His talk fires Sal's imagination. She likes the dreams he kindles, and the books he reads, and the short excursions into the country. He shows her that there is some way to escape from Hanky Park. But that was not the way for Sal. Their wedding plans must be postponed, and then they never take place, for unemployment hits Hanky Park.

Sal became the only working member of the her family. Her father was on the dole, and her brother Harry is fired when he finishes his apprenticeship. He can't get his dole because of the Means test. His sister was working, and his father was drawing insurance; they could support him. To Harry this meant the end of everything. Helen is going to have a baby; he has no job; his father turns him out. The steady pounding of streets, the yearning for **work, work,** any kind of job, just for a place to take his Helen and the baby that is on the way.

But Hanky Park was full of Hardcastles. Their doles could not take care of their needs. The Means test meant starvation, ugliness, even greater than the poverty that was theirs while they worked. At least there had been the eggs that could be divided three ways. But the dole could feed no extras. They demonstrate against it; the police break it up; and Larry, Sal's fiancee, is killed.

Sal is hardened by his death. She takes Sam Grundy's offer of clothes and good times. Love is no longer for her, and this at least means work for her brother and her father.

Hanky Park may be an English film, but its lessons are for Americans, too, especially with long queques of workers before the USES and Unemployment Compensation offices. It is a picture that working men should see. It is a grim reminder of our 30's, too.

It is showing in Detroit and Los Angeles this week; in San Francisco and Ceveland on Nov. 21. Don't miss it. It's a topnotch film.

Helen Kay

LATEST FILMS

SPELLBOUND (United Artists). A. Hitchcock who-done-it with Ingrid Bergman as a lady psychiatrist who tracks down the murderer through analysis. At stake is the life and mind of her sweetheart. The suspense is terrific, the performance superior.

AND THEN THERE WERE NONE (20th Century). A Rene Claire who-done-it, based on the novel "Ten Little Indians" by Agatha Christie. There are two left. It is tricky, amusing and gripping.

BLITHE SPIRIT (United Artists). An English fantasy about ghosts in "blushing technicolor." Very witty nonsense.

PARIS UNDERGROUND (United Artists). A case of good material that never jells into real drama. The good deeds of an English lady, and an American who rescued 240 RAF fliers, and were finally captured by the Nazis. The material is based on Etta Shiber's book, and is newsreel in character. Nearly every incident could have been the basis of a good film. Everything is most casual.

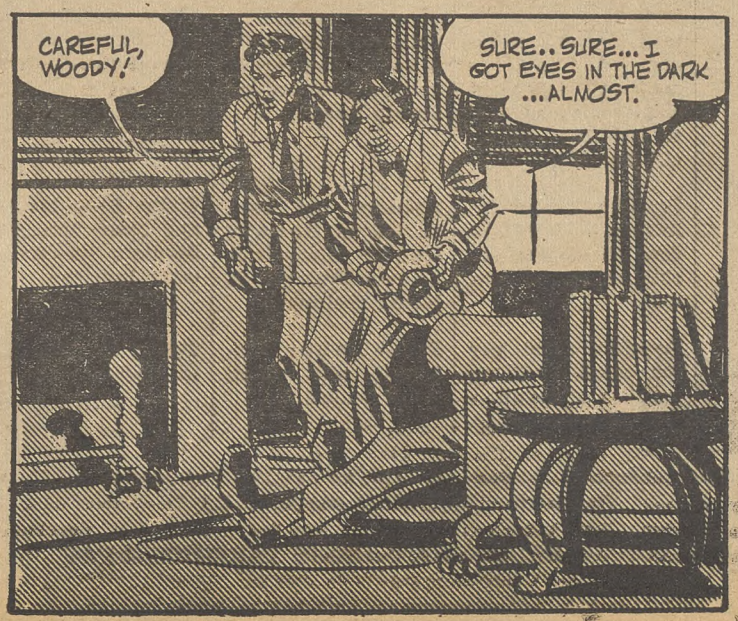
CONFIDENTIAL AGENT (Warner Bros.) An agent of Republican Spain has a mission in London to purchase coal so that the fascists won't get it. From the moment he steps off the boat into the English fog, things happen. Despite high purpose and heavy intrigue, the picture is only fair. Lauren Bacall is wooden. Apparently Boyer didn't inspire her in this picture as Bogart did in **"To Have and Have Not."**

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

by MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE

The story, characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious, and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

Copyright 1945 by Nat'l. CIO NEWS



Produced for the CIO NEWS by ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, Inc. 47

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Lobbying For Disaster

Some of the most powerful and determined lobbies in America are working day and night to drive the country into economic disaster via the inflation route.

These lobbies are large, well-financed, well-manned and utterly unscrupulous. The effect they have on Congress when they crack the whip is frightening.

Take the lobby of the Natl. Automobile Dealers Assn., denounced by OPA Administrator Bowles this week, as an example.

The NADA is out to wreck OPA's price policy on new cars, because it calls for absorption of increased prices by dealers. (*The absorption amounts to about 4 per cent of a 30 per cent normal markup, and will not cut dealers' profits since they no longer have to lose on trade-ins.*)

The NADA lobby sent out a hurry call for telegrams from its members. Over 50,000 hit Congress in one day. In OPA they were arriving at the rate of one a minute—incidentally, delaying other messages and disrupting OPA's work.

When the House Small Business Committee (Rep. Patman, D., Tex., chairman) announced it would hold a hearing on OPA's price policies, the NADA wired its state branches to get busy with the telegrams to their Congressmen.

As a result, 302 Congressmen came to the committee hearing, each under orders from the NADA to get down there "and register his presence."

The same 302 Congressmen have also indicated that they want to speak on the floor on the NADA position. As Bowles put it, this is the "neatest, slickest and best-timed" lobbying job ever seen on Capitol Hill—and, he might have added, one of the most dangerous.

Cost absorption is the keystone of postwar reconversion price control. If you let go on that you will have every selfish interest in the country getting price increases and passing them on to the consumers—and when that happens, you have inflation.

The NADA is not the only lobby working for inflation. The Natl. Real Estate Board is another, with its biggest success to date the lifting of building materials controls and consequent sky-rocketing of housing prices.

The Natl. Retail Dry Goods Assn. is still another, currently engaged in pressuring Congress for higher prices on clothes—in addition to the 15 per cent hike OPA has already given the manufacturers of "low-cost" clothing.

There's a terrific drive going on in Washington, directed by some of the strongest and most dishonest lobbies in the country. It's directed against you, through Congress—and it is aimed at inflation on a grand scale.

More on Lobbies

Organized lobbies such as those described in column 1 get plenty of help from reactionary Congressmen and from some people in government agencies.

The dry goods lobby, now fighting to wreck price control, is given a helping hand by Rep. Howard Smith's (D., Va.) committee "To Investigate Acts of Executive Agencies Which Exceed Their Authority."

The auto dealers' lobby, fighting for higher prices on cars, gets a helping hand from the House Small Business Committee and from 302 members of Congress who turn out at the dealers' whistle.

Frequently these lobbies have their representatives directly on a government agency's payroll, as the real estate agents' lobby had its men in the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion when building price controls were lifted.

The big monopoly food interests now driving for inflation in food prices throw their weight around in the Department of Agriculture, where Secretary Anderson announces the end of subsidides that have kept food costs down without a murmur of opposition.

Honeymooning?

Been on any good honeymoons lately? Like to take a nice romantic little trip to a place where troubles and cares and atomic bombs can't bother you?

Who wouldn't? Even Congress, which was supposed to have been on a honeymoon with Harry S. Truman not so long ago, wants to take another vacation and get away from it all.

Before Congress gets away, however, let them have a few notes from you on what you think they ought to pack along on that little vacation trip.

Item: S 380, the jobs-for-all bill, now laid away in mothballs by the House Committee on Expenditures (Rep. Manasco, D., Ala., chairman). Tell them you want this passed and not in the watered-down Senate version either, but as originally written.

Item: HR 3891, the emergency unemployment compensation bill, embalmed in the mortuary parlors of the House Ways and Means Committee (Rep. Doughton, 82, D., N. C., chairman). Tell them to sign Rep. Mike Bradley's (D., Pa.) Discharge Petition 11 to get the bill on the floor.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

A quick tabulation of bills now before Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
HR 3937	Sets fines, jail for strikes in violation of contracts; makes all political action by unions illegal; repeals Smith-Connally Act.	House Rules Committee, where it can get a rule sending it to the floor any time.	Wire your Representative to oppose.
Hobbs (HR 32)	Outlaws normal union acts such as picketing under guise of "anti - racketeering" which already comes under plenty of laws.	House Rules Committee, with tory-GOP-reactionary Democrat gang pushing it toward House floor.	Wire your Representative to oppose.
Ball, Hatch (S 1171)	Does same job as HR 3937 but with more "respectable" air to it.	Senate Labor Committee. Big push coming after labor-management conference ends in Washington, likely next week.	Keep saying "no" to your two Senators.
"Equal rights" HJ Res 49	Repeals all laws protecting women workers, ends aid to mothers, dependent children, opens door to repeal of all social legislation.	Senate Judiciary Subcommittee for it 3 to 1. Danger of early appearance on Senate floor.	Write your Senators to oppose as one of several union-busting bills.
Child care (S 1318)	Provides pregnancy, infancy and child care, aid to crippled children, dental care, etc.	Hearings not even started in Senate Labor Committee (Sen. Murray, D. Mont., chairman).	Write Sen. Murray and your own two Senators to urge early hearings.
Equal pay (S 1178)	Requires equal pay for equal work regardless of sex; forbids bias in layoffs.	Senate Labor Committee, with action being stalled.	Tell your Senators to support.

(Note: Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.)

TELL YOUR CONGRESSMAN ABOUT TAKE-HOME PAY

Coming Up On Capitol Hill

WARNING: a new anti-strike and anti-union blast is cooking on the GOP side of the Senate. When it comes, it'll be a killer—designed to scare the public into supporting Nazi-like labor control legislation.

Warning signs of the coming blast are Sen. Vandenberg's recent speech on "observance of contracts" and repeated threats that failure of the labor-management conference will call for Congressional action.

Another tip is an outburst of curiosity by the minority committee in the Senate, which is busy calling labor and government offices here for information on strikes.

* * *

ATOMIC: CIO is strongly opposed to the May-Johnson bill (HR 4566) on atomic energy (see CIO Executive Board resolution, CIO News, Nov. 12). Here's why:

1. The bill sets up a commission of part-time people who are not responsible to anyone, not even the President of the U. S.

2. The bill does not set up an administration for this commission removable by the President, and does not provide that he be a civilian.

3. It does not provide that the American people be the sole producer and owner of atomic energy materials.

Sen. Johnson and Rep. May both want to keep atomic "secrets" as a club over other nations. CIO will testify on atomic energy soon.

* * *

"LIMITATIONS": The Gwynne bill (HR 2788) that cuts off all workers' claims under the wage hour and about 16 other protective laws after one year is on the House calendar, which means that it can be brought up on the House floor any time.

Wire your Representative to oppose this bill, which threatens to make protective laws meaningless.

* * *

UNRRA: CIO is urging passage of the current $500,000,000 appropriation to carry out U. S. obligations for relief and reconstruction of war-devastated areas, and is backing Truman's plea for passage of another bill appropriating $1,350,000,000 additional.

The Senate Appropriations Committee has the first bill, with the House rider demanding "freedom of the press" attached. This rider is purely disruptive, aimed at making relief impossible.

* * *

SEAMEN'S RIGHTS: The Seamen's bill of rights (HR 2346) is still stalled in the House Merchant Marine Committee, where it's been for the past two years.

Merchant seamen, 6,000 of whom were killed fighting fascism, deserve the same break soldiers and navy seamen get. Wire your Congressman and Committee Chairman Rep. S. O. Bland (D., Va.) to support this bill.

* * *

GUIDEPOSTS . . . A lot of "vacation" talk is running around Capitol Hill again . . . Vacation from doing nothing on needed reconversion bills . . . Even the newspapers are opposed to the un-American Committee's plan to censor radio.

THE CIO NEWS

5 Cents A COPY

Vol. 8, No. 48 | $1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA | November 26, 1945

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

With 300,000 General Motors workers on strike, scenes like this are reminiscent. Over 100,000 members and friends of UAW-CIO massed in Cadillac Square, Detroit, demonstrating in sympathy for Chrysler workers on strike, March 23, 1937.

ONE WORLD AND LABOR

Argentine Thugs Kill Workers

AT LEAST 15 workers have been killed, hundreds wounded and more than 3,000 jailed since the return to power of the fascist dictator Juan Peron in Argentina, CTAL News, organ of the Latin-American Confederation of Workers, reports.

"Armed thugs and scab-herders in the pay of the Peron-controlled Labor Ministry roamed working-class neighborhoods and factory zones forcing workers to join pro-Peron demonstrations and clubbing and shooting those who refused to take part," CTAL News says.

Despite this terror, workers refused to turn out in large numbers for the phoney "strike" that Peron engineered to facilitate his return to power a few weeks ago.

Incidentally, the Intl. Labor Organization, meeting in Paris last month, refused to seat the Argentine "union" delegation after protests by Jouhaux, Toledano and other labor delegates. The question didn't even come up at the WFTU meeting. Argentina is, however, a member of the United Nations Organization—put there by the British and by former U. S. Secretary of State Stettinius.

Marine Hero Speaks

Col. Evans Carlson, Marine hero and trainer of special Marine commando units, spoke at the CIO Longshoremen and Warehousemen's "Program for Living" show in San Francisco Nov. 16, saying on democracy:

"Statesmen today will do well to spend more time studying the grass roots and give less ear to the dictates of authoritarian leaders. As a nation professing belief in a democratic way of life, we must be consistent and regard with genuine sympathy the aspiration of other peoples to enjoy the benefits of democracy.

"Under no circumstances should we be a party to action designed to suppress movements which emanate from the people and which have as their objective the improvement of the welfare of human beings." State Dept., General Wedemeyer and assorted brasshats now shooting people down in Indonesia and elsewhere, please note.

Warns on Germany

Preventing Germany from starting a third world war will be a continuous and exacting job, UE President Albert J. Fitzgerald warned this week. Recently back from the WFTU in Paris, from Berlin and the Soviet Union, Fitzgerald told a Madison Square Garden U. S.-Soviet rally:

"This job, in my opinion, can never be successfully carried out without the full co-operation of the nations that won victory, working together now and in the future. Roots of Hitlerism that I saw still existing in Germany can grow into new dangers for world peace."

War Trials Start

After months of delay, the trials of Nazi war criminals are under way in Nuremberg. Some 20 top Nazis are finally being brought to trial, with the guilt of World War II and the death of 50 million people on their hands.

Missing are Martin Bormann, Hitler's most trusted aide; Ernst Kaltenbrunner, former police head, who is said to be sick; Dr. Robert Ley, who was reported to have committed suicide under his guard's eye, and many representatives of the German industrialists who were the real conspirators of World War II.

Alfred Krupp, head of the most notorious arms-making family of Germany, was to have been tried, but was saved by the British, who refused an American and Russian demand that he be put in the dock along with the others.

The Nazis now standing trial are a miserable lot of racketeers and murderers. The men behind them—the Junkers, the German industrialists, the cartel operators—are apparently to be allowed to go scot free.

The CIO Convention in 1944 put its finger on these forces responsible for Nazism when it resolved that "the German industrialists and Junkers shall not receive any amnesty through their business and social contacts in the victorious nations to renew their drive for a world conquest in the future."

Incidentally, here's an interesting note from the financial page of the newspapers: **"Optimistic German investors have boosted prices of stocks in nearly two dozen major German concerns 10 to 15 per cent above what they were quoted under Hitler."** German industry is evidently looking for a bullish market.

Denounce Gag

The editors of the Washington Post, including the Republican publisher, Eugene Meyer, have denounced the GOP-inspired "freedom of the press rider" on the appropriation for United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation. Testifying at a House Foreign Affairs Committee meeting on the $1,350,000,000 appropriation bill, one of them said it was simply "a needling operation against Russia" and was "playing politics with starvation."

Vital Statistics

Eighty-eight percent of the qualified **Bulgarian voters** voted in the recent election . . . **Secretary of State Byrnes,** who worries about democracy in Bulgaria, was elected by only 10 per cent of the voters in South Carolina in 1936 . . . the rest couldn't vote because of the poll tax . . . **Julian Huxley,** eminent British scientist, has joined the hundreds of scientific workers deeply concerned over withholding secrets of the atom bomb . . . he's flying here to speak at a meeting called by the Independent Committee of the Arts and Sciences . . . **Harold Laski,** chairman of the British Labor Party, has been criticizing the Labor government's politics in Indonesia, India . . . **Former Secretary Henry Morgenthau Jr.'s new book,** "Germany is Our Problem," is must reading for all interested in preventing World War III . . . Harper and Bros. publish it at $2.00 . . . Thousands of mothers, wives, sweethearts of GI's are writing their Congressmen to ask why their men have to stay in China . . . they should also write to the State and War departments, and to Pres. Truman.

GET GIs HOME AT ONCE, MURRAY TELLS LEGION

CIO Pres. Philip Murray in a message to the American Legion convention at Chicago this week called for the full utilization of "all the ships which are available and which can be manned" to bring back quickly all overseas troops not needed for occupation duty.

Invited for the first time to speak at a Legion convention, Murray was unable to be present because of the necessity of attending the Labor-Management Conference in Washington. Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers spoke in his place.

In the speech prepared for delivery to the Legion Murray said:

"Our men saw these ships used to transport troops and supplies when the war was in progress. It makes no sense for them to be useless, tied up in port or sailed partially loaded when this important job involving the men themselves still has to be finished."

The CIO Natl. Maritime Union and other CIO maritime unions have called for the quick return of high-point and other troops not needed as occupation forces.

Murray told of increasing co-operation between the CIO and the Legion during the past year "not only on the national level but in many local situations as well" and said he hoped that in the year ahead the two organizations and their various units would continue to work together on many problems.

Assertng that the "interests of veterans are inextricably bound up with the welfare of labor generally, just as the interest of labor is bound up with the welfare of the whole nation," Murray called for increased wages, control of prices, full seniority credit equal to time in service even for newly employed veterans, special adjustments for disabled veterans, and a mailing plan to speed discharges.

Stressing the importance of higher wages, he declared he "was impressed" by the fact that "many of our uniformed men are returning to an economic system that does not provide them as high a standard of living as they enjoyed in the military service."

Murray pointed out that allowing for family, clothing and food allotments but excluding such items as lodging, medical and dental care the average compensation of a soldier in the European Theater was $2,460 a year, but to "match their total service income" veterans will have to receive a weekly wage of between $50 and $60 a week.

Attacking the Selective Service System's idea of seniority whereby a World War II veteran can take the job of a man having greater seniority, he asserted that the CIO wants to preserve the seniority system because "our interest—unlike Selective Service—is to protect the veteran not only one year after his return, but especially for the second and succeeding years when he will most need protection in his employment."

A member of the CIO Wholesale and Warehouse Union, New York City, distributes postcards urging President Truman to use his influence to "ship the boys home by Christmas."

Turning to employment of disabled veterans, Murray stated they should be paid "the full rate of wages for the job they are given" and should not be "exploited through payment of lower wages, on the theory that they get disability benefits and therefore can work for less."

Murray's stand on ships and seniority was backed by the executive committee of the Natl. Conference of Union Labor Legionaires, representing 128 Legion labor posts with a membership of 25,000.

The committee, which met simultaneously with the Legion convention, called on the convention to blast military authorities for delaying the return of overseas servicemen. A resolution charged that Victory C type and passenger ships were being diverted to commercial trade routes "instead of being utilized to bring our troops home."

The union Legionnaires also urged the convention to:

Withdraw the 1944 Legion convention action endorsing Selective Service's principle of super-seniority.

Support formulation by the Re-employment and Retraining Administration of rules governing the job rights of veterans to provide "a legitimate and liberal interpretation" of the Selective Service law.

Endorse government action to provide full employment if private industry is unable to do so.

Back establishment of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee and condemn Jim Crow posts.

Support the 65-cent-an-hour minimum wage bill and the unemployment compensation measure to provide up to $25 a week for 26 weeks.

Sees Farm Price Cut If Wages Fall

Unless organized labor succeeds in offsetting wage cuts now being demanded by management, farm income will drop 15% next year, Pres. James G. Patton of the Natl. Farmers Union told a convention of its northeastern district this week at Utica, N. Y.

Vt. Labor Council

A Vermont Industrial Relations Council was formed this week by representatives of CIO, AFL and the Associated Industries of Vermont, to provide voluntary conciliation and arbitration services, and a group, interested in industrial good will, which might consider establishment of recognized practices in management-labor relations.

Jobs, Security Parley Dec. 7

Nineteen joint sponsors, among them Bartley C. Crum, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Philip Murray, Rev. Daniel Poling, Bishop Bernard J. Sheil, Walter White, A. F. Whitney and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, this week announced a national emergency meeting on jobs and security to be held Dec. 7 in Washington, D. C.

"America is in danger," the call to the meeting states. "Millions of her citizens face unemployment throughout the coming year. But the majority of Congress has refused to provide for the human side of reconversion and lay the basis for a national economy of full production and full employment.

"We, the undersigned, subscribe to the minimum program outlined by President Truman in his September 6 message to Congress. We are convinced that unless it is substantially enacted soon the country is headed for a more serious depression than we have ever before experienced."

GM STRIKE—THE FACTS

THEIR patience worn thin by weeks of stalling on their wage demands, more than 325,000 workers in General Motors plants throughout the country finally struck this week. The decision to strike was voted unanimously at a conference in Detroit attended by 200 delegates from more than 100 CIO Auto Workers Union locals in GM plants.

The final act that precipitated the strike call was the curt refusal of the General Motors Corp. to accept arbitration proposed by the union. The only reply to a union request for an answer by Nov. 20 was a curt note from H. W. Anderson, GM vice president in charge of labor relations, stating that an answer "will be delivered to you on or before Nov. 23."

Terming this "a stall, pure and simple," the union issued a statement declaring that the reply "does not contain even a hint that the corporation accepts the principle of arbitration."

"We have had 97 days of stalling, of refusal of this corporation to meet its responsibilities to its workers and to the public," the union stated. "The workers and the union have exhibited the utmost patience in the face of the most flagrant provocation, intimidation, and inflammatory challenges to strike ever exhibited by an American employer.

"We have exerted every effort to settle this issue on the basis of economic facts, rather than on the basis of economic power. We have laid our full case before the corporation and before the public in terms of facts and figures, while the corporation has delayed, evaded issues and refused to make available to the union and to the public, information essential to the settlement of this dispute. The records of this case in the nation's press show that this is true.

"Even behind closed doors, GM has refused to negotiate in good faith. It has refused conciliation. Now by its stall, it has in effect refused arbitration."

Charging that GM Pres. C. E. Wilson and other officials of the corporation had determined from the start not to bargain in good faith, and to stall and impede all efforts to settle the dispute, UAW Pres. R. J. Thomas declared that the rejection of the union's last proposal was merely another attempt to "stall and delay a solution."

"Speaking for the workers in more than 100 GM bargaining units, the delegates to the GM conference, having seen every effort at peaceful settlement blocked by the corporation, have today voted unanimously to recommend that the UAW-CIO Strike Strategy Committee authorize a strike in all the plants of the GM Corp. under contract to the UAW-CIO," Thomas stated.

"The deliberate provocation and capricious irresponsibility of the small group of industrial and financial bureaucrats who control General Motors, and who contemptuously disregard the interest of workers, consumers and stockholders alike have left us no choice."

"We are confident that this dispute will ultimately be settled on the basis of the economic facts, including the arithmetic which the corporation has kept locked up in its vaults, inaccessible to the negotiators, to the public and even to the corporation's own stockholders. For our part we shall make every effort to settle it quickly," Thomas declared.

He concluded with a brief review of the union's proposal:

"We demand 30 per cent increase in wage rates to maintain take-home pay without increasing prices. If the corporation can show that it is impossible to pay 30 per cent higher wage rates without increasing prices and at the same time continue to pay substantial profits to its stockholders, we will scale down our demands to the point the arithmetic of the case requires. But until such proof is made, we will not reduce our demands by one red cent."

The UAW's demand for a 30 per cent increase for all workers in the automotive industry was announced last September. GM rejected the UAW demands on Oct. 3, and on Oct. 24, workers voted six-to-one in a poll conducted by the Natl. Labor Relations Board to authorize a strike if necessary.

Prolonged negotiations between the union and GM failed to break the deadlock. GM's only offer was in the form of a proposal made by Wilson that the UAW join in a petition to Congress for extension of the work-week from 40 to 45 hours. The UAW rejected the proposal and asked that the corporation reconsider its wage demands.

On Nov. 6, GM refused to accept an offer from the Secretary of Labor that a U. S. mediator sit in on negotiations, and, Nov. 8, the union filed charges with the NLRB of unfair labor practices against GM.

WHY RAISE BASIC PAY

3. Productivity Up, Wages Lag

Output per man-hour of labor has steadily increased in American factories. Wages, however, have not kept pace with increasing productivity of workers.

Report From Detroit

By PAT BRONTE

ON Thanksgiving Day, 1945, more than 300,000 Detroit workers were jobless. As quietly as though they were ending a normal work day, 30,000 Detroit - area General Motors strikers had walked out, joining those already unemployed by reconversion lay-offs.

It was the first authorized strike by the CIO Auto Worker's Union since Pearl Harbor, Pres. R. J. Thomas said.

Ending a 97-day period of company stalling, UAW officials announced the strike decision at 4 p. m., Nov. 20.

Wednesday, 11,500 Buick division employes at Flint streamed from the plant, chanting union songs.

Union sound trucks began cruising the vicinity of all the GM plants, summoning the employes to union meetings, sometimes in a nearby vacant lot.

Detroit police cars parked bumper to bumper close to the affected areas.

The weather was near freezing and raining slightly.

At 11 a. m., Thomas and Walter J. Reuther, UAW-CIO vice-president, formally informed the corporation that the union had struck.

Then, thousands of workers laid down their tools and left. Some finished their lunch before they gathered at local headquarters, paid their union dues and settled into discussions of the future.

Already reconciled to a long - drawn - out conflict, they parted from each other calling, "Merry Christmas," "See you in the Spring," "See you next year."

One declared grimly, "We'll stay out and we'll picket until our backbones and our stomachs grow together."

Mike Lacey, president of Chevrolet Gear and Axle Plant 1, reported that AFL construction workers on reconversion jobs in the plant had also walked out. AFL railway workers are supporting the strike too, he said.

"We didn't want this strike," Lacey said. "The workers couldn't go along any longer. I would like to know why the hell the common man has to fight to exist. I'd like to know how the men back from the services can rehabilitate themselves on $35 to $38 a week."

Reuther announced, "We will not be able to pay the workers any kind of compensation. We will fight to prevent evictions. We will pay rent where it is necessary. We will pay doctor bills."

The strike fund, he estimated, was about $500,000, plus whatever the locals and workers had on hand.

Building service employes at the GM building were instructed by union officials to remain at their jobs of running elevators and giving service to the building's tenants.

Company property will not be damaged. Maintenance men are staying in the plants to keep them heated and the furnaces going. Heat-treat workers will also remain on the job.

Strikers were told to spend Thanksgiving at home, and report at 6 a. m., Friday for picket duty. It will probably be Monday, Nov. 26, before strike machinery is set up—before signs appear on the picket lines—before soup-kitchens come back.

CIO BACKS HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN

CIO Pres. Philip Murray this week praised President Truman's newly announced Federal health program, pointing out that the CIO is already on record in support of it, including provisions for national compulsory health insurance and for insurance against loss in pay due to illness.

The program drew immediate opposition from the American Medical Assn. which branded it as "socialized medicine"—a charge specifically denied by the President. The program was supported by the liberal Physicians Forum, which pointed out that tens of thousands of doctors soon will be returning to civilian practice.

"Now," said the Forum, "is the right moment to set up such a system of national health insurance which will permit an equitable distribution of doctors throughout the country, before these young men flock to the cities, leaving vast stretches of the country unprotected."

President Truman, in noting that 30% of those inducted for military service had been rejected, declared that the nation cannot afford such a record and said that health security must be made available to all—"regardless of residence, station or race."

Among actions he urged were:

1. Construction of hospitals and other health facilities with Federal aid and with minimum standards of operation to be set by the Federal government.

2. Expansion of public health, maternal and child health services, with larger Federal aid.

3. A broad Federal program to stimulate medical research and education.

In discussing prepayment of medical costs by a compulsory insurance system that would protect virtually every person in the nation, President Truman said that only 3 to 4% of the population is protected now by sickness insurance.

Under a cost equivalent to about 4% of the nation's pay roll, the system should provide for dental as well as medical care, the President said.

"A system of required prepayment would not only spread the costs of medical care; it would also prevent much serious disease," the President declared. "Since medical bills would be paid by the insurance fund, doctors would more often be consulted when the first signs of disease occur instead of when the disease has become serious."

Truman said that provisions of the plan would not restrict freedom of professional choice either of patients or physicians. "The removal of financial barriers between patient and doctor would enlarge the present freedom of choice," he pointed out.

The points outlined in the President's message have been incorporated in a bill introduced by Sen. Wagner (D. N. Y.) and Rep. Dingle (D. Mich.).

ACT NOW TO AVERT A CRASH

The time to avert a crash is before it occurs.

But some folks aren't wise even after the event.

The CIO is working almost single-handed today to avert another economic crash, another depression like that of the 1930's, which resulted from the mistakes made following the first world war.

It is doing this through the wage demands of its unions. It is doing it by forcing the wage issue to national attention, at the Labor-Management Conference, and in every other way it can. It is doing it, yes, through the General Motors strike.

The depression of the 1930's resulted from too-low wages and too-high profits. Between 1924 and 1929, factory workers' wages rose only 5%, though their productively increased 24%. Meanwhile profits rose 72%.

Too much money was taken out of our economic bloodstream in profits. Too little was left for the purchasing power of the people. Unemployment grew, and America's worst crash followed.

Is history to repeat itself? Wage rates were frozen during the war below the level of increased living costs. Take-home pay has since been deeply slashed by loss of overtime. Meanwhile profits are rising to the dizziest levels in history.

Substantial wage increases are immediately necessary to avert another crash. They are possible without general price increases, and without cutting too deeply into record profits.

Government figures assembled by the CIO show that industry can raise wages 31% and still earn 100% more take-home profits after taxes than in 1936-39; and that, taking into account increased productivity, it can raise wages 38% and still double its take-home profits in 1946 over prewar years.

The CIO is leading the fight not only for labor but for all the American people when it insists on immediate and substantial wage increases to protect our country against the present economic trends, which otherwise will lead us straight to another major depression.

UAW FIGHTS FOR THE PEOPLE

If ever a strike was completely justified it is the strike of the CIO United Auto Workers against General Motors.

The union's demand for a 30% increase in wage rates to maintain take-home pay without increasing prices is reasonable and public-spirited. It can easily be met from record auto profits.

The workers and their union have shown the greatest patience in the face of endless provocations.

They have done everything possible to settle the issue around the collective bargaining table, and on the basis of economic facts. They have urged conciliation. They have proposed voluntary arbitration.

But General Motors has refused to negotiate in good faith. It has refused conciliation. It has been unwilling to submit the facts of the case to public and impartial scrutiny. And when it failed to accept the union's offer of arbitration, no recourse was left to the workers but to strike.

The exclusive responsibility for this stoppage rests with General Motors. It has in effect struck against labor and against the public.

The Auto Workers, on the other hand, are fighting not only their own but the people's battle—against profiteering and price increases, and for increased mass purchasing power to promote prosperity and avert depression.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

COUNTERFEIT money endangers our whole currency, and Uncle Sam rightly spends much effort tracing it to its source.

Counterfeit ideas can be even more dangerous. During the war, every effort was made to trace defeatist propaganda to the enemy sources from which it usually originated.

In peacetime, too, counterfeit ideas are dangerous. But there is no public service to test their validity, to trace their source, and to prevent them from misinforming public opinion.

We are indebted to the International Oil Worker, however, for effectively exposing one piece of such false currency.

It reports that when Secretary Morris Akin of the Texas CIO Council protested to Texas newspapers against a misleading editorial on oil profits and wages, he received the following reply from the Yorktown News:

"The Oil Weekly editorial in our issue of October 4 appeared as a contributed article in connection with an advertising contract we have with a large concern.

"It is the policy of all newspapers to run contributed articles or editorials in connection with substantial advertising contracts"

★ ★ ★

It is not true that "all newspapers" so directly prostitute their news and editorial columns to the service of large advertisers.

Such a practice is condemned by the American Society of Newspaper Editors and is scorned by many reputable publishers.

But past exposures of power trust propaganda have revealed a widespread practice of printing "canned editorials" and twisted news items from organizations representing large advertisers.

Much of the present propaganda against labor and its wage demands can be traced directly to such sources. The Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, for instance, in a recent report of its Natl. Industrial Information Committee, makes the following boast:

"The 69 million people in the smaller cities, towns and rural areas of 'grass-roots' America serviced by hometown weekly newspapers are being reached increasingly through NIIC's weekly clipsheet of news and features . . .

"More than 50 per cent of the total family population in 22 states, including New York, Pennsylvania and California, are reached by papers using Industrial Press Service."

★ ★ ★

The most effective current anti-labor propaganda is that reconversion is being held up by strikes and threats of strikes, instead of by the big-business hold-up of production to boost prices and keep down wages.

The NAM helped to circulate this counterfeit idea by hiring an airplane and taking 20 leading newspapermen on a 31-day trip to 20 industrial cities and 50 plants.

The big-business propaganda ladled out on this trip was immediately reflected in many stories in leading dailies, quoting employers as saying that reconversion would go better if labor did not strike or threaten to strike, and failing to mention the real big-business hold-up.

The NAM was so pleased with the results that it reprinted in the NAM News a story by Morley Cassidy of the Philadelphia Inquirer headlined, "Newsmen Find Production Languishing From Strikes and Idleness."

It also reprinted in its clipsheet part of a report of Joseph Garretson of the Cincinnati Enquirer alleging that "so many war workers seem to prefer unemployment compensation to jobs;" and a story about the conclusions of Russell Porter of the New York Times predicting rapid reconversion "unless the present waves of strikes and labor disputes broadens into widespread and prolonged interruption of production."

★ ★ ★

Many people innocently circulate counterfeit money, without knowing it is counterfeit or how it originated. The same goes for counterfeit ideas.

To divert attention from its own hold-up of reconversion to get higher prices and profits, lower taxes and wages, big business put out the counterfeit idea that labor alone is responsible. This has gained so much currency that many editorial writers, radio commentators and others repeat it without investigation.

All newspaper readers and radio listeners can render a public service by immediately challenging this and other counterfeit ideas and giving their circulators the real facts.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux.....Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 November 26, 1945 No. 48

SCORE TO DATE ON L-M MEET

By C. W. FOWLER

THE LABOR - Management conference, which started out with high official hopes for success, has been going on for some three weeks now, and at this writing seems not much nearer to a solution of basic labor-industry problems than it was the day it started in the pillared halls of the U. S. Labor Dept.

What's the score on this meeting of labor and industry's top men? What progress has been made on the basic issue governing worker-employer relationships in this third month of post V-J Day economic life in America?

Due to the initiative of CIO Pres. Philip Murray, the conference has had the prime issue underlying all labor-management relationships before it from the opening day. This is the issue of wages and collective bargaining. Management, William Green and John L. Lewis have been trying in concert to dodge this issue.

President Murray put it this way in his opening speech to the conference: "I have become convinced by the events of recent months that there has been a steady deterioration of industrial relationships in this country since V-E Day. Today we are confronted with a major collapse in labor-management relations.

"At the very time when history has cast collective bargaining in such a critical role, at the very time when it can yield the most for the common good, it has been rejected by so many American employers. I say 'rejected' advisedly, not to call names but to recite a bare fact. For there is nothing quite so plain, clear and unadulterated as the word 'no'."

Following this statement of the issue before the meeting, Murray dropped a resolution into the executive committee of the conference that said:

"Resolved that the representatives of labor and management to hereby make an urgent call on the labor unions and the representatives of management to engage in genuine and sincere collective bargaining in an effort to resolve this all-important wage issue."

This was to be done, Murray said, in the framework "provided by the President in his recent message to the nation, in which he said that 'wage increases are therefore imperative—to cushion the shock to our workers, to sustain adequate purchasing power and to raise national income.'"

The CIO resolution was immediately countered by one from management:

"The executive committee recommends that the conference not consider national wage policies nor attempt to define formulas to implement the wage policy announced by the President and further defined in executive orders."

Meantime, John L. Lewis and William Green were making statements to the effect that the CIO resolution was (in Lewis' words) "namby-pamby" and not worth considering. Green declared that he felt the question of wages was "outside the agenda" of the conference. He further objected to using Truman's wage message as a "framework."

Green still objected, on the grounds that there might be some question as to the meaning of "substantial."

Lewis, on his part, followed with a resolution (presumably not at all "namby-pamby") which said: "Postwar facilities and formulas and quantitative production will lower unit costs to the consuming public and make possible shorter hours of work and higher wages for labor. Therefore, be it resolved that this labor-management conference call on industry and labor to apply themselves with all diligence to the execution and implementation of this policy."

The upshot of this meeting of the executive committee was a lay-away job on Murray's resolution. Nor has any action yet been taken on another resolution which he offered, calling for an end to racial and other discriminations in employment and collective bargaining, though Murray has continued to press for action on it.

The CIO, Murray told newsmen after the meeting, will continue to fight "for a declaration on the need for substantial wage increases. It is the most important issue before the conference, which cannot dodge its responsibility to the nation in this regard," he said.

On the Air With CIO

CIO President Murray's wage broadcast, scheduled for Mon., Nov. 26, over ABC stations, has been postponed until early December.

* * *

The CIO United Auto Workers Executive Board has authorized expenditure of $400,000 to set up six FM stations at Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Flint, Mich., and Newark, N. J.

* * *

The CIO Packinghouse Workers Union is taking its wage case to the public in Chicago, with both English and foreign language broadcasts over WHFC.

* * *

"We have the ships—speed our GIs home," will be the subject of a talk by NMU Pres. Joseph Curran at 11:15 p.m., E.S.T., Tues., Nov. 27, over the Mutual network.

* * *

J. Raymond Walsh, NCPAC research director, will newscast on Associated Broadcasting Co.'s. hookup, starting Nov. 19, with the program offered stations in 21 cities: KRSC, Seattle; KWJJ, Portland, Ore.; KWBR, Oakland; KSAN, San Francisco; KFOX, Long Beach; KNAK, Salt Lake City; KMYR, Denver; WTMV, St. Louis; WJJD and WIND, Chicago; WMIM, Minneapolis; WCKY, Cincinnati; WWSW, Pittsburgh; WLEE, Richmond; WWDC, Washington; WIBG, Philadelphia; WITH, Baltimore; WMCA, New York; WNHC, New Haven; WMEX, Boston; WBNY, Buffalo, and WJBK, Detroit.

* * *

Smart stunt of the Indiana CIO Council is offering free one year's subscription to The CIO NEWS to all listeners to the Council's weekly programs who write or telephone stations within 36 hours of the broadcasts. The Council's on the air over WFBM, Indianapolis, and WTRC, Elkhart.

* * *

Watch for CIO's regular shows next year over ABC, CBS and NBC. They'll be better than ever!

What Truman Said

"The point at which the people of this country are entitled to become impatient, and to consider the need of government action, is when one of the parties fails to bargain in good faith or refuses a reasonable offer of conciliation or arbitration."
—President Truman, in his speech of Oct. 30, 1945.

What Truman Did

The oil industry, in conferences called by the U. S. Labor Department's conciliation service, refused to bargain collectively. The Oil Workers Intl. Union-CIO at all times was willing to bargain.

The oil industry rejected Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach's offer of arbitration. The Oil Workers Intl. Union-CIO accepted it.

At this point when "the people of this country are entitled to become impatient, and to consider the need of government action," the President ordered seizure of certain key plants by the Navy. Thus the back of the oil workers' strike was broken by military force. Thousands of strikers in properties not seized were left stranded, with their economic power broken.

The Oil Workers Intl. Union-CIO, with its hands tied behind its back, was then invited to negotiate with the major oil companies—America's most tightly integrated monopoly—*on a local basis.* We have so negotiated since Navy seizure, with not a single instance of a major company budging from the 15% take-it-or-leave-it wage cut.

Is this the appropriate "government action" to which President Truman referred? The Oil Workers Union was certain that, with Navy seizure, the President would set up machinery to settle the basic wage issue. To date he has not done so.

Is This What Your Union Can Expect?

We believe that what happened to the nation's oil workers is a threat to every other union. Military force used to break the oil workers' strike can break yours, too. Apparently we are harking back in the history of industrial relations to 1922 when Harding broke the railroad shopmen's strike through a federal injunction, and back into the 19th Century, when Cleveland broke the Pullman strike through military force.

WE ASK YOU

Through your International Union, your regional districts and your local unions, to request that President Truman:

1. Stop using the Navy for strikebreaking.

2. Take appropriate "government action" to end the deadlock in the oil wage dispute, through arbitration or other suitable means.

3. Support the Oil Workers Intl. Union-CIO and its locals in their fight for "52-40", for the maintenance of purchasing power, the American standard of living and our nation's prosperity.

OIL WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION-CIO
LEDGER BLDG., FORT WORTH 2, TEXAS

"A guide and warning to all Americans . . . Worth reading."
—PM Newspaper.

"THEY STILL CARRY ON"

Striking new 24-Page illustrated pamphlet. Contains full text of Army orientation course No. 64 on—

How to spot — and stop — our native fascists

Single copies 10c; quantity rates on request. Special imprints.

National Federation For Constitutional Liberties
205 E. 42nd, New York 17, N.Y.

1 Three typical Stakhonovite workers who exceeded production quotas regularly during the war to help the Red Army drive back the Nazis.

2 A trade union factory committee at the Byelostok textil plaining a bargaining point to a group of workers. S counterparts in helping to determine working conditions.

SOVIET UNIONS

By LEN DE CAUX

THERE'S no "enigma" about the trade union movement of the Soviet Union. The CIO delegation visiting that country attended many union meetings, met hundreds of local union officers and shop workers, and had many opportunities to see how the unions function in the plants it visited. We found union procedures, meetings, problems and goals so similar in many respects to those in the U. S. that often it took the difference in language to remind us we were in another country.

The chief differences arise, of course, from the widely different systems obtaining in the two countries in respect to the ownership and operation of industry.

There is no continuing conflict in the USSR between the claims of employers for higher profits for themselves and the unions' demands for higher wages for the workers, since there are no private profit-making employers.

Correspondingly, there is much closer cooperation between unions and management for increasing production and in other respects, since the workers expect direct benefits in higher wages and a greater and cheaper supply of consumers' goods to result from increased production; and since management has no incentive to divert plant earnings into dividends for private stockholders.

But, within the framework of this broad general difference of system, Soviet trade unions function very similarly to those in the U. S. They negotiate collective agreements covering wages and working conditions. They handle grievances, have shop committees, shop stewards, conventions, elections of officers, and an organizational and dues structure that is not dissimilar to ours.

The scope of trade union activities, however, is wider in the USSR than in the U. S. Union membership is larger, amounting to about 27,000,000, and the unions perform many additional functions. They operate the social security system, for instance, for all wage and salary earners; have many rest homes, resorts, sanatoria, child care centers and summer camps; concern themselves with workers' food supplies and housing; and conduct far more extensive cultural, educational, sports and recreational activities than do most American unions.

THE administrative headquarters of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions are located in a big building in Moscow which has office space for some 1,200 union officers and employes. Half of these are employed by the AUCCTU itself, and the other half by a score of industrial unions that also have their headquarters in this building.

The set-up at AUCCTU headquarters reflects the wide scope of Soviet trade union activities. There are separate departments, each with its own director and staff, for wage negotiations; organization; social insurance; rest homes and sanatoria; housing; workers' supplies; publications; labor safety and protection; physical culture and sports; international affairs; educational and cultural activities; statistical research; as well as for personnel, office management, finances, etc.

Industrial Organization

Peter Kazakov, director of the Organization Dept. of the AUCCTU, gave us the additional information we needed on the structure of the Soviet trade union movement.

The unions in the USSR, like those of the CIO, are organized along modern industrial lines, he said, with all workers in each plant in one union, and one industrial union for each industry. There are 168 "All-Union" industrial unions affiliated to the AUCCTU.

The words "All-Union" apply to what we would call "national" organizations in the U. S. It must be remembered that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as its name implies, is not a single nation, but rather a union of many different nations, each constituting a separate Soviet Republic—as for instance the Russian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Georgian, etc., Republics.

All elections of union officers and representatives are by secret ballot, Kazakov emphasized. The workers plant elect a shop committe sponding to an American loc departmental committees for e department of the plant; and union organizer" or shop ste each 20 workers, as a general collects dues, handles grievanc

The workers in each plan their delegates to district and conventions, which conventio elect district and regional comm the delegates to All-Union con

The supreme body in each union is the All-Union Congre vention, which must be held at in every two years. The delegat conventions elect the union's Committee, with 35 to 70 membe Presidium or top executive comm around 10 members. The Cen mittee elects the President and

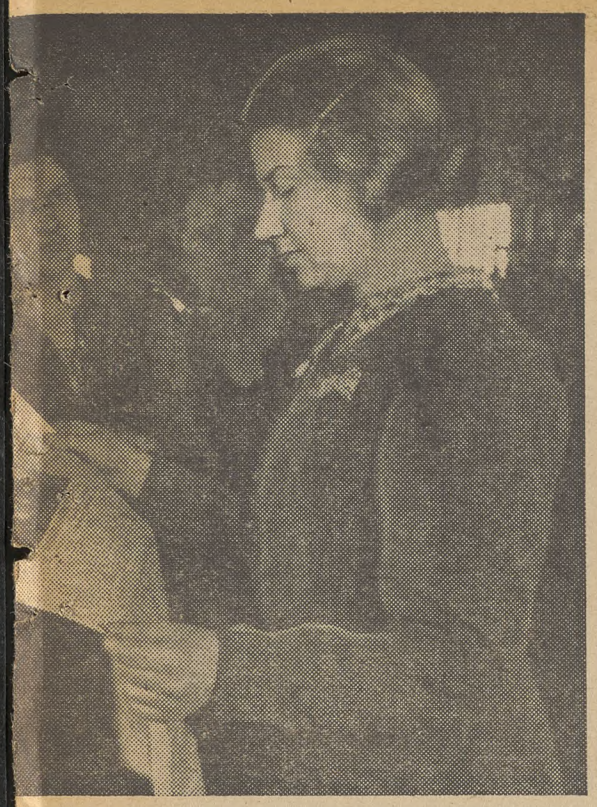
The supreme body of the wh union movement is the All-Un gress of Trade Unions, held o four years. The delegates to vention elect the All-Union Council of Trade Unions, at consisting of 121 members, an sidium of 19 members. The Council elects the President, present is Vasili Kuznetsov, Secretaries, who are now Mich sov, Popova (a woman), Solo Siderenko.

Union membership is volunta overwhelming majority of wo organized. Dues vary in diffe but approximate one percent of wages. The unions pay a per to the AUCCTU ranging from o percent of the dues they rece their members. The unions are financed from dues, and the so ance funds which they handle in an entirely separate account

THE social security system Soviet trade unions operate is comprehensive in the world. It is to protect the worker and his fa the cradle to the grave, agai possible contingency of loss of in

It covers all wage and salary

N



e mills. The chairman (with newspaper) is ex-
oviet unions function much like their American

3 Soviet union leaders have to give accounts of stewardship to the rank and file. Here Comrade Schuchkov, president of the factory committee of the Stalin Tashkent Textile combine, speaks. Soviet unions are interested in production as well as higher pay, because higher output means more goods for workers.

—HOW THEY FUNCTION

in each
e, corre-
l union;
ch major
a "trade
ward for
ple, who
s, etc.

so elect
regional
in turn
ttees and
ions.

industrial
s or con-
least once
s to these
Central
ers, and a
ittee with
ral Com-
Secretary.

ole trade
ion Con-
ce every
his con-
Central
present
l a Pre-
Central
who at
nd four
el Tara-
ley and

, but the
kers are
t unions,
worker's
apita tax
e to four
ive from
xclusively
al insur-
are kept

which the
the most
designed
nily, from
st every
come.

earners

in the Soviet Union and includes benefits to women during pregnancy and childbirth; illness and accident insurance designed to maintain a worker's income at its average level until he can return to work; support for families whose breadwinner loses the capacity to work; old age and widows' pensions, funeral expenses and many other features.

For information about this social security system, we went to A. I. Gurbonov, Director of the Social Insurance Department of the AUCCTU.

Guaranteed Security

He told us that social security is a right guaranteed under the Soviet constitution, and that the workers have to make no contributions for it from their wages. All social insurance funds are provided by the government, which collects them from employing establishments in proportion to the number of employes in each. The trade union movement, however, has complete charge over the administration and distribution of these funds.

Besides paying for benefits, pensions, etc., the social insurance fund is also used for the maintenance of rest homes, sanatoria, prophylactoria, health resorts, children's summer camps, child care centers and other similar welfare services.

Medical and hospital care is free for all citizens of the Soviet Union. Up to 1937 this was provided through the social insurance fund, but since then it has been taken over directly by the government. Workers and their families may visit either factory or neighborhood clinics, or have a doctor come to their homes. The only occasion on which they need pay for medical services or supplies of any kind is when they are given prescriptions at home and have to fill them at a drug store—in which case the medicine has to be paid for at low, government-controlled prices.

Up to 1930, unemployment insurance was included in the social security system. But with the disappearance of unemployment in the Soivet Union, there were no further calls on the unemployment insurance fund and it has since been used for other purposes.

When we asked what happens to a worker who may be rendered temporarily idle through a breakdown of machinery, plant reconversion or similar causes, we were told that there is a general rule enforced throughout Soviet industry that, whenever production stops through no fault of the worker, he must continue to receive his average rate of pay until production is resumed.

In cases of prolonged plant shutdowns due to war destruction, reconversion, etc., the demand for workers in other plants is so great, Gurbonov said, that a worker need not remain idle for a single day.

If such changes of employment involve learning a new skill, a worker can go to a factory training school and be paid while learning. Not only is education of all kinds free in the Soviet Union, but students are paid allowances for living expenses, including support for their families, if they have dependents.

In addition to the union-administered social insurance system covering wage and salary earners, similar provisions are made for all other citizens. Collective farmers and self-employed handicraftsmen have their own mutual aid and benefit societies. The armed forces have a separate government system. And other citizens are covered by the government Social Welfare Department.

To fill out our information on the unions' part in determining wages, we went to Alex Stepanov, director of the Wages Dept. of the AUCCTU. Stepanov was a member of the trade union delegation invited to the U. S. by the CIO and was able to make many comparisons between American and Soviet wage determination methods.

The total payroll budget for each industry is part of a national plan and budget drawn up by a top government planning body, he told us. The AUCCTU is represented on this body, presenting the workers' demands and playing the greatest part in planning what proportion of the budget shall go to wages and how it shall be distributed by industries.

Once the total budget has been determined for a particular industry, the Commissariat (government department) directing that industry consults the industrial union involved on how this budget shall be divided between the various plants and sections of the industry.

Finally, the shop committee in each plant negotiates with its management the wage rates for the workers in that plant.

When any question affecting wages goes to the Council of People's Commissariats, a representative of the AUCCTU must always be present, and no wage matter may be submitted to the Council unless it has previously been discussed with the unions concerned.

Stepanov pointed out that, because of the great and generally recognized need for increasing production, and the immediate and tangible benefits the workers expect from it, the greatest stress is placed by the unions on wage incentives of all kinds to increase output.

Piecework is the predominant system, and progressive piece rates (with double or triple pay for extra units of production) are common in many factories and operations. Premiums, bonuses and other incentive payments are also provided for workers on day rates.

Rights of Workers

In determining wage rates and rate of output on particular operations, the workers concerned are in all cases consulted, according to Stepanov. They discuss the matter in factory meetings, and the shop committee takes up their suggestions and demands with the management. The rates finally set have to be referred back to the shop committee and cannot be placed in force until it has attached its signature to them.

Individual grievances over wages and conditions are referred to a "rates and conflicts committee," on which union and management are equally represented. This committee can discuss a particular grievance only in the presence of the worker who advances and must render its decision openly in his presence. The decision can be appealed up through a whole series of higher union-management committees, but if it still remains unsettled, the final decision will rest with the AUCCTU.

Once a decision has been duly rendered, a plant director who fails to comply with it can be taken to court and made to pay damages, if found guilty.

Because of the great labor shortage, workers are seldom fired from Soviet plants, according to Stepanov. If a worker proves unsatisfactory on one job, he will be transferred to another, and the plant will nearly always find some kind of work he is qualified to do rather than let him go.

If a worker deliberately violates shop and union rules, he is first reprimanded, and if he persists is hailed before a "Comradely Court." This "court" is a meeting of workers in his department or shop, at which violations of rules are discussed and offenders are subjected to the arguments, explanations and exhortations of their fellow-workers.

A hardened and persistent offender, who still fails to reform, may be taken to court and fined, if found guilty. The maximum penalty in such cases is 25% of wages for four months, but Stepanov said there were few if any cases on record where it had been found necessary to impose this maximum penalty.

As to the workers' take-home pay, some sample figures of actual earnings have been cited in earlier articles on plants visited by the CIO delegates. Stepanov gave us figures for a typical steel plant, where the lowest paid unskilled workers averaged 270 rubles a month, while the highest skilled at piece rates averaged between 2,00 and 3,000 rubles.

A typical plant director's salary is 3,000 rubles a month. But if his management results in the plant producing 5% in excess of its plan, he may get a 3,000 rubles bonus in addition, or a bonus of 6,000 roubles for 10-15% excess production.

In regard to the purchasing power of Soivet wages, we went for additional information to Matthew Berbasov, director of the Workers' Supply Dept. of the AUCCTU.

The amount of a worker's ration varies according to the kind of work he per-

(Continued on Page 9)

I ASK YOU

I ASK YOU if American kids should eat less food, drink less milk, get less medical care—because the war has ended?

It's take-home pay that feeds the kids.

Today, take-home pay is shrinking.

Labor is asking for take-home pay high enough to keep purchasing power up and depression down.

I ASK YOU to take an active part in this fight—for your sake—for your children's sake—your country's sake.

Place a card in the window or on the cash register of your grocer, butcher, barber, baker and cafe with the slogan "SUPPORT THE CIO PAY DEMANDS." Use this same slogan on a sticker or card for your car and in your homes.

Secure these from your local union secretary. If he does not have them, demand that your local union executive committee prepare such materials.

Prepare a petition in support of the CIO case which can be presented to the editor of your community newspaper and other non-labor organizations. Ask them to back our fight against a new depression.

Talk to your friends, your neighbors, your priest, minister or rabbi, your fellow workers and explain why take-home pay must be maintained.

It's *your* fight. I ask you to *GET IN IT!*

PHILIP MURRAY, PRESIDENT, CIO

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Thomas E. Andert, Chairman, O&IWOC, reports: American Optical Zone Office, Boston, Mass., CIO 37; no union 16. American Optical Co., Springfield, Mass., CIO 12; no union 0. Daum Optical Co., Shaw & Jones Optical Co., Boston, Mass., recognized the union as the bargaining agent for their employes without an election. Elections were conducted by Field Representatives Joseph Duggan, and James O'Reilly.

George Brown, Dir. of Orgn., IWA-CIO reports: R. E. Richardson, Richmond, Va., granted recognition to IWA-CIO. The case was handled by Archie McWilliams. R. H. Humphrey & Sons Lumber Co., Montgomery, Ala., CIO 12; no union 3. Bradley-Trotter Lumber Co., three units in Montgomery, Elmore, and Ramer, Alabama, CIO 25; no union 17. CIO Regional Director Carey Haigler, and Field Representatives K. G. Ingle and Robert McGruder handled the campaign.

Carey E. Haigler, CIO Reg. Dir., Birmingham, Ala., reports: W. T. Smith Lumber Co., Fort Deposit, Alabama, IWA-CIO 15; no union 0. Capitol Fertilizer Co., UGCCWA-CIO 21; no union 11.

William B. Taylor, Dir. of Orgn., OWIU, reports: Tidewater Associated Refinery, Santa Maria, Calif., 100% for OWIU.

Pres. Morris Muster of the United Furniture Workers reports: Cron-Kills Co., Batesville, Ind.. CIO 17; no union 12. Hillenbrand Industries, Batesville, Ind., CIO 155; no union 15. Jasper Cabinet Co., Jasper, Ind., CIO 67; no union 26. Jasper Chair Co., Jasper, Ind., CIO 46; no union 33. United Cabinet Mfg. Co., Jasper, Ind., CIO 16; no union 3. White Furniture Co., Mebane, N. C., CIO 101; no union 69. Gravely Nov. Furniture Co., Martinsville, Va., CIO 59; no union 17. Morris Nov. Furniture Co., Martinsville, Va., CIO 108; no union 51. Hooker Bassett Furniture Co., Martinsville, Va., CIO 145; no union 24. Martinsville Nov. Furniture Co., Martinsville, Va., CIO 56; no union 25. Davis Co., Memphis, Tenn., CIO 30; no union 11. Kearns Furniture Co., High Point, N. C., CIO 57; no union 7. John F. McLeod Veneer Co., Wadesboro, N. C., CIO 58; no union 2 Temple Brothers Mfg. Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., CIO 107; no union 25. Huntington Chair Corp., Huntington, W. Va., CIO 67; no union 1.

Robert C. Edwards, Dir., PJNWIU, reports: The union recently gained recognition at the following plants: Miles Kedex Novelties, Leominster, Mass., Organizers: T. Ieone, M. Seretto, and J. Lafferty; Cada Products Chicago, Ill., Organizers: W. Ignatowicz, and J. Blackwell; Handy Button, New York, N. Y., organized by New York staff, under direction of L. T. Koletka, Asst. Orgn. Dir. for N. Y. M. Silverman, Bus. Agt. for Local 36, also assisted.

Paul R. Christopher, CIO Nat. Rep., Knoxville, Tenn., reports: Rite-way Products Co., Memphis, Tenn., CIO 29; no union 16.

Michael Livoda, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Denver, Colo., reports: Denver Post, Denver, Colo., ANG-CIO 73; against 55. George Melody, Int. Rep., ANG, conducted the campaign.

The Paper Workers Organizing Committee in the Ohio and West Virginia region had a two-day conference this week-end. All of the local unions, in that area were represented and a constructive program was presented and adopted for conducting future union activities, particularly organizing.

The Labor-Management Conference continues. The CIO is still leading the fight for the wage question to be giyen consideration. Other resolutions have been introduced to try to kill this effort of the CIO's.

Around the US. With CIO

State CIO Conventions

GEORGIA: Charles H. Gillman was re-elected president of the Georgia CIO Council at the sixth annual convention held at Athens, Ga., Nov. 3-4. The convention voted to enlarge the executive board to include a member from each affiliated international union and set up a state strike fund, and mapped out an intensive organizing drive.

MINNESOTA: Walter Smith was elected president of the Minnesota CIO Council at the eighth annual convention held in Minneapolis Nov. 9-11. He succeeds Sander Genis, who declined to run after serving three successive years.

Rodney C. Jacobson, who was named secretary-treasurer by the executive board last April upon the resignation of Leonard Lageman, was elected without opposition. The convention adopted an extensive legislative program and backed the stand of the National CIO on a number of important issues. One resolution urged an "unrelenting struggle against the evils and dangers" of Catholic-baiting, Jew-baiting, Negro-baiting, alien-baiting and other group discriminations that go hand in hand with labor-baiting.

CONNECTICUT: Kermit Eby, Natl. CIO director of research and education, was one of the leading speakers at the convention of the Connecticut CIO Council held at New Haven Nov. 17-18, along with Lt. Gov. Wilbert Snow, U. S. Sen. Brion McMahon, chairman of the Senate committee on atomic energy, and Thomas F. Burns, assistant to the chairman of the CIO-PAC.

Quits Labor Dept.

Edward C. Moran, Jr., this week resigned as one of the assistants to Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach. The move leaves John W. Gibson and Daniel W. Tracy as assistants in the department.

Six Packers Raise Pay

An agreement providing for a general 15-cent hourly increase has been reached between the CIO Packinghouse Workers and six major packing companies, announces Lewis J. Clark, the union's president. In addition to the 15-cent increase, 2½ cents an hour will be granted employes to compensate them for time spent in changing clothes, and 50 to 75 cents a week will be given for purchasing work clothing.

Packing companies covered by the agreement are Hormel, Cudahy, Kingan, Hygrade, Tobin and Rath. Clark said that negotiations with the Big Four packers—Swift, Armour, Cudahy and Wilson—and the Morell Packing Co. will be carried on during the week of Nov. 26.

UE Wage Demands

Reports on latest negotiations with General Electric, Westinghouse and General Motors' Electrical Division were made last week to delegates representing 270,000 CIO electrical and radio workers employed by the three companies in 76 industrial centers.

The conference, called by the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers last week-end in New York, heard reports on national negotiations between the UE and the General Electric Co. in New York, Westinghouse Corp. in Pittsburgh and General Motors in Detroit.

The companies involved, largest manufacturers of radio and electrical equipment in the nation, rejected the union's wage proposal prior to President Truman's Oct. 30 address defining government policy on wages and prices. The union has petitioned the Natl. Labor Relations Board for a strike vote, which will take place Dec. 6, unless the deadlock on the union's demand for a $2-a-day increase is broken.

Ward Strike Called

A strike in Montgomery Ward & Co. stores organized by the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Employes was to be called Monday, Nov. 26, according to an announcement early this week by Pres. Samuel Wolchok of the union.

The strike was called after Sewell L. Avery, ward president, rejected the union's offer to arbitrate even after Wolchok had dropped demands for a union shop and checkoff of dues.

Avery, who said he originally opposed the union because of the union shop demand, again balked at bargaining by saying that he could not trust the company's destiny to the decision of a third party, destpite the fact that this is accepted procedure in scores of businesses.

Tobacco Strike Morale High

Morale of the 2,500 striking workers at three plants of the American Tobacco Co. remains high as the walkout enters its second month, reports the CIO Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers. The union is demanding a 65c hourly minimum wage, 25c hourly increase, a union shop and no discrimination against Negro workers.

The plants on strike are in Philadelphia, Pa., Trenton, N. J., and Charleston, S. C.

The union states that hired goons, "back-to-work" movements and other means of intimidation have been used to break the strike. One incident took place in Charleston, where Pres. Reuel Stanfield of the union's local was attacked by four husky cab drivers and slashed in the face with a knife.

Wild rumors aimed to stampede the workers back on the job have been circulated in both Philadelphia and Trenton, but the picket lines continue their march, and workers refuse to return.

Congressman William T. Granahan believes strongly in labor's demands for higher wages. Here he is on the picket line in front of the Philadelphia plant of the American Tobacco Co., where members of the CIO Food, Tobacco, Agricultural & Allied Workers have been on strike since Oct. 15. Granahan (center) is accompanied by Strike Committee Chairman Peg Kendig and FTA Intl. Organizer Emil Dean.

Wounded GIs Back Unions' Wage Case

Thirty-three soldiers hospitalized at Fort Knox, many of them wounded in combat, this week petitioned the American Legion "to endorse publicly the present demands for sizable wage increases by the working people and their trade unions." The petition continued:

"High prices, and less work-hours make wage increases essential to America's economy. Hugh war profits can afford it.

"Returning servicemen simply cannot support their families at today's prices on wages of $25 to $30 weekly. We veterans have won with our blood the right to earnings which will permit us a respectable American standard of living. We know that adequate wages for the working people mean adequate wages for returning veterans.

"We respectfully urge the coming Legion convention to give all its support to the drive for higher wages."

How Soviet Unions Function

(Continued from Page 7)

forms, Berbasov told us. Those doing heavy work get more food, for instance, than those doing lighter work, and extra rations are provided for expectant mothers, children, tubercular persons and other special groups.

Prices for food and other supplies to which people are entitled on their ration cards are strictly controlled at pre-war levels at government stores. A worker may buy the living necessities to which his ration entitles him for as little as 100 to 200 rubles a month, we were told. Rents are also controlled at low levels, varying from 5% to 14% of a worker's wages.

But purchases beyond rations may also be made at much higher prices at the so-called "commercial stores," or for still higher prices on the open market. The prices at "commercial stores," though high, are government-controlled and are periodically reduced as supplies increase, to bring down prices on the open market by competition, and with the eventual aim of reducing all prices to the low level of the stores selling rationed goods.

It is difficult, however, to make any comparison between American and Soviet wages. The artificially fixed legal exchange rate is 5 rubles to one American dollar. But the diplomatic exchange rate is 12 rubles to a dollar, and neither rate bears any particular relationship to the comparative purchasing power of the two currencies.

As to the actual purchasing power of the Soviet worker's wage rubles, that is equally difficult to assess, because of the differences in prices for goods bought within the ration and the same kind of goods legally purchased beyond the ration; because of the various medical and other social services which a Soviet worker receives free or for a nominal charge; and because of the acute shortage of consumers' goods, which makes a worker less concerned with the amount of his wages than with finding commodities to buy them with.

It is because the raising of living standards depends less on wage rates than on increasing the supply of available commodities that the Soviet trade unions place such great stress, as indicated repeatedly in these articles, on increasing production in every field and by every means possible.

Tomorrow's Citizens — By Rose H. Alschuler

SHARE THE WORK—HOME VARIETY

Children who help at home mature more quickly and soundly than other children. No matter what their ages—3, 6, 16—they can help. But don't expect too much or you'll get grudging help, if any. If the child can work with you and he feels your appreciation of his value, then even the youngest will like to help. If you can be a little jolly and have some fun while working together, companionship will deepen and household machinery is likely to stay well oiled.

(Photo—Lib. of Congress—Collins for OWI. Copyright 1945 Natl. CIO News.)

Making Eating Count

Up-to-Date Slants on Some Old Ideas

Prepared By Nutrition Service, D. C. Chapter, American Red Cross

"IF YOU want to be smart, eat lots of fish and celery; they're good 'brain foods.'"

"Milk is constipating."

"It's unhealthy to eat proteins and starches at the same meal."

"Potatoes are fattening."

When friends make these and other plausible-sounding statements about what you should eat and drink for health, do you believe them? It wouldn't be unusual if you do, for according to true and false tests on food facts and fads, more than half of the people tested say they believed such superstitions.

Here are the experts' answers to such common food puzzlers.

- We don't know any special "brain foods" (you can feed your brain to this extent—that eating a good diet makes you feel better and think faster).
- There are no foods that can't be mixed at the same meal. Nature mixes the nutrients in almost every food, why shouldn't you?
- All foods are fattening if you eat more than you need.
- Milk is **not** constipating. It is so completely digested that it leaves no residue.

Certain men and women were not satisfied with guesses about food. They wanted proof. Curiosity led them to test their ideas by experiment. This testing has given us the modern science of nutrition. Today we have knowledge about food in place of homemade superstition.

This is the first of several important columns on food, offered as a service by the Red Cross to CIO readers in the interests of better nutrition.

The trouble is, we have not yet begun to make nutrition work for us in a practical way. Studies show that large numbers of Americans—rich and poor alike—are badly nourished because they don't get enough of the right kind of food.

It's not necessary to memorize vitamins to learn to eat right. It is important to remember the food groups and their special health virtues, and to know how to cook food so that it looks good, tastes good and saves food value.

Here are some of the fundamentals:

All food is good if you enjoy it. The trick is to balance it. To do this, use several servings of each of the protective food groups in your three meals every day. The daily "must" foods are:

2 or more servings of milk or cheese.

2 or more of fruits—one must be citrus or tomato.

2 or more of vegetables—one should be a green leafy or yellow kind and one potato.

2 or more of cereals or bread—whole grain or enriched.

2 or more of meat, poultry, fish, eggs or dried beans.

Let's Remember That Europe Is Starving

By ELEANOR FOWLER

THE HOLIDAY season this year is a time of deep rejoicing for all Americans. As we celebrate let us remember the heroic struggles of our allies which helped make victory possible.

They cannot celebrate the victory as light-heartedly as we. Millions of them are cold and hungry. And we must send them food and clothing.

We can push for immediate Congressional action on appropriations for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration—UNRRA. Two bills are now up. One is an appropriation of $550,000,000. It is desperately needed, but it has been held up for weeks.

The House attached an amendment to the effect that UNRRA supplies shall go only to countries which have a free press. This is a direct slap at our allies. It would mean that we were using food and clothing as a political weapon. The CIO Executive Board called upon Congress to reject that amendment.

$550,000,000 won't do the job in Europe this winter. That is why UNRRA is asking member nations to pledge an additional 1% of their national income. The House Foreign Affairs Committee is now holding hearings on this new request which calls for authorization of $1,900,000,000 for next year.

We can also help to assure food for European countries by urging continuation of rationing to be sure that supplies will be available for shipment abroad.

Another way to help is to start work now on the Victory Clothing Drive which begins January 7.

Finally comes the personal response of each one of us to the war relief drives which are carried on in our communities.

One group of victims of fascism who will not get help from UNRRA and for which we in the labor movement should feel special responsibility are the Spanish republicans.

CIO President Murray, in urging President Truman to break off relations with Franco Spain, wrote: "Today we recognize the real debt we owe these heroes, and we must see to it that their effort was not in vain. There can be no real democracy as long as these innocent victims continue to suffer."

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

44 Years of Know-how

in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee. 20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Buy War Bonds

FLAGS • EMBLEMS

TEDDY'S
UNION LABEL STORE
Union Dues Buttons
Label Buttons
Campaign Buttons
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
Convention Badges
American Flags
Organization Flags
Parade Caps and Emblems
Brief Cases, Secretary
Cases, Bill Folds
Phone Central 9868
Room 508, 179 W. Washington St.
Chicago, Ill.

L. J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED
BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED
BUTTONS AND TABS
FOR
UNION DUES MEMBERSHIP EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS ADVERTISING LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No Charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES
New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman, 37 E. 14th St., New York, N. Y. Algonquin 4-3356
Detroit Representative: Herbert E. Lennig, 6432 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich. TRinity 1-4600
L. J. IMBER CO. 1725-41 W. North Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

the ADVENTURES of
JIM BARRY
by MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE
The story characters incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictious and have no identification with actual persons living or dead.
COPYRIGHT 1945 BY NAT'L CIO NEWS
ACCOMPANIED BY WOODY, JIM RETURNS HOME LATE IN THE EVENING TO SEE HIS BROTHER MICKEY... RELEASED FROM THE ARMY AFTER TWO YEARS OVERSEAS. BUT AS THEY GROPE THROUGH THE DARK, SLEEPING HOUSE....
CAREFUL, WOODY.
YOU KNOW ME, JIM... I CAN SEE LIKE A-- OOPS! SOMEBODY'S GOT MY LEG!
GRAB 'IM, JIM! GRAB 'IM!
LEGGO OF ME!
I'LL PUT THE LIGHT ON AND WE'LL SEE WHAT'S GOING ON HERE!
MICKEY! IT'S YOU!
WHO'D YOU THINK IT WAS? BORIS KARLOFF?
UH... UM... HELLO, MICKEY..
GEE... I'M GLAD TO SEE YOU KID! HOW'YE YOU BEEN? WHAT'S THE IDEA SITTING UP ALONE IN THE DARK LIKE--
THERE'S NO LAW AGAINST IT IS THERE? I WANT TO SIT IN THE DARK!
ARE YOU SORE AT ME BECAUSE I DIDN'T HAVE A CHANCE TO SEE YOU SINCE YOU'VE COME BACK? WHAT'S THE MATTER, MICKEY?
NOTHING! NOTHING THAT'S ANY OF YOUR BUSINESS.
HEY! THAT'S NOT LIKE YOU, MICKEY! COME ON, TELL ME WHAT--
MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS!
SLAM
I THOUGHT YOU AND HIM WERE PALS? WHY'D HE GIVE YOU THE ARCTIC BRUSH-OFF?
I DON'T KNOW, WOODY... I'M WONDERING ABOUT THE SAME THING... HE'S ACTING STRANGE.
GEE... MICKEY LOOKED LIKE HE WAS READY TO TEAR THE WORLD APART... YOU INCLUDED...
DON'T MIND IT, WOODY. HE'S A GOOD, HONEST KID-- AND WHATEVER IS BOTHERING HIM NOW WILL BLOW OVER BY MORNING...
LATER THAT NIGHT
...OR IT MAY BE MORE SERIOUS THAN I THINK... IN WHICH CASE MICKEY MIGHT BLOW UP IN THE MORNING! WE'LL SEE...
IN THE MORNING...
UMMUMM! YOUR MOM'S BREAKFAST SMELLS GOOD...
I'M MORE INTERESTED IN THE LOOK ON MICKEY'S FACE THIS MORNING... HOPE HE GOT OVER HIS--
48
PRODUCED FOR THE CIO NEWS BY ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, INC.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Vacation Jobs For You to Do

Best gossip of the week is that Congress will start its vacation December 20, rest (from doing nothing) until February.

However undeserved, the vacation has its advantages for our side. It enables us to talk to our Congressman face to face, and that's the best way of lobbying yet found.

Here's a list of things to talk about. Don't feel you have to wait until the vacation starts, either. Start refreshing your Congressman's memory now. Ask action on:

1. **Wages:** Congress has three chances to act on the wage issue. These are the 65c wage floor (S 1349, HR 3914); Federal 20 per cent pay raise (S 1415); equal pay for equal work (S 1178).

Meantime, keep telling Congress what's happened to your take-home pay.

2. **Jobs:** the jobs-for-all bill (S 380, HR 2202) has been weakened in the Senate, is threatened with lynching in the House Committee on Expenditures (Rep. Manasco, D., Ala., chairman).

Tell your Representative to vote **against** a meaningless bill such as the House Committee report contemplates; work **for HR 2202** as originally written.

Along with jobs for all goes **emergency jobless pay** (HR 3891), still laid away in embalming fluid in the House Ways and Means Committee.

3. **Anti-union:** there's a string of anti-union bills waiting the go sign—which can come after the labor-management conference ends. Chief of these are **Ball-Hatch (S 1171)**, which ends collective bargaining; **HR 3937**, which prohibits political action as well as fining, jailing unions and leaders; **HR 32 (Hobbs)**, which prohibits normal union activity such as picketing.

4. **Civil rights: Polltax repeal (HR 7)** and **FEPC (HR 2232)** are both on deck in Congress, with HR 7 only waiting Senate action for final passage. **Discharge Petition 4** is circulating to bring FEPC to the floor.

Tell your Senators and Representative to support **HR 7**, sign **DP 4**—and also sign **DP 12, which calls for an end to the Dies-Rankin un-American Committee.**

5. **Housing, health:** CIO is supporting the new housing bill **(S 1592)** and the new health bill **(S 1606)** just offered in the Senate. Urge your Senators (and Representative too) to work 1 vote for both bills.

And remember this—one registered voter counts more than 100 who haven't bothered.

Hoaxing the U. S.

Any resemblance to any character, living or dead, that looks like full employment will be wholly accidental in the pending report of the House Expenditures Committee on HR 2202, the jobs-for-all bill—if newspaper stories and quotes from committee members are correct.

This is the judgment of the CIO on the report on the original Murray-Patman bill expected this week from Rep. Carter Manasco's (D. Ala.) bitterly hostile group. Here's what CIO Legislative Director Nathan Cowan told Congressmen about it in a letter to all 435 of them:

"The CIO endorsed and vigorously supported the original full employment bill, but we will vigorously oppose any bill which evades the issue of government responsibility for full employment and does not provide the machinery for carrying out that responsibility if private enterprise cannot fulfill its obligations.

"We urge all Congressmen to vote for the original Patman bill, to vote against any meaningless substitute, and to refuse to pass any bill in preference to perpetrating a hoax on the American people under the guise of full employment legislation."

The committee was said to be set this week to delete all reference to full employment, to a U. S. budget of jobs and production, to U. S. aid on jobs, and finally to call for a "high level" of jobs—which could mean up to 10 million unemployed.

Housing & Jobs

CIO is behind the new Wagner housing bill (S 1592) not only as a means of alleviating the critical housing shortage but also as a means of providing jobs for thousands of U. S. workers.

As everyone knows, housing is one shortage that affects almost every person (especially returning veterans) in America. Selfishness and greed of real estate interests—represented by the Natl. Real Estate Board—are mainly responsible.

The new bill would provide funds for low and middle income families, would provide funds for slum elimination, etc.

Censorship Bill Up

The un-American Rankin Committee has produced a bill (HR 4775) to gag liberal radio commentators and censor their scripts. Trick clause in the bill calls for a record of nationality and "political affiliation" of all commentators.

Most radio commentators are anti-union, employed by big business to smear CIO. A few are fairly liberal, try to give labor an even break.

It's these few that the un-American committee is after, not the NAM and Chamber of Commerce mouthpieces.

The bill was sent to the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Write your Congressman to vote against it.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Jobs (S 380, HR 2202)	As originally written, sets government policy to aid in creating full employment.	Watered-down version passed in Senate; House Expenditures subcommittee set to report utterly meaningless bill this week.	Tell Senators and Representative to demand bill as originally written; oppose House committee report.
(S 1592) Housing	Provides funds for study and building of low and middle cost housing, will provide many jobs.	Senate Banking and Currency Committee; hearings set for Nov. 27; CIO to testify Dec. 11.	Tell Senators to support without weakening amendments.
Wage floor (S 1349, HR 3914)	Raises present floor from 40c to 65, then 75c. Extends coverage.	May reach Senate floor by mid-December. House prospects not so good.	Congress not getting nearly enough CIO mail. Write now. Oppose "compromise."
Polltax Repeal (HR 7)	Gives vote to 10 million white and Negro citizens.	Senate action hanging on technicalities.	Urge quick vote, no substitutes, filibusters.
Un-American Committee (DP 12)	Discharge Petition out to end infamous Dies-Rankin witch-hunts.	DP 12, started by Rep. Patterson (D. Cal.), has about 40 signers.	Urge your Representative to sign DP 12.
Health (S 1606)	Aids states set up health facilities; helps maternity. child welfare; provides funds for medical care of needy.	To Senate Labor Committee, with support of CIO and President Truman.	Urge Senators to support in full.

(Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

SEE YOUR CONGRESSMAN DURING THE RECESS

Coming Up On Capitol Hill

ANTI-STRIKE: as predicted in this column, the anti-labor blitz has started in Congress.

This week, reactionary Republicans and southern Democrats gave a rule to HR 32, the Hobbs bill and HR 3937, the anti-strike and anti-political action bill.

Both can go to the House floor at any time. Wire your Congressman, tell him this is no way to answer the needs of the workers for adequate take-home pay.

* * *

ADD SITDOWNS: Here's a direct admission that industry is on a sitdown strike against the public from one Republican who helped make the sitdown possible (and profitable) by voting for repeal of profits taxes. The Republican is Sen. Morse of Oregon:

"There seems to be an indication that some producers of consumers' goods such as textiles appear to be somewhat hesitant about putting them on the market until after Jan. 1." (Profits taxes end then.)

And from another source, a Mr. Lovell of the Shirt and Pajama Mfgrs. Assn.: "The passing of the old tax period Dec. 31 might bring out a bigger flow of goods that may have been held up for tax purposes."

Or, to put it more briefly, Congress not only robbed the Treasury of hundreds of millions of dollars when it repealed profits taxes, but it also robbed you of much-needed consumers' goods.

* * *

PRICE CONTROL: Purpose of industry's sitdown is to get rid of all attempts at price control, let inflation loose and the devil take the hindmost.

The price control act expires June 30, 1946. Friends of inflation in Congress plan to kill OPA by that time, then turn all pricing over to different government agencies.

OPA head Chester Bowles will fight to hold price control, and he needs our support. The fight will be tough, since the House Judiciary Committee has already recommended that all controls (rationing, allocations, etc., as well as pricing) end by June 30.

* * *

GUIDEPOSTS . . . A hand for Sen. Myers (D. Pa.) for his support to CIO's FTA strikers at American Tobacco . . . Writes Sen. Myers: "I don't believe any producer should be subsidized from the wages of their workers. Good luck to you in your struggle!" . . . Rep. Rankin (D. Miss.) likes to talk about his World War I record . . . actually he served 21 days in an officers' training camp . . . see the Nov. 23 Collier's for a full story on "Big Wind From the South" . . . Current talk on the Congressional recess is that it will run from December to February . . . The record to date being no hits, no runs, lots of errors . . .

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Published by CIO Legislative Dept.
PHILIP MURRAY, President
NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary

Editorial Committee
John Edelman **Robert K. Lamb**
C. W. Fowler, Editor **Irving Richter**

THE CIO NEWS

5 Cents A COPY

Vol. 8, No. 49 | $1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY — $1.50 IN CANADA | December 3, 1945

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

GM strikers in Detroit welcome hot "java" in near freezing weather. Their philosophy: "We beat GM in '37 and we can do it again!" UAW-CIO Pres. R. J. Thomas said strikers' spirit all over the U. S. is the highest he's seen.

STEEL VOTES STRIKE 'IF NECESSARY'

HUNDREDS of thousands of steelworkers flocked to NLRB polling booths this week to vote overwhelmingly for strike action if necessary to back up the wage demands of their union, the CIO United Steelworkers.

This was the largest strike poll ever taken in the country. It covered some 700,000 workers in steel, aluminum and affiliated industries, including the five major operating subsidiaries of U. S. Steel, and four "Little Steel" concerns—Inland, Bethlehem, Republic and Youngstown Sheet & Tube.

Mail returns from outlying districts delayed announcement of the final total, but ballots from most of some 850 plants covered showed a better than 5-1 vote to authorize a strike.

In the Pittsburgh area, returns from the first 45 units showed more than 42,000 pro-strike votes to 11,000 opposed. The three Carnegie-Illinois plants there voted 3,160 to 644 for the strike. At the John A. Roebling wire mill, Trenton, N. J., workers voted 1,872 to 194 for strike action.

Other overwhelming pro-strike votes reported were:

Aluminum Co. of America, Edgewater, N. J., 1,659 to 249; Baldwin Locomotive Works, Burnham, Pa., 1,432 to 355; Natl. Supply Co., Etna, Pa., 892 to 163; American Bridge, 1,363 to 268, and Pittsburgh Foundry Corp., 897 to 123.

The workers voted on their own time. Management refused to permit balloting during working hours. The NLRB, which conducted the vote under requirements of the Smith-Connally Act, staggered voting hours beginning at 5:30 a.m. and closing in some places at 11:30 p.m. More than 500 temporary election agents were hired in the Pittsburgh area alone. It was estimated that the poll would cost the board $300,000.

In written instructions sent to all district officials, the union's executive officers stressed that the vote must not be regarded as a strike call, and warned against any premature strike action. Such action can be taken only after authorization by the wage committee, the executive board and the international officers. A meeting of the USA-CIO wage committee will be held some time in mid-December.

The vote merely authorizes the union's officers to call a strike as a last resort in pressing for its demands for a $2 a day increase, which the USA-CIO maintains the industry can easily pay out of its high wartime profits without increasing prices.

Steel Price Hike Denied

A careful study of financial and cost data submitted by the steel industry discloses that there is no cause at this time for a general increase in prices, the Office of Price Administration stated this week.

The OPA said the situation will be reviewed again when the next financial returns of the steel companies are submitted after Jan. 1, 1946.

The OPA study used the base period 1936-39 as a standard in measuring price requirements. "OPA's studies show that the (steel) industries' earnings for the first nine months of 1945 are well in excess of this standard, and that based on current operations they would be in excess of this standard for the full year of 1945," the OPA declared.

Price Administrator Chester Bowles stated that OPA could not properly adjust prices on the basis of profits experienced in the period immediately following V-J Day, for which operating data are now available. This period was short, confused and abnormal, he said. The industry's entire operations were upset by heavy cancellations of war contracts and were, therefore, completely unrepresentative of the more normal operating conditions which it is expected will be reached early in 1946.

ONE WORLD AND LABOR

CIO Sets Up World Units

Carrying out the general scheme of promoting world labor unity, CIO President Murray this week announced formation of joint union committees with the British, Soviet and Italian trade union centers.

The committees are five-man affairs, to meet with a similar number from the British Trades Union Congress (TUC), the USSR's All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) and the Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro (CGIL).

The CIO does not expect to be able to hold an early meeting of the committees, Murray wrote, due to "present critical events in the U. S. (which) would not permit at this time several of our members either to leave this country or depart from their national headquarters."

Named to meet with the TUC were: Murray, Sidney Hillman, Allan S. Haywood, James B. Carey and Joseph Curran; with the Soviet unions (AUCCTU): Murray, R. J. Thomas, Albert J. Fitzgerald, Sidney Hillman and Lee Pressman; with the Italian unions (CGIL): George Baldanzi, August Bellanca, John Green, L. S. Buckmaster and Joseph Germano.

Argentine Workers Hit Peron

Pretensions of the Argentine fascist dictator, Juan Peron, to support of Argentine workers were blasted by four underground union leaders meeting here with the CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee. The four leaders also slashed at an outbreak of anti-Semitic crimes in Buenos Aires.

"We have received information that the worst underworld elements were sent out into the streets of Buenos Aires in order to assault peaceful men and women," they said, revealing that Peron's police helped in these near-pogroms. Lack of worker support is evidenced by the fact that Peron's phonies were kept out of the WFTU meeting in Paris, out of the CTAL in Latin-America, and even out of the ILO meeting just concluded.

Indonesian Seamen Fight Imperialism

Indonesian seamen in this country are doing their best to help their countrymen fight British and Dutch oppression by refusing to sail ships carrying arms and soldiers to the Dutch East Indies. More than 200 of them paraded through New York this week with picket signs on their way to surrender to U. S. Immigration authorities—which seamen are required to do if they leave their ships.

On their way to the Immigration office, they stopped outside the War Shipping Administration in New York—where they mingled with CIO members demanding speedy return of U. S. armed forces from China and other overseas parts.

How UNRRA Works

Reactionaries in Congress have been playing politics over UNRRA appropriations—both the $550,000,000 authorized last year as the balance on the $1,350,000,000 contribution and the request for a second $1,350,000,000. For lack of the first sum, UNRRA's relief shipments for immediate months ahead have been stymied. If the second is not granted, UNRRA's essential operations will have to cease.

Meanwhile, starvation and need in Europe and Asia cast a lengthening shadow. The lands this shadow covers are a shambles which their destitute people will be unable to rebuild without assistance. They must have food to work, let alone live, medical assistance to stave off epidemics and tools and raw materials for rebuilding.

The one organization equipped to render aid on any sizable and efficient scale is UNRRA. It has full programs in five countries: Greece, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Albania.

In Italy, UNRRA's limited program has made subsistence possible for thousands of mothers and children and saved countless others from disease. In western Europe, over a million displaced persons are receiving care in UNRRA camps. UNRRA relief is rapidly getting under way.

Byelo-Russia and the Ukraine, Austria, Korea and Formosa are also slated for UNRRA aid. All this now hangs in the balance.

A brief review of how UNRRA is set up will pave the way to an understanding of its role and significance.

UNRRA was formed in November, 1943, by 44 United Nations. Today, 47 nations belong. At that time, each nation which had not been invaded was asked to contribute one per cent of its national income for the year ending June 30, 1943. A request for a second one per cent was made last August. Each member nation of UNRRA, including the invaded countries, contributes to administrative expenses.

UNRRA supplies are delivered to the needy countries. Non-partisan, multi-national UNRRA missions render assistance and overseas operations—distribution, however, is in the hands of the needy countries' governments, according to the terms of the agreement. The agreement always provides that there shall be no discrimination in distribution of supplies. It also provides for free passage of UNRRA observers as checkers.

Within the country, UNRRA's role is advisory. The actual job of rebuilding, of working with the relief supplies, is carried on by the people themselves.

Labor News In Brief

A strike vote among 7,000 Western Union employes in the New York Metropolitan area represented by the CIO American Communications Association was conducted last Thursday by the NLRB under the Smith-Connally Act. Returns were not in as The CIO NEWS went to press, but there is little doubt that the vote will be overwhelmingly in favor of a strike, as an unofficial vote taken by the union the day before was unanimously in favor of it.

★ ★ ★

Members of the Industrial Insurance Agents Union picketed the home office of the Colonial Life Ins. Co. in Jersey City, N. J., recently in protest against the company's refusal to accept directives of the War Labor Board. The union accuses the company of paying the lowest salaries in the entire insurance industry and of following "medieval practices" discontinued by all other major life insurance companies.

★ ★ ★

An NLRB strike poll, the first sought by the New York Newspaper Guild since Pearl Harbor, will be conducted shortly among employes of Billboard, theatrical magazine, reports the union, which charges the management with stalling for weeks on the union's demands for a cost-of-living pay increase.

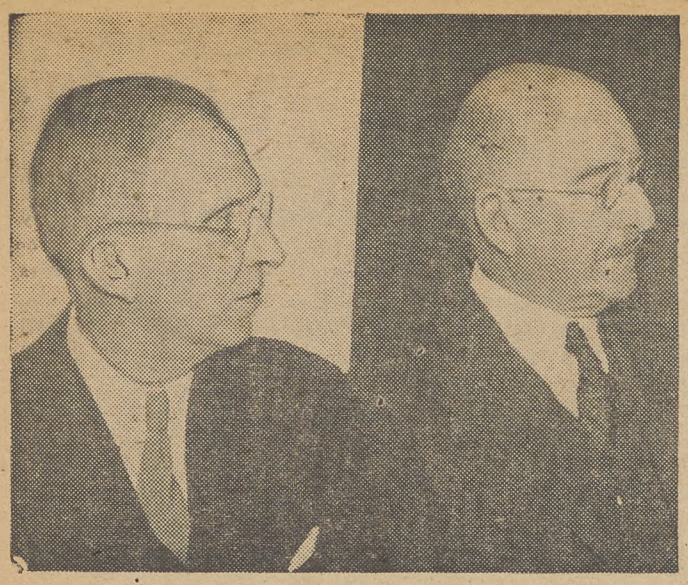
★ ★ ★

The executive board of the United Brotherhood of Telephone Workers of Northern California and Nevada has voted unanimously to request a charter from the CIO American Communications Assn., reports the West Coast Telephone News, ACA news bulletin.

WHY RAISE BASIC PAY

4. Wages Lag Behind Cost of Living

The worker's dollar buys 1/3 less in 1945. A 1941 dollar buys only 69c worth of goods today. Cost of living is up 45 per cent, yet basic wages have increased only 16 per cent.



CONTROL GM: (l. to r.) Lammot and Pierre du Pont of the fabulously wealthy munitions family that contributed $109,832.83 to Dewey's presidential campaign; GM Pres. Charles E. Wilson whose pay check is $459,000 a year; and GM Chairman Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., who makes $166 an hour even when he sleeps—a working rate of $669.75 an hour for an eight-hour day. Each of 32 GM executives earns in salary alone more than President Truman's $75,000. The average auto worker has had take-home pay cut from $51.65 a week to $40.48. It takes him three months to earn as much as Wilson earns in a day!

UAW Confident As GM Balks

'WE WON IN '37--WE CAN DO IT AGAIN!'

By FRED d'AVILA

"WE whipped GM in '37 and we can do it again!"

Backed by more than 300,000 striking and militant General Motors workers and by a united labor movement, CIO United Auto Workers Union Pres. R. J. Thomas and Vice-Pres. Walter Reuther told a Washington, D. C., press conference this week that GM's plans to bust the union would be a complete flop.

Their statement came just after President Truman and the Advisory Board of the Office of War Mobilization & Reconversion had asked GM's Pres. Charles E. Wilson to reconsider his decision not to bargain with the union, on its demand for a 30% wage increase provided that the raise did not boost the prices of GM products.

The head of the most profitable manufacturing enterprise in the world replied that he would talk only to President Truman, and that the corporation in any event would not discuss a single issue raised by the UAW until "illegal" picketing had been halted.

A transcript of a Wilson press conference in Detroit quoted the GM president, who is paid $459,000 a year, as declaring that now he would not even consider as much as the 10% counter offer that GM had previously made.

GM's attitude lent additional substance to the UAW's charge that the corporation is spearheading a union-busting move. The UAW said earlier in the week that:

"GM's rejection of our offer of arbitration again emphasizes the fact that GM, viewing itself as a leader of American industry, is bent upon establishing an industrial economic dictatorship.

"In the still free air of this country, such dictatorship can be established only by the dark and bloody methods of industrial conflict, aided by a federal government, and state governments, that would intervene on the side of management. It requires, to succeed, the use of the Mohawk Valley Plan and the Massilon Plan for breaking strikes by using paid 'missionaries' to spread lies and confusion by encouraging vigilante action of local businessmen, chiefs of police, sheriffs, state police and militia.

"Plainly GM's management has committed the Corporation to industrial war all along the industrial front, war to break the back of organized labor, both craft and industrial unions; to turn the clock back to the days of tame plant or company unions, helpless against the strength of great employing groups; to bring back a longer work week in the face of rising unemployment; to maintain on a relief subsistence basis a large pool of unemployed to hold down wages; to charge the consumer whatever the traffic will bear; to stretch out and speed up American industrial production with disorganized labor and, finally, to capture the world's markets by selling sweated goods for American dollars made cheaper abroad and dearer at home by spiralling inflation."

Controlling stockholders in GM are members of the duPont family, dominant munitions and chemical manufacturers. GM, one of the largest industrial empires in the world, has total assets of nearly $2 billion, owns more than 100 plants in the U. S., and before the war had 36 plants abroad.

Various members of the duPont family were the principal backers of the mis-named, fascist loving Liberty League and some are known for their contributions to the Christian American Assn., the organization that has been promoting anti-closed shop, anti-picketing, and union registration laws in state legislatures.

The duPonts dominate a small clique of GM stockholders which refuse to throw open company books to impartial arbitrators so that they can make an accurate assessment of the validity of the union's wage demands.

Meanwhile the UAW was doing its best to obtain a satisfactory settlement of the strike, which started Nov. 21 after 97 days of stalling by GM.

Thomas and Reuther conferred with Sec. of Labor Schwellenbach and Dept. of Labor conciliators in Washington, and Schwellenbach said he would do everything he could to start negotiations rolling again.

The UAW has been concentrating on GM while negotiating with other auto manufacturers, and will do its best to keep them in production despite GM-instigated reports of a pending parts shortage.

Both Thomas and Reuther accused GM of trying to spread a "fear complex" that the entire industry would shut down. They said if this occurred, it could be only as the result of a manufacturers' conspiracy, inasmuch as sufficient parts are available to turn out cars, particularly at Ford.

Pledges of support for the UAW's fight flooded the union's Detroit headquarters from CIO, AFL and independent unions and other liberal organizations. AFL and Railroad Brotherhood workers promised not to cross picket lines. One AFL union's resolution said: "Every worker, regardless of his trade or union affiliation, has a stake in the outcome of this struggle to establish a fair relationship between wages and the cost of living." The UAW Auxiliaries volunteered to set up strike kitchens.

GM's refusal to bargain has thrown out of work 50,000 World War II veterans who are members of the UAW. Thomas urged the Veterans Administration, Congress and state legislatures to take steps to provide unemployment compensation benefits to them.

"These veterans may be ruled ineligible for unemployment benefits under the GI Bill of Rights. They are getting no benefits under state unemployment compensation laws," Thomas said.

Meanwhile, Ford workers who had been laid off early in the week due to a claimed parts shortage, were expected to be back on the job Dec. 3. Negotiations with the company are continuing, with management introducing a unique and unwelcome suggestion that the UAW agree to pay $5 a day per member for every employe involved in an unauthorized work stoppage.

Why GM Won't Talk Profits

General Motors won't talk profits or prices with the UAW-CIO--and there is good reason why it is afraid to, as government figures show.

The union has made a simple request. It reads:

"We demand 30% increase in wage rates to maintain take-home pay without increasing prices. If the Corporation can show that it is impossible to pay 30% higher wage rates without increasing prices and at the same time to continue to pay substantial profits to its stockholders, we will scale down our demands to the point the arithmetic of the case requires."

GM's reluctance to consider profits in relation to wages is understandable in the light of a Federal Trade Commission report which said that GM averaged 35.5% in profits from 1927 to 1937, inclusive, and added that GM "is often referred to as the world's most complicated and most profitable manufacturing enterprise."

Economists point out that $1,000 invested in 10 shares of GM stock in 1917 have earned the investor $930 a year in dividends and increase in value—a 93% return!

The UAW-CIO points out that GM could have paid 30% greater wages than it did pay from 1936 to 1941 and would have earned an average net income after taxes of $132 million a year--more than 12% a year on its investment. For every dollar paid to GM workers from 1936 to 1941, inclusive, GM earned 91c in profits before taxes.

"In its postwar production GM can make as much profit, before taxes, as in the best profit year of its history (1941) even though producing at less than capacity, and even though paying 30% higher wage rates than it now pays," the UAW says on the basis of a detailed statistical estimate.

UAW-CIO STRIKE LEADERS: Sec.-Treas. George Addes, Pres. R. J. Thomas and Vice-Pres. Walter Reuther in Detroit.

EQUAL ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Two major issues were forced to the forefront at the National Labor-Management Conference by Pres. Philip Murray and the rest of the CIO delegation.

One of them was the breakdown of collective bargaining and necessity for immediate and substantial wage increases, on which the CIO had constantly to fight alone against the opposition not only of management but also of John L. Lewis and the AFL.

The other issue is also basic to better relations in industry, and indeed to our whole democracy. It is the matter of the all-too-prevalent discriminations in employment and other treatment practiced against Negroes and other racial, religious and national minorities.

The CIO has long led the fight against all such discriminations, and it carried this fight into the conference right from the start. Its delegation was the only one to include a Negro member, and this delegate, Pres. Willard Townsend of the United Transport Service Employes, took the floor on the subject on the first day.

President Murray then followed up by introducing a resolution before the executive committee urging "the incorporation of an anti-discrimination clause in collective bargaining contracts which will seek to protect the interests of all people regardless of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry."

CIO's fight for this resolution finally resulted in the introduction of a substitute resolution from management. When other executive committee members expressed their preference for this substitute, Murray threw CIO support behind it, after one amendment, to assure unanimous action.

As a result of CIO's fight, therefore, the executive committee and finally the full conference adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the Labor-Management Conference urge on all elements of labor and management the broad domestic spirit of tolerance and equality of opportunity in respect to race, sex, color, religion, age, national origin or ancestry in determining who are employed and who are admitted to labor union membership."

The unanimous adoption of this resolution by such a representative body of labor and industry is a victory for truly American democratic principles.

But it will remain only a pious expression of good intentions unless it is followed up by concrete actions, on the part of industry, labor and government, to remove the foul blot of discrimination from our industrial and national life.

The CIO will vigorously continue its fight, by every means at its disposal, to assure real "equality of economic opportunity" to all minorities.

We hope that the other labor organizations which also subscribed to this declaration will set their own houses in order and match their deeds with this expressed intention; and that American employers, too, will note what their representatives voted for and will put an end to the many discriminations that are still practiced.

But experience has shown that governmental action is also needed, in the form of a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission and state laws to outlaw discrimination.

The unanimous resolution of the Labor-Management Conference should be most helpful in impressing on Congress and state legislatures the growing demand, from all quarters, for speedy action along these lines.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

WHAT'S happened to our champion puff-and-snorters? How many times in the past have they told us our country is "on the brink" of ruin, because people are "paid to be idle," because the "profit-incentive is removed," because the "public is being inconvenienced," "the government challenged," "public opinion defied," etc., etc.

Most of their past cliff-hanging perils have been as phony as those of a movie thriller serial. Our handsome hero, the good old USA, has always managed miraculously to survive for the next episode.

But today there's really something to puff and snort about.

An organized minority, led by troublemakers, is holding up the country for its selfish advantage. It is being paid to be idle. Its incentive to produce has been removed. It is defying public opinion, challenging the government, stirring up unrest, rejecting peaceful counsels, refusing conciliation and arbitration.

Here's your chance, you puff-and-snorters. Everything you imagined in the past is now actually coming to pass.

But before you clear your throats for a real bellow, one little word more. It happens to be employers, not unions, that are doing all these things. Does that make a difference?

Apparently it does.

★ ★ ★

The country is suffering from serious employer trouble.

The big corporations have been coddled by the government. They have grown fat and sassy on juicy war contracts. They have accumulated huge profit reserves.

Class legislation has been passed for their benefit. Through the carry-back and carry-forward provisions of the tax law, they are guaranteed a "normal rate of profit" out of public funds, whether they earn it or not.

Their incentive to produce is further undermined by the fact that the excess profits tax will be removed next year, so they would rather postpone their profit-making till then.

Some of the biggest corporations have therefore chosen to force a showdown with labor now. They have gone on strike against the American people for lower wages, higher prices, reduced taxes and unlimited profits.

The behavior of General Motors is a clear case in point.

Every responsible person in public life, from the President down, has proclaimed the imperative need for wage increases to maintain the workers' take-home pay and provide mass purchasing power for postwar prosperity.

The United Auto Workers Union tried to avoid a shutdown by following the orderly procedures of collective bargaining on its wage demands, by proposing conciliation and arbitration, and by agreeing to every government proposal for resumption of negotiations.

General Motors, on the other hand, was not willing to bargain in good faith. Its officials barely bothered to go through the motions, ostentatiously reading newspapers at times while union representatives pleaded their case.

It rejected conciliation and arbitration and deliberately tried to force a showdown.

Now that it has had its way and forced its workers out on strike, General Motors shows no disposition to resume negotiations.

In most states affected by the General Motors strike, the auto workers are denied even the meager unemployment compensation that should be coming to them.

But General Motors receives substantial "strike benefits" from the government in tax refunds to guarantee normal profits; it is paid to be idle.

★ ★ ★

The behavior of the U. S. Steel Corp. to date is so similar to that of General Motors as to suggest a planned big-business offensive.

It, too, has rejected genuine collective bargaining and government offers of conciliation, and has forced the steelworkers to take a strike vote.

★ ★ ★

But with their arrogant "public-be-damned" attitude, even the biggest corporations may well be biting off more than they can chew.

Thanks to the CIO, labor is more powerfully organized industrially and politically than ever before in American history. The corporations cannot get away with what they did to the much weaker union movement after the first world war. And their defiance of public opinion and the public interest will line up many allies on labor's side.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux..... Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C.
Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 December 3, 1945 No. 49

CIO Pres. Philip Murray, left, and Auxiliary Bishop Bernard J. Sheil of Chicago receive the Msgr. John A. Ryan Awards of the Committee of Catholics for Human Rights from U. S. Solicitor-General J. Howard McGrath.

L-M PARLEY SHUNS CIO PAY RESOLUTION

IN ITS final full session late Friday (Nov. 30), the Labor-Management Conference turned down President Murray's wage resolution with the negative votes coming from management's side.

In presenting his resolution to the full session—after it had been denied consideration in the executive committee since the opening of the conference—Murray said:

"I believe that every member of the conference must agree with me that the issue of wages is the major question before the nation, and that all our people have the right to expect that this meeting will not discharge its responsibilities unless it does consider this question and act upon it affirmatively."

Murray's motion was followed by an amendment offered by Pres. Green of the AFL, which did not substantially alter its meaning. This in turn was followed by a resolution presented by Ira Mosher of the NAM, which denied that the conference could even consider the subject. Procedure was all the meeting could consider, the management resolution said.

"American wage earners don't want strikes,' Murray said in his speech. "What labor wants is fair and equitable treatment—and it knows that industry has more money in its corporate belly than it can digest. The danger of a clot in the economic bloodstream is imminent."

Two victories for CIO were acceptance of an anti-discrimination resolution (See editorial on page 4) and an agreement to abide by the unanimity rule not only in full conference decisions but also in decisions of the executive committee where proposals for the full sessions originate.

The CIO wage resolution read:

"Recognition must be given to the fact that collective bargaining between labor unions and representatives of management in many important situations throughout the country has broken down over the important issue of wages, which has created a very serious crisis for the nation.

"Representatives of labor and management, assembled in this conference, do hereby make an urgent call on the labor unions and representatives of management to engage in genuine and sincere collective bargaining in an effort to resolve this all-important wage issue.

"The framework for such collective bargaining should be the imperative need for granting substantial wage increases now—to cushion the shock to our workers, to sustain adequate purchasing power and to raise the national income."

The wage resolution differs from the first text (see CIO NEWS, Nov. 12) only in omitting direct reference to President Truman's wage message, which was done in deference to AFL President Green's objections. It has been before the conference since its opening day, Nov. 7, with Murray consistently attempting to bring it to a vote.

Speaking on the unanimity rule, Murray reminded the conference that he had consistently supported "negotiated understandings—that is, unanimous agreements" rather than majority rule, and that he had always stood for the rights of all minority groups.

This was done, he said, throughout the business sessions of the conference, adding, pointedly: "I've had no collusive agreements with employers inside or outside this conference room. I have offered no suggestions or proposals outside the business sessions of this meetting."

Majority rule, he continued, had brought him some "not altogether pleasant experiences" in the conference, and the CIO stood "foursquare on the principle that unanimity should prevail."

On discrimination, the conference unanimously accepted the following resolution: "That the labor management conference urge on all elements of labor and management the broad democratic spirit of tolerance and equality of opportunity in respect to race, sex, color, religion, age, national origin or ancestry in determining who are employed and who are admitted to union membership."

Three other reports were adopted by the conference:

On initial agreements, the report called for bargaining in good faith on both sides, with the aim of reaching a signed contract, and use of conciliation only if bargaining breaks down.

On existing agreements, the report called for training of labor and management representatives in the operation of the contract and in grievance work, set forth various steps in making appeals and stressed voluntary arbitration as a final step.

The report on conciliation urged creation of a Federal conciliation service with an expert and adequately paid staff, plus a labor-management committee to advise and support the service.

Each of the three reports stressed the rejection of compulsory arbitration.

The conference also set up a permanent labor—management committee of eight.

Murray, Sheil Honored

THE CIO seeks "human rights for the benefit of the whole people" by its insistence on full employment, guaranteed annual wages and raising the present legal minimum wage standards, Pres. Philip Murray declared this week when he and Auxiliary Bishop Bernard J. Sheil of Chicago received the first annual Msgr. John A. Ryan Award.

The award was given them as "the Catholic clergyman and Catholic layman who have done the most for inter-racial amity and human rights" by the Committee of Catholics for Human Rights at a dinner in their honor in New York City.

Appearing this week before another religious group, the Washington (D. C.) Ministerial Assn., Murray urged clergymen to join with the CIO in seeking legislation to improve the standard of living and thus wipe out "the one big sin of our times."

"We believe that human rights are co-extensive and that an attack on any human right is an attack on all . . . Our Natl. Committee to Abolish Discrimination concerns itself with facts, not with theories . . . We seek for the Negro and all other minority groups economic and political equality, the opportunity to work and receive equal pay, and the right to participate in the government of his country."

CIO Strike to Aid GIs

SPEARHEADED by the Natl. Maritime Union, scores of thousands of members of CIO maritime unions are planning a 24-hour work stoppage beginning at 8 A. M., Dec. 3, to protest diversion of ships that could be used to speed the return home of overseas troops not needed for occupation duty, NMU Pres. Joseph Curran said that during that period all shipping would be suspended, except ships at sea, legitimate troop carriers and relief ships.

Timed to coincide with the stoppage, a rally sponsored by the Greater New York CIO Council which Curran also heads will be held at 8 P.M., Dec. 3, at Manhattan Center with Maj. Melvyn Douglas, husband of Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D. Calif.) and Rep. Hugh DeLacy (D. Wash.) as speakers.

Curran said that a telegram to War Shipping Administrator Land demanded a certified list of legitimate troop carriers and relief ships for each NMU port agent, but that if such data were not furnished, the cooperating unions would decide for themselves which vessels are engaged in commercial traffic.

Cooperating with the NMU, Pres. Harry Bridges of the CIO Longshoremen's Union telegraphed from the West Coast to WSA that union members would cease loading on Saturday all ships capable of transporting troops which were not being used for such service.

Curran listed the other unions cooperating with NMU as follows: Marine Cooks and Stewards Assn., Inland Boatmen's Union, American Communications Assn., Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn., all CIO, and the independent Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders.

Taking the troopship snafu to the public, Curran this week in a radio broadcast gave the lie to War Dept., statements that strikes on both coasts were holding up troopship movements.

He read off the names of 14 Victory and C-type vessels, capable of bringing troops home, which he said WSA allocated for private intercoastal runs. He also said that an NMU member had written him that 87 ships, including Victory type ships, had been idle in the Saipan-Tinian harbor area and in the Carolines since June 17. Curran added that 300-odd American ships were lying idle in domestic anchorages.

Returns to CIO

Honorably discharged from the U. S. Navy, Eugene Cotton this week returned to his post as assistant to General CIO Counsel Lee Pressman, Washington, D. C.

CIO Protest To Army Gets Action

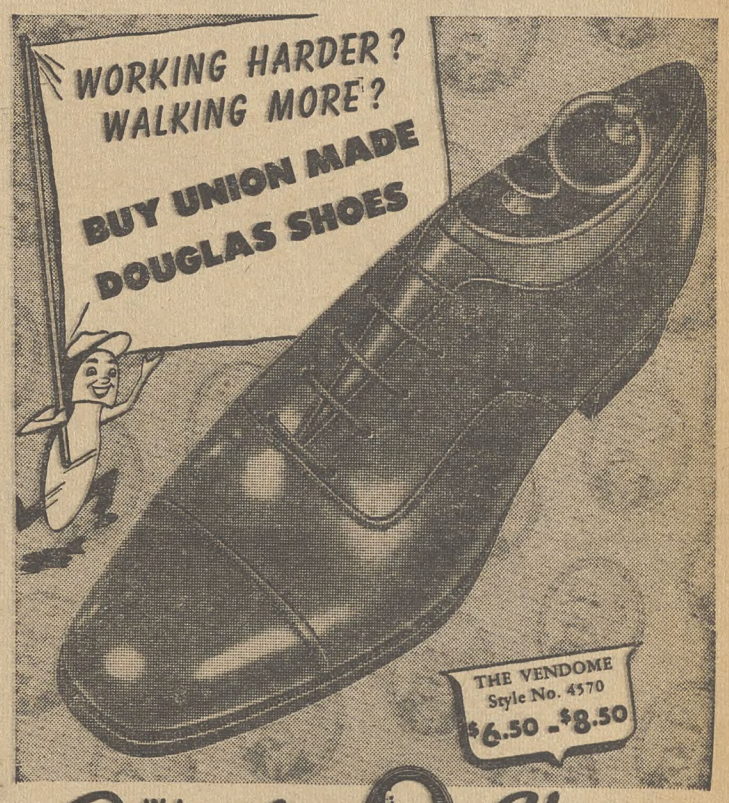
AS a result of a protest by the CIO that most officers of the 735th Military Police Battalion at Fort Custer, Mich., were making derogatory remarks about strikers while training troops to surpress civil disorders, the Provost Marshal General has directed that the practice be discontinued.

Meyer Bernstein, representative of the CIO Veterans Committee, protested to the War Dept. after CIO Pres. Philip Murray received a letter from a member of the battalion who wrote:

"The general approach of most of the officers training us is, that strikes are illegal, result in violence, and must be crushed. Various statements have been made such as:

" 'These strikers are not fooling. They are tough customers, and you must be one step ahead of them.' "

A War Dept. spokesman said that the Provost General has requested that MP commanding officers be directed "to adhere to the War Dept. policy concerning control of rioting and to make certain that subordinate officers under their command make no remarks critical or derogatory of any group or class of individuals."



W.L. Douglas Shoes

W.L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., BROCKTON 15, MASS.

905 PENN. AVENUE N. W.

(Opposite Department of Justice Building)

(Men's and Boys' Shoes Exclusively)

Stores in Principal Cities — Good Dealers Everywhere

1 Undaunted by freezing Detroit weather, UAW-CIO members Edmund Friedfeld, Alex Moxham and Joseph Szecsko prepare to picket GM's Ternstedt plant. Nearly 100 GM plants are on strike now.

3 With temperature down to 19 above zero and with a cutting w GM's Fisher Body plant are eager customers for hot coffee s

GM ST

By PATRI

2 Ex-servicemen, wearing their uniforms and battle ribbons, join the picket line outside GM's Linden, N. J., plant. Thousands of militant veterans all over the U. S. are disproving the theory that they would turn against labor, as they battle for higher pay.

ONE week after the nation's bigg workers were organized for a lon

The mammoth machinery of an a a 30% wage increase, but to preserv

Countless volunteers for picket du were set up. Soup kitchens and oil st accoutrements of determined workers needs of the strikers.

Women's Auxiliaries as well as w out rations, and marching shoulder to s

DESPERATELY, local editorials st —where none existed. Members o jectivity; CIO Auto Workers Union p ahead of General Motors. The union cially since the GM cancellation of s

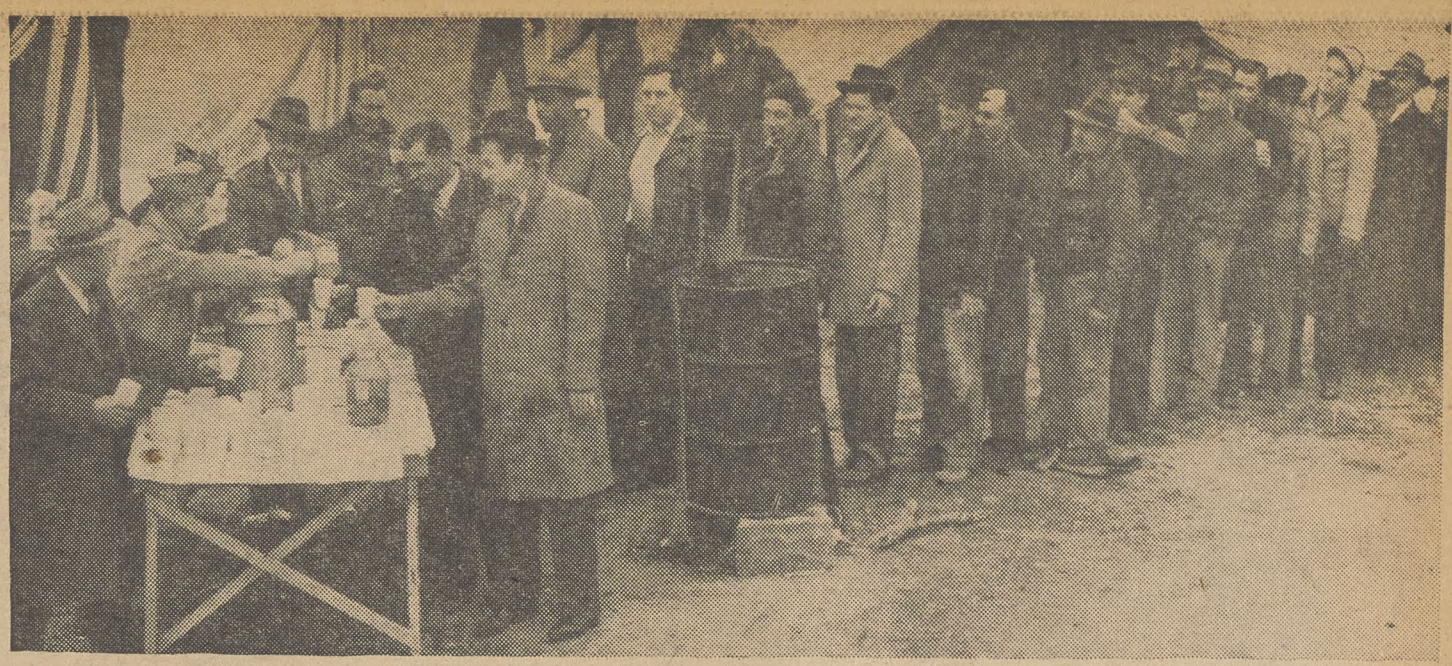
Nevertheless, news slanting was a

Two bricks through the window o the tossers unknown) made page one b curs" and "Executive's Home Stoned

Nearly a whole column was devo discharged serviceman worker who sa and was going to organize a group to p

Unquestionably, the strikers are un to disrupt them. They know managem launching a barrage of counter propa "Let it slide, boys, we can take it."

ind sweeping Detroit, UAW-CIO pickets at
rved at strike kitchens set up by the union.



4 Coffee lines like this one and soup kitchens will be needed at every one of GM's 100 plants. The UAW Women's Auxiliary and Auxiliaries of other CIO unions can be of major aid. Full bellies help win strikes! There are 300,000 of them to feed.

RIKE

IA BRONTE

strike was under way, Detroit area
g-time siege.

ll-out, last-ditch struggle—not just for
e the union—was running smoothly.

ty filled in until the picketing schedules
oves, sheltered tents and signs—all the
—were efficiently meeting immediate

omen workers were pitching in, passing
houlder on the long line of fighters.

ove to create "color" conflict, confusion
f the working press aimed toward ob-
ublicity men were constantly one jump
s case is effectively presented, espe-
8 million worth of advertising.

lready distorting the strike picture.

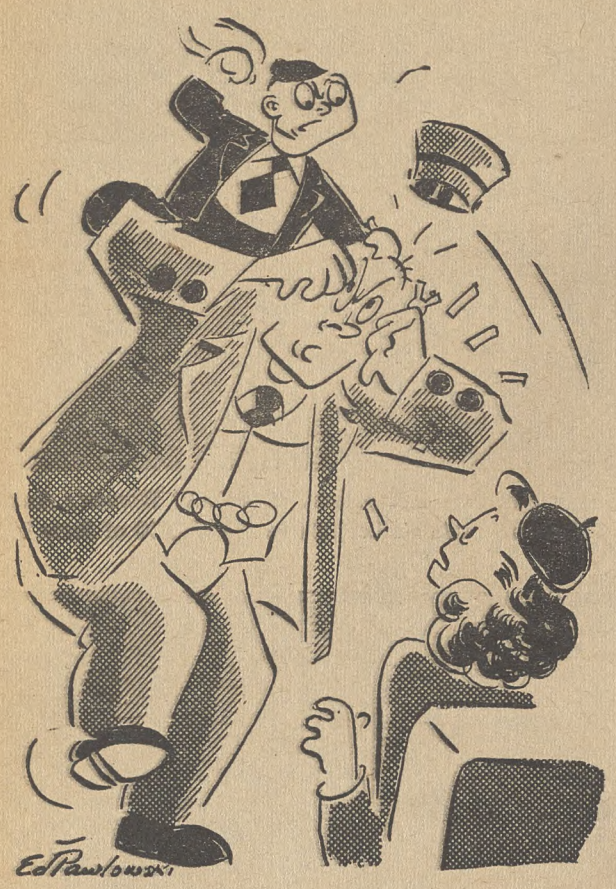
f a GM boss in Flint (at 5 a.m. and
anner headlines. "First Violence Oc-
"

ed to a typical trumped-up story of a
d he had talked to "a lot of veterans"
rotest the strike.

ited. No attacks of any sort are likely
ent and management mouthpieces are
ganda. And their collective attitude is:

5 Detroit Chevrolet Gear & Axle workers above get the score as they stream out of the plant to take their places on the picket line. (Below) UAW-CIO Pres. R. J. Thomas talks to strikers at Linden, N. J. Thomas reported that strikers' spirits are high. "We licked GM in '37, and we can do it again—that's what the boys are saying, and believe me, they mean it."

Gags and Grins From The Labor Press



"Junior! He didn't say he wanted to punch you—just your ticket!"—*Railroad Trainman*

"I wrote Fred that if he thinks his sergeant is tough, wait 'till he meets our foreman!"
—*Bomb Release, UAW-CIO Local 31*

Warning

With the ending of the National Labor-Management Conference, the wolf-pack in Congress is getting set to do a wrecking job on the rights of unions and the living standards of workers and their families.

They have two main weapons with which they hope to do this wrecking job. These are the Hobbs bill (HR 32) and the Smith-Connally Act substitute (HR 3937). Both bills will be brought up on the floor of the House this week, probably by December 4 or 5.

The Hobbs bill makes almost all of a union's normal activities, such as picketing, illegal. HR 3937 makes strikes illegal and prohibits union political action. Both bills carry heavy fines and jail sentences for unions, their members and their leaders.

Wire your Congressman as soon as you read this. Tell him to vote against HR 32 and HR 3937. Tell him that repressing unions and jailing union members is not the answer to America's needs today, nor ever will be.

A 12-cent hourly pay increase for 400 stockhandlers in Chicago represented by the CIO Packinghouse Workers has been negotiated with the Union Stockyards and Transit Co.

When you buy Men's and Boys' Clothing, Shirts, Work Clothes, Neckties and Gloves, see that they bear the Amalgamated Union Label

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
15 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK N.Y.

You wouldn't think it Possible!

It's something out of the ordinary —that's what people say about Schlitz. Its freedom from bitterness, its smoothness and delicacy of flavor, make a magic combination for perfect enjoyment.

JUST THE *kiss* OF THE HOPS

Schlitz

Copyright 1945, Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

William B. Taylor, Dir. of Orgn., OWIU-CIO, reports: Texas Co., seven bulk plants, New York, OWIU 71, no union 27. Celanese Corp. of America, Knigsville, Tenn., CIO 103, Employees Fed. 66, no union 6.

George Brown, Dir. of Orgn., IWA-CIO, reports: DeShutes election, Anderson, Calif., IWA 63, neither 7.

Carey F. Haigler, CIO Reg. Dir., Alabama, reports: Alabama Hetal Lathe Co., Birmingham, Ala., USA-CIO 27, no union 9. USA Rep. Sam Stevens was in charge of the campaign.

Powers Hapgood, CIO Reg. Dir., Indianapolis, Ind., reports: Ball Bros., Noblesville, Ind., PWOC-CIO 75, AFL 48, neither 2. Rep. Nicholas C. Vrataric was in charge.

W. A. Copeland, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Memphis, Tenn., reports: Fineberg Packing plant, Memphis, Tenn., UPWA-CIO 15, AFL 1. UPWA Rep. G. E. Boone handled the election.

James Ritchie, CIO Reg. Dir., St. Louis, Mo., reports: Dexter plant of the International Shoe Co., USWA-CIO 122, against 1.

Frank D. Vrataric, CIO Field Rep., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., reports: Mount Carmel Water Co., Mount Carmel, Pa., employes voted 100% for the Utility Workers Union of America, CIO.

Frank J. Bender, CIO Reg. Dir., reports: Fort Cumberland Hotel, Cumberland, Md., CIO 37, against 6. CIO Field Rep. Robert Brylke was in charge.

Leonard Levy, Vice-Pres., URW&DSEA, reports: Overland Candy Co., Chicago, URWDSEA-CIO 139, against 52.

Robert C. Edwards, Dir. of Orgn., PJNWIU, reports: CIO won recognition at the following plants :Weinstock Jewelry Co., New York City, 40 employes, organized by Perfecto Gonzales, under the direction of L. T. Koletka, Asst. Dir. of Orgn., for N. Y. Gold Seal Co., New York City, 40 employes, organized by Perfecto Gonzales and Jack Waldman, under the direction of L. T. Koletka, Asst. Dir. of Orgn. for New York.

Frank Cronin, CIO Reg. Dir., Omaha, Neb., reports: Swift & Co. (police force), UPWA-CIO 18, no union 8. Wilson & Co. (police force), UPWA-CIO 12, no union 3. Harding Creamery, UPWA-CIO 33, no union 7. Cudahy Packing Co. (stock handlers), UPWA-CIO 9, no union 0; Armour & Co. (stock handlers), UPWA-CIO 10, no union 0. Glasers Provision, McCook, Neb., certification by card check, 55. Glasers Provisions, Sioux City, Ia., certification by card check, 40. Smith-Dorsey Drug Co., Lincoln, Nebr., URWDSEA-CIO 46, no union 0.

The Intl. Longshoremen & Warehousemen's Union came through with a victory at Montgomery Ward, Fort Worth, Tex. For the mail order section, ILWU-CIO 826, against 639; retail section, ILWU-CIO 128, against 73. Reps. Howard Goddard, Holloway and Ruth Cohen were in charge. Good work! This victory answers the cry of the arrogant Sewell Avery that the workers don't want unions.

The United Steelworkers of America are taking a strike vote. The steel corporations have arrogantly refused to bargain. The writer addressed a pre-strike vote rally in Youngstown, Ohio. The place was packed and loudspeakers had to be made available to accommodate the crowd. The workers enthusiastically pledged their support to bring about victory in the vote and support USA-CIO policy.

The United Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employes' one-week protest strike at Montgomery Ward is on, brought about by Avery's refusal to accept ordinary decent practices of collective bargaining and arbitration. He professes his willingness to arbitrate if he can pick the subjects that will be arbitrated, and the arbitrator.

ON GM STRIKE

General Motors continues to refuse to bargain in good faith. The strike is 100% effective in all plants called out by the UAW-CIO. Much is being said by the enemies of labor about public accounting. In answer to some commentators the UAW-CIO and the USA-CIO published their accounts. Many Congressmen and Senators are in possession of these reports. What about the corporations' accounts? Shouldn't the public know of the fabulous profits these corporations have made on the people of this nation?

The President of the United States has proclaimed that substantial wage increases are necessary to maintain the purchasing power of the people and to support a sound economy. The question is, will he take action to force these corporations to reveal to the public the facts and to meet and settle with labor on the basis of these facts? Shall these corporations be permitted to inflict upon the country the sort of laissez-faire system that prevailed from the Harding to Hoover regimes, with such devastating results to the people of the nation?

These are questions labor wants answered. The CIO's fight is the fight of every small businessman, farmer, worker, returning soldier, and citizen of the United States.

Urges Equal Pay for Women

The principle of equal pay for women where they do the same work as men was approved this week by the Natl. War Labor Board in a case involving the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. The Board recommended that General Electric and Westinghouse Electric negotiate with the CIO union to work out a formula "for narrowing in the immediate future unreasonable wage rate differentials now existing between men's and women's jobs."

The Board stated in telegrams sent to both parties, that it "approves the principle of a single evaluation line for all jobs in a plant regardless of whether the jobs are performed by men or women."

Former N. Y. CIO President Dies

Gustave A. Strebel, veteran official of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and former president of the New York CIO Council, died Nov. 27 at Syracuse, N. Y., the city of his birth. He was 70 years old.

Conventions

Woodworkers Nominate Fadling

MORE than 300 delegates from 22 states and Canada attended the ninth annual convention of the CIO Intl. Woodworkers Union at Eugene, Oregon, Nov. 13-20. The convention, presided over by IWA Pres. James E. Fadling, set up eight major committees to deal with the political, economic and administrative problems of the union's 75,000 members and nominated a slate of officers to be voted on by referendum. The officers will serve for two years.

Delegates approved unanimously the 12½-cent wage increase won by the union's Negotiating Committee and adopted a series of resolutions, constitutional amendments and organizational policies to meet problems facing the IWA. These included a program for obtaining the cooperation of other CIO unions in stopping the movement of logs produced in IWA camps to AFL mills, and for an organizing drive to bring AFL lumber workers into the CIO, and withdrawal of the no-strike pledge with a recommendation that contracts containing the pledge be amended.

Other resolutions supported legislative and economic policies formulated by the National CIO calling for full employment, guaranteed income, extension of the GI Bill of Rights, control of atomic energy for peacetime uses and other matters.

Pres. Fadling was unanimously nominated for re-election by the delegates, as was Second Vice-Pres. William Botkin. Others nominated were: First Vice Pres., Claude Ballard, incumbent, and Karley Larsen; Sec-Treas., E. E. Benedict, incumbent, and Ed Laux.

Adolph Germer, representing the National CIO, addressed the convention and brought the delegates fraternal greetings from CIO Pres. Philip Murray and Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice-president and director of organization.

IWA Pres. J. E. Fadling, speaking at the Woodworkers Convention in Oregon. He was later nominated unanimously for re-election on a referendum vote.

Back Strong Wage Program

CIO President Philip Murray's wage stand and the CIO program for jobs and security were strongly supported at the eighth annual Wisconsin CIO convention in Milwaukee, Nov. 24-25, with 400 delegates, representing 100,000 CIO members, acting in complete harmony in approving a wage and political action program for the coming year.

Charging that the refusal of American industry to negotiate substantial wage increases for their workers unless accompanied by price increases is a "sinister attempt to repeat the disastrous inflationary policy of American business in the twenties," the convention gave its unanimous support to the resolution of the National CIO Executive Board on the National Wage Policy, and called upon representatives of industry to comply with President Truman's mandate by "engaging in bona fide collective bargaining and granting substantial wage increases."

A resolution voted full support to the General Motors strikers.

Linking industry's sit-down strike and Congress' do-nothing policy with attempts of spokesmen of big business to revive international cartel ties, the convention condemned the "Big Stick" imperialist policy of the U. S. State Department, demanded the breaking off of all cartel arrangements, denounced the "get tough with Russia" policy as a step towards World War III.

Speakers included Len De Caux, CIO publicity director; Jack Kroll of the CIO Political Action Committee and Elmer Benson, ex-Governor of Minnesota and chairman of the Natl. Citizens Political Action Committee.

Robert Buse, president of Allis-Chalmers Local 248, UAW-CIO, was unanimously elected president of the Wisconsin Council.

Vote to Strike

Miners and smelter workers employed by Anaconda Copper Mining Co. at Butte, Anaconda and Great Falls, Mont., voted overwhelmingly in favor of strike action in a poll conducted by the Natl. Labor Relations Board under provisions of the Smith-Connally Act, Pres. Reid Robinson of the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers announced this week in Chicago.

One-Week Strike Hits Wards

A one-week stoppage affecting 75,000 workers at 646 stores and nine mail order houses of Montgomery Ward & Co. was called this week by the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Employes in protest against refusal of the firm to arbitrate the union's wage demands.

Vice-Pres. Leonard Levy of the union said the series of stoppages were called to draw public attention to Montgomery Ward's rejection of the union's offer to submit 19 disputed points to arbitration. The union had earlier agreed to drop demands for a dues check-off and closed shop.

Main union demands are for a 15½c hourly wage increase and a 65c minimum. Ward's president, S. L. Avery, whose previous clashes with the union had twice forced government seizure of Ward properties, refused to comment on the union's strike action.

TAKE-OFF ON SEWELL AVERY: Striking employes in the picket line outside Montgomery Ward's store in Albany, N. Y., re-enact the scene last year when the company's chairman was carted out of the Chicago plant by two soldiers after the Army took over. Ethel E. Bailey is being toted by Fellow Pickets Philip J. Stumpf and John Lambert.

Tomorrow's Citizens By Rose H. Alschuler

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING

The best gifts promote fun, skills and general development. While shopping, think of your child's particular needs and interests. Does he need encouragement to play by himself or with others? Paints, clay, dolls, small autos stimulate solitary play. Wagons, dishes and blocks are conducive to play with children. When buying, remember: toys should be durable, well made, allow for varied usage over a long period of time. Avoid sharp corners and rough edges. Toys that break easily encourage carelessness and destructiveness. Sturdy blocks and doll buggies, expensive to begin with, can be used differently year after year. In the end they may prove the best buys.

Copyright 1945 Natl. CIO News. Photo—Keller, American Home.

Gifts for Children -- What They'll Like

By ROSE H. ALSHULER

2-TO-6-YEAR-OLDS LIKE

Animals, large and small of all materials.

Balls.

Beads (large wooden).

Blocks: Large, hollow 6 in. x 8 in. x 14 in; solid of different shapes and related sizes; nests of blocks; color cubes.

Dolls—doll clothes.

Doll play materials: Beds, chairs, cupboards, dishes, doll buggy, telephone tea table with chairs.

Easel Painting Materials; easel (can be made at home); paints—liquid or powdered; paints known as alabastine, calcimine, or show card which are much better than usual small commercial boxes; paper—unprinted newspaper suggested.

Locomotor Toys: Aeroplanes, trains, three-wheelers, trucks—baggage and dump; wagons, wheelbarrows, sleds.

FAVORITES FOR 2-YEAR-OLDS

Hammer beds.

Kiddie Kars (only with pedals).

Nests of blocks.

Nest of cans (homemade—edges to be smoothed—cans painted).

3-YEAR OLDS

Peg villages and Farms.

Simple Picture Puzzles (4 to 7 pieces).

3½-YEAR OLDS

Crayons (½ in. to ¾ in.) smaller ones break too easily—encourage carelessness; 9 in. x 12 in. or 12 in. x 18 in. manila paper.

Hammer and nails: Sturdy, fairly heavy-headed, short-handled hammer; flat, fairly short, large headed nails; some odds and ends of wood or a piece of composition board.

4 & 5-YEAR OLDS

Automobiles with pedals.

Baseballs (soft or indoor); bats and mitts.

Crayons (as above).

Finger Paints (need supervision).

Padlock games.

Picture puzzles.

Scissors, colored papers, paste, scrap books.

Skates (ice and roller).

Sleds.

Wagons.

Work bench; simple tools; buy good ones gradually rather than flimsy tool chests; 12 in. cross-cut saw (not too thin); jig-saw, ruler, screw driver, etc; 3, 4 and 6-penny nails; lumber.

Field in AP Victory

Publisher Marshall Field (PM, Chicago Sun) this week won his fight against Chicago Tribune publisher Robert R. McCormick, for Associated Press wire service in Chicago.

GM Strikers Need CIO Auxiliaries' Aid

By ELEANOR FOWLER
Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Auxiliaries

THE vigor and enthusiasm with which the UAW Auxiliaries are getting behind their union's fight for a 30-percent wage increase should be an inspiration to all of us. A fighting emergency letter from UAW Sec.-Treas. Catherine Gelles with practical advice on setting up strike kitchens reached every local Auxiliary the morning after the General Motors strike began.

The next step was a meeting of all Detroit UAW Auxiliaries. They voted all-out support in strike kitchens and on picket lines.

A mass meeting for all GM strikers' wives to explain developments and urge them to join the Auxiliary and help their husbands win the strike comes next.

Every woman in CIO should rally behind these GM strikers and their families. They are fighting our fight for a 30% increase. For 97 days the UAW tried to negotiate with management which refused to invite conciliators to aid negotiations and arbitration.

We all want to help. What can we do? First, in any community where there is a GM plant, volunteer our services to the strike committee for any work. Second, in other communities, put on a campaign to explain the GM strike and the CIO wage demands to the people.

This would include a stream of letters to the newspapers; talks with civic leaders; speeches at meetings; circulation of petitions and personal word of mouth explanation to every person we come in contact with.

Finally we can start to raise funds. GM workers can get their meals in strike kitchens but somehow they have to manage to pay all the expenses of their families. They are excluded from unemployment compensation.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. - Chicago, Ill.

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Buy War Bonds

FLAGS • EMBLEMS

TEDDY'S
UNION LABEL STORE
Union Dues Buttons
Label Buttons
Campaign Buttons
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
Convention Badges
American Flags
Organization Flags
Parade Caps and Emblems
Brief Cases, Secretary Cases, Bill Folds
Phone Central 9868
Room 503, 179 W. Washington St.
Chicago, Ill.

VICTORY LOAN

L. J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED
BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED
BUTTONS AND TABS
FOR
UNION DUES MEMBERSHIP EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS ADVERTISING LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No Charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES
New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman, 37 E. 14th St., New York, N. Y., Algonquin 4-3356
Detroit Representative: Herbert E. Lennig, 6432 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich., TRinity 1-4600
L. J. IMBER CO. 1725-41 W. North Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

44 Years of Know-how
in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.
20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois
20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

Produced by ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, Inc.

1945 Copyright by Nat'l CIO NEWS

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Price Control In Danger

Higher living costs, leading to inflation and depression, are threatened for all of us unless the attack on price control now shaping up in Congress is turned back.

CIO's warning on this is sounded in letters from Legislative Director Nathan Cowan to OPA Head Chester Bowles and to CIO affiliates in the field.

Writing to Bowles, Cowan said:

"It is apparent to us that powerful forces in this country are determined to scrap the entire price-control program and allow our people to go through the same kind of inflation and collapse which followed World War I.

"We in the labor movement fully realize that abandonment of price control now or six months from now would be a major disaster for the vast majority of the American people. The wage increases we are fighting for would be meaningless if prices were uncontrolled.

"We have been impressed with the fight you have been putting up against powerful odds to keep price control intact. We know that you are faced with several of the strongest lobbies in the country, the real estate men, the textile manufacturers, the retailers; and we congratulate you on the way you have stood your ground."

Cowan asked CIO members to tell their Congressmen to "back continuation of price control for at least another year" and to urge ceilings on real estate sales as a specific means of heading off a "boom and bust" cycle.

Cowan told CIO members how the inflation lobbyists make Congressmen toe the line, revealing that:

"Over 360 Congressmen signed the attendance sheet at a hearing called to try to force OPA to change its policy of making dealers absorb price increases on new cars . . .

"The retailers got the Smith Committee," Cowan continued, "to issue a report urging Congress to require that OPA pass right on to the consumer every price increase granted a manufacturer. Real estate lobbyists are trying to blame the housing crisis on rent ceilings . . ."

And so on, down the shameful line of pressure groups lobbying for inflation. As Cowan said:

"Congressmen don't hear from us on this issue. It is urgent that you get letters to them urging that they back continuation of price control for another year."

Backed by CIO

UNRRA: CIO Secy.-Treas. James B. Carey this week told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that CIO supports the full $1.35 billion fund (in HR 4649) for United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation—without trick riders on "freedom of the press."

Said Carey: "The CIO urges the adoption of HR 4649 as quickly as possible so that the famine and frost that now stalk the people of the liberated countries can be partly stayed."

U. S. PAY: CIO Pres. Philip Murray, writing this week to Senate Leader Alben Barkley (D., Ky.), urged quick passage for S 1415, which raises Federal workers' pay by 20 per cent.

"Like other workers, Federal employes have suffered reductions in take-home pay which will make it impossible for them to maintain an adequate American living standard," Murray wrote.

"I therefore urge you to do everything possible to secure the passage of S 1415 as a step toward a sound wage policy in the Federal Government.

HOUSING: Legislative Director Nathan Cowan told Rep. Patman (D., Tex.) of CIO support for his bill (HR 4761) to put house building materials back under control as a means of preventing real estate profiteering.

The bill also allocates materials to low-cost housing, especially for veterans.

Hit Intervention

The lid blew off on U. S. intervention in China this week when Rep. De Lacy (D., Wash.) and five other West Coast Congressmen put in a bill (H. Res. 408) demanding immediate withdrawal of all U. S. armed forces from that country.

One immediate result was the resignation of U. S. Ambassador Hurley, who has been a leading force in the drive to commit us to all-out aid to the reactionary Chiang Kai-shek regime.

"Step by step, Ambassador Hurley's reversal of the Roosevelt policies in China have made the present civil war unavoidable," De Lacy said. "He and General Wedeyemer have now committed us to armed intervention."

The resolution (introduced by Reps. De Lacy, Savage, Coffee of Washington, and Douglas, Patterson, Healy of California) calls for immediate withdrawal of U. S. troops and military supplies.

At least 60,000 U. S. Marines are committed in China on the side of Chiang. In Indonesia, where the British have been intervening, more than 200 British lives have already been lost—four months after V-J Day.

Former Chief of Staff General Marshall is going to China as President Truman's special envoy. Liberal hope is that Marshall will avoid a buildup for World War III in Asia.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Jobs (S 380, HR 2202)	As first written, set U. S. policy to aid in creating jobs for all.	Watered-down version passed in Senate; House voting on its meaningless version this week.	Tell Senators and Representative to work for return to original bill; oppose House version.
Housing (S 1592)	Provides funds for study and building of low and middle cost housing.	Hearings start this week in Senate Banking Committee.	Urge Senator to support as written.
Wage floor (S 1349)	Ups wage floor to 65-75c, extends coverage.	To Senate floor soon. House stalling.	Urge action, no phoney "compromise."
Health (S 1606)	Expands public health facilities; provides maternity, child aid.	Senate Labor Committee (Sen. Murray D. Mont.) Fought by American Medical Association.	Write your Senators to support, disregard rich doctors' opposition.
Building materials (HR 4761)	Puts building materials back under control, orders allocations to low and middle cost housing.	House Banking and Currency Committee.	Urge Representative to support.
Employment (HR 4407)	Hands U. S. Employment Service to states with no U. S. standards set despite U. S. financing; disrupts job service when most needed for veterans, unemployed.	Passed by Senate and House, now to Pres. Truman for OK or veto.	CIO urging veto not only for sake of job service but also as bad precedent in lack of U. S. standards.

ONLY THREE WEEKS TILL YOU CAN SEE YOUR CONGRESSMAN

(Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Coming Up On Capitol Hill

ANTI-UNION: Acting on a speed-up schedule, the House Rules Committee last week (see Guide, Nov. 26) gave the "go" sign to two anti-union bills —HR 32, the Hobbs bill, and HR 3937, the substitute for the Smith-Connally Act.

Both bills are set to come up on the House floor by Dec. 3 or 4. Rush wires to Congress demanding their defeat.

* * *

65-75c: Best bet on the minimum-wage amendments is that the Senate Labor Committee will act this week, send the bill to the floor by mid-December. House action still lags.

Senators are getting petitions, letters, etc., from low-wage areas urging passage. Textile Workers sent one to Ellender (D., La.) with 4,000 Louisiana signatures on it. Needed are many more messages from all parts of the country and from all varieties of industrial workers.

* * *

CENSORSHIP: The un-American Committee's bill (HR 4775) to gag radio commentators, require statements of their political affiliations, etc., is up in the House Interstate Commerce Committee. Writing to Chairman Lea (D., Calif.), CIO President Murray opposed the bill, saying:

"The CIO, which has frequently been the victim of utterly unfair and biased radio interpretation, is unterably opposed to attempts to censor or gag radio broadcasts.

"Our experience with such attempts as have been applied by radio stations in the past has led up to this policy, which we propose to maintain now and in the future.

"We are also unalterably opposed to any step that would require an invasion of the rights of radio commentators as citizens, while we recognize that their responsibility to the public must be safeguarded."

Murray reminded Lea that the people own the radio frequencies, and that CIO as representative of six million people wants to appear in testimony on the bill.

* * *

REVOLT: Deep cuts by the Appropriations Committee in funds for veterans' housing and hospitals were too much for the House to swallow, as it showed this week when it overrode the committee's report by large majority votes on the two issues.

The revolt, however, did not extend to restoring the funds for NLRB strike votes.

* * *

GUIDEPOSTS: NAM's latest hero is the unspeakable Rankin (D., Miss.) . . . they praise him in NAM News for a speech on "free enterprise" which, it seems, won the war singlehanded . . . Rep. Sparkman (D., Ala.), new House majority whip, voted against HR 3937 (see above) in the Military Affairs Committee . . . is counted a liberal on minimum wages . . . Former Whip Ramspeck (D., Ga.) has gone to his reward in a big industry job . . . Are you preparing a warm Yuletide welcome for your Congressman? . . . He's planning to start his vacation Dec. 20.

THE CIO NEWS

5 Cents A COPY

Vol. 8, No. 50 | $1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA | December 10, 1945

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Stop That Anti-Strike Bill!

The Truman anti-strike bill is in the House and Senate Labor Committee this week. Wire your Congressman at once to vote against it.

President Murray denounced the Truman plan as designed "to weaken and ultimately destroy labor union organizations."

"The American people have not participated with all of their energies and resources in the recent ferocious struggle against fascism in order to have democracy weakened and threatened through proposals leading to industrial serfdom," he said in his radio speech of December 4.

Read the full text of this speech on pages 6 and 7. *Write to CIO News, Washington 6, D. C., for reprints to distribute to your friends and fellow members.*

"Every Ship a Troopship" is the motto of these members of the NMU and other CIO maritime unions who stop work for 24 hours to demonstrate for their demands. GIs heartily back this action. (See Page 5 story.)

LET THE RECORD SPEAK

With this issue, The CIO NEWS begins a new, exclusive feature designed to keep you up to date on what cooks in Congress.

"Let the Record Speak" will do just that by reprinting (verbatim) excerpts from the Congressional Record and other official U. S. government sources.

It will help you to keep your own record of what is said in Congress, who says it, and what the issues are.

This week "Let The Record Speak" deals with comment in the Senate and House on President Truman's strike-breaking message of Dec. 3.

By His Friends Shall Ye Know H

Excerpts from the Congressional Record of Monday, December 3, after the reading of President Truman's message calling for passage of legislation to straight-jacket labor.

SENATE

Senator Ball, Republican, Minnesota, co-author of Ball-Burton-Hatch Bill:

"Mr. President, I merely wish to comment for myself, personally, that I think the President's message calling on the Congress to enact legislation dealing with the field of labor disputes and the prevention of stoppages of production is the most hopeful word I have heard on this particular front for a long time, and I hope we can proceed expeditiously to consider legislation to carry out the President's recommendations."

Senator Reed, tory Republican, Kansas:

"It is a timely thing that the President has sent to the Congress the message which was read a moment ago, and I certainly hope the Congress will move promptly to enact legislation along the line of that mentioned by the President."

Senator Wherry, tory Republican, Nebraska, author of the Wherry amendment to wreck price control:

"I feel that the suggestion of the appointment of a fact-finding committee is a very hopeful sign . . . I think the President's suggestion is a wholesome one."

Senator Hickenlooper, tory Republican, Iowa:

"I am very much encouraged by the message which the President sent to Congress today. I hope it will bear some fruit in bringing order out of the inexcusable chaos which apparently exists in certain sections of the country in the industrial field."

HOUSE

Representative Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party, New York, author of HR 7, the anti-poll tax bill, opened the debate by denouncing the President's message as:

"One of the most serious blows against the interest of the working people."

Representative James Priest, poll-tax Democrat, Tennessee, interrupting Marcantonio:

"Personally, I feel that the President's message was very constructive."

Marcantonio, continuing:

"Mr. Chairman, we find industry bloated with profits. We find it is the beneficiary of tax legislation which has benefited it to a tremendous extent. We find labor's income being cut down daily. Labor expected that in this dangerous period it would receive from the President that aid which labor has justly earned. Instead, we do not even get neutrality. We get a proposal which is anti-labor in character, a proposal which would deprive labor of its only weapon with which it can enforce collective bargaining, a proposal which is one-sided, on the side of industry, despite the fact that it has been industry's greed which has held up the reconversion program."

Rrepresentative Clare Hoffman, Republican, Michigan, one of labor's bitterest enemies:

"The President asks that strikes and lock-outs be postponed for 30 days. Certainly there is nothing unreasonable in asking the postponement of a strike which vitally affects the public interest, especially when we are engaged in an attempt to bring about reconversion, prevent unemployment . . . **The only fault I can find with the President's message is that it does not go quite far enough."**

Representative Jerry Voorhis, Democrat, California, ex-member of the Dies Committee:

"Certainly no one, least of all myself, will defend the breaking of a contract. The problem, however, is to find a fair and just way of preventing it. . . The suggestion of the President with regard to this all-important question is a fundamental one, and to my mind, is fair and just . . . I believe the suggestions of the President in his message today are altogether proper and that this should be the No. 1 thing on the program in this field."

Representative Howard Smith, Poll-tax Democrat, Virginia, co-author of Smith-Connally Act:

"I have on my desk an analysis of strikes that took place in three months this summer in the automotive industry and strikes that were in violation of contracts not to strike . . . there were over 400."

Marcantonio, interrupting:

"It seems to me that the gentleman proceeds on the premise that the responsibility for these industrial disputes is to be placed at the doorstep of labor. The gentleman entirely neglects the responsibility on the part of industry for having provoked these industrial disputes."

Form 65c Wage Unit

Formation of the National Committee for a Fair Minimum Wage consisting of educational, farm, social service, industrial, labor and religious figures was announced here yesterday. The Most Rev. Bernard J. Sheil, auxiliary bishop of Chicago, who is the founder and director of the national Catholic Youth organization, has been made chairman of the committee.

In accepting the appointment, Bishop Sheil said, "The fight for a national minimum wage of 65 cents an hour is an attempt through legislation to give concrete expression to a basic element of economic social justice: the annual living wage."

"I deem it a patriotic and social imperative to aid and assist the National Committee for a Fair and Minimum Wage in its work for the passage of the Pepper-Hook bill," he added.

Vice-chairman of the committee is Dr. Frank P. Graham of Chapel Hill, N. C., president of the University of North Carolina. Miss Elizabeth S. Magee, general secretary of the National Consumers' League, has been named secretary of the group.

Objectives of the newly formed group are to "mobilize public-spirited men and women throughout the country behind the Pepper-Hook bill amending the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938."

The committee has stated that "the measure is vital to the welfare of the country as a whole and particularly to the several million wage earners who now are struggling to exist on submarginal wages."

CIO Hails Job Parley

Representatives of more than 50 national organizations crowded into Washington's National Press Club hall for a one-day conference on jobs and security this week.

Chaired by Bishop Sheil of Chicago, the conference held panel sessions on full employment, discrimination, radio, anti-labor legislation and similar subjects. CIO speakers were Van A. Bittner and James B. Carey.

In a message to the meeting, CIO President Murray said:

"Today we are threatened with an economic disaster which can shake the foundations of our democratic way of life. We can avert this disaster only if we Americans rally around a postwar program to promote the best interests of all of us."

CIO Hits At Hatch Act

The Hatch act which outlaws normal political action by U. S. employes makes "political eunuchs" of three million Federal workers, CIO General Counsel Lee Pressman told the Supreme Court this week.

Acting for four United Federal Workers members fired under the act, Pressman told the court that it violates all constitutional guarantees of free speech, free press and free assembly.

The act, he pointed out, specifically illegalizes publication of a newspaper, or an article or letter in a newspaper, a speech, a petition, participation in a parade or meeting, etc., which can be construed as being of aid to any "political candidate, party or measure."

ONE WORLD AND LABOR

CIO will be host to a group of visiting French trade unionists, probably some time in February, according to plans made by President Murray and Leon Jouhaux, head of the Confederation Generale du Travail (CGT).

At the same time, the CIO and the CGT moved to set up a Franco-American Trade Union Committee similar to the Soviet-American and British-American committees announced in CIO News last week.

Australian Take-home

Australian workers—and their wives—have the same trouble with cuts in take-home pay that CIO workers meet here. They also have a big beef with their government, which has fixed basic wage rates far too low even for subsistence.

Writing to President Faye Stephenson of the CIO Women's Auxiliaries, Mrs. Daphne Gallan, head of the auxiliary to the Federated Ironworkers of Australia, had this to say:

"There is intense nation-wide dissatisfaction over the basic wage rates generally. The basic wage has never provided more than a bare subsistence, but now with an inflated cost of living it is hopelessly below even subsistence levels.

"The basic wage, as you may know, is the minimum rate paid to the unskilled worker and is fixed according to a confused and antiquated standard set by the Arbitration Court.

"The Arbitration Court, in both aspects of its work, consistently operates against the workers to keep wage levels down, to blunt the demands of the unions by wearing away their militancy in lengthy and tortuous legal proceedings, and to cloud issues in legal argument."

Mr. Truman, who wants to fix just such a millstone on labor's neck here, should be told that the workers and their wives have had it tried on them in Australia, and they're agin it.

China Intervention

Behind the Hurley resignation and his wild charges of "communism" in the State Department (of all places) lies a pretty sordid tale of U. S. and British greed for super-profits from exploitation of the Chinese people and their resources.

The story is just beginning to come out, due to the tremendous public pressure for withdrawal of U. S. armed forces from China and an end to our interventionist policies.

The pot boiled up again in Congress this week when Rep. DeLacy (D. Wash.) answered a vicious attack from Rep. Luce (R., Conn.), the vinegarish middle-aged glamor girl who married the Luce Time-Life-Fortune millions.

DeLacy read a letter into the record from a group of highly respectable foreign correspondents, including men from the N. Y. Times, Herald-Tribune, and the like, blasting Hurley and praising the men he's been trying to smear as "reds" in the State Dept. Included among the signers of this letter was one of Time-Life-Fortune's correspondents whose career with the Luce organization will probably terminate pretty soon.

CIO affiliates protesting U. S. policy in China now include the Indiana Council, the Hudson County, N. J., Council, District 8 of the UE, whose president, Wm. Sentner, wrote sharply to his fellow-Missourian in the White House, Local 6 of the ILWU in San Francisco, and mumerous others.

800 Women Meet In Paris

Forty-three nations were represented by over 800 delegates at the Women's Congress which finished its work in Paris this week, Allied Labor News reports. A new organization, known as the Women's International Democratic Federation, was set up. Its constitution pledges the WIDF to "combine the activity of millions of women who in the course of the war got together to oppose fascism, defend the liberty of their peoples, the future of their children and the security of their homes."

The meeting denounced Franco, Spain, the fascist regime in Argentina, and British and Dutch terror against the native patriots in Indonesia, as well as the use of lend-lease arms against them—with or without U. S. Labels.

Starvation In Europe

Despite Truman's bland assertions that premature ending of rationing here would not cut our food shipments to Europe, literally millions of men, women and children are going to die this winter from starvation.

They will not die in the countries of our enemies but in the countries of our friends, the liberated people who fought for us against Nazism in Europe and Japanese fascism in Asia.

The German people, as a matter of fact, will be better fed than most in Europe, since they built up huge food stocks looted from conquered countries which have not yet been exhausted. Meanwhile, people like Sen. Ellender (polltax Democrat of Louisiana), the unspeakable Hearst and the no less unspeakable Roy Howard weep publicly for "poor, starving Germany."

Here are some figures that show how "poor, starving" Germany fares in comparison to other European countries. The amounts shown are the daily calories each person is supposed to get. 3200 is a normal amount.

Greece: 970. **Italy:** 1,000. **Albania:** 1,200. **Czechoslovakia:** 1,384. **Poland:** unknown, but descibred by UNRRA as "probably the worst food situation in Europe." **Germany:** average is around 2,000.

Detroit Sees UAW Victory Coming

By PATRICIA BRONTE

The auto workers' fight is now recognized for what it is —not just a battle for higher wages, but a determined effort to hold the line for a new, stable national economy.

The Dec. 6 report of the 14-member National Citizens Fact-Finding Committee, declared:

"The union in refusing to accept a wage increase contingent on a price increase has lifted the whole matter of collective bargaining to a new high level by insisting that advancement of labor interests shall not be made at the expense of the public."

"If President Truman and his advisers had access to this record," they agreed, "we believe they would have been in a position to insist more firmly on full use of collective bargaining process before suggesting intervention of the government."

Committee members included Dr. Henry Hitt Crane, of Central Methodist Church, Detroit; Dr. Harry A. Overstreet, of City College, New York; Mrs. J. Birdsall Calkins, YWCA Natl. Pres.; Rabbi Leon Fram, Temple Israel, Detroit; Robert E. Garrigan, Asst. Director, New Council of American Business, Washington; Mrs. Dorothy McAllister, Natl. Consumers League, Grand Rapids, Mich., and Walter White, secretary, Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, New York.

Detroit workers and shop officials were unanimous in declaring that the Truman "solution" was "outrageous," and "the worst attack ever made on labor."

As newspapers headlined "Anti-Strike Law Speeded," the strikers themselves were more determined than they yet had been. In a situation where history was being measured by minutes and hours, most union officials kept well-informed.

Company spokesmen do not deny that GM Pres. C. E. Wilson may have been ordered by the du Ponts to get the strike settled.

But non-striking unionists were quietly meeting this week to levy extra assessments on their membership to provide Christmas baskets, toys and trees for the families of the militant auto workers.

TELLING CONGRESS is what R. J. Thomas is doing in this picture of a recent meeting with 100 Congressmen arranged by Rep. Sabath (D. Ill.), seated at Thomas's left. Thomas for CIO, Green for AFL and a representative of the Brotherhoods told the Congressmen that labor wanted no part of the two anti-labor bills (HR 32 and HR 3937) that preceded Truman's strait-jacket measure to the House for debate and vote this week.

General Motors Offers UE 13½c Increase

A pay increase of 13½ cents an hour with a minimum hiring rate of 80 cents an hour for male and female employes was proposed in a new wage offer made to the CIO United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in direct negotiations with the General Motors Corp., Neil Brant, Intl. representatives of the union, announced this week in Washington.

UE represents 25,000 workers in a group of plants in GM's electrical division located in Ohio and New York.

Brant, who is in charge of UE's General Motors Dept., said that the proposal was made in a letter signed by GM Vice-Pres. H. W. Anderson after a week of continuous negotiations. The offer was put before the membership of the UE locals involved and voting was in progress at press time. Results will be announced next week.

If the offer is accepted on or before Jan. 7, 1946, the wage increase will be made retroactive to Nov. 7, 1945, Anderson's letter stated. He also agreed to the union's request that any wage adjustment finally negotiated shall continue in effect for the duration of the contract, which runs until Apr. 18, 1946.

A previous offer of a 10% general increase made by GM on Nov. 14 was rejected by the union and further negotiations requested. The Corporation agreed to continue the negotiations during the week of Nov. 26. It was at this conference that GM made the 13½c offer.

Brant said that UE Organization Director James J. Matles decided that the offer needed the joint consideration of top CIO leaders, and that after consultation with CIO Pres. Philip Murray a conference was arranged in Pittsburgh and held on Dec. 4, to review negotiations between GM and both the UE and the CIO United Auto Workers.

Murray Details Fight For L-M Wage Action

By C. W. Fowler

The much-touted labor-management conference, called by President Truman at Republican Senator Vandenberg's suggestion, ended this week not with a bang but a whimper.

The whimper came when management after almost four weeks of meeting, maintained its stubborn policy of refusing to let the conference talk about the thing that's been causing labor unrest—wages.

CIO, in the person of Philip Murray, tried from the beginning of the sessions to get the wage issue on the top of the agenda. But management wasn't alone and unaided in its struggle to keep the wage question buried. William Green and John L. Lewis helped right from the start, when they sided with management in opposing Murray's wage resolution.

The collaboration between Green, Lewis and management was so glaring that Drew Pearson, one of the country's top "inside dope" columnists, wrote this less than a week after the conference was over:

"Just before the conference ended, Murray rose and offered a new resolution calling for 'substantial wage increases now' for labor.

"Murray's unexpected bid put the AFL in a tight spot. Earlier the AFL had made a secret agreement with Lewis and Ira Mosher of the NAM to maintain a united front and not ask for increased wages at the conference."

As it happened, Green and Lewis were both forced by Murray's insistence on a vote on the wage resolution to violate their deal with the NAM and vote for the Murray resolution—after Green had tacked a meaningless amendment onto to it for the sake of prestige.

The vote was lost when management voted nay. Under the unanimity rule, this was enough to kill it.

Reviewing the CIO fight to get the resolution first considered in the executive committee and second brought up on the floor of the full session for action, Murray went over step by step the way in which it had been postponed and pigeonholed.

In his speech moving the resolution (CIO NEWS, Dec. 3), Murray pointed out:

That he had originally moved his wage resolution the first day of the conference, November 6.

That he had been asked November 8 "to clarify the intent of my original resolution, which was done."

That it was then agreed to "resume discussion of the resolution" on November 14. That on November 14 he asked about the resolution and was told by Ira Mosher that management was "unable to set a date for consideration of Mr. Murray's first proposed resolution."

That he asked again on November 15 and was told management would be ready to talk about it the next day.

Following this, management presented a substitute resolution (Nov. 16) which said nothing about wage increases, and John L. Lewis presented another substitute which talked vaguely about production and left increases out.

At this point, Green moved that all three resolutions be referred to a special subcommittee, which Murray refused to serve on "inasmuch as the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the NAM, the AFL and the United Mine Workers had already stated their unqualified opposition to the support of my original resolution."

Murray then began asking the special subcommittee, consisting of Green, Lewis and a representative of management, what was cooking on the CIO resolution. He was repeatedly told that the subcommittee was not ready to report.

This went on until November 29, when Green finally reported that the subcommitte could not support Murray's resolution. The same day, the full executive committee refused to permit a vote on the CIO resolution and Murray announced that he would take it to the floor of the closing plenary session.

In presenting the resolution to the final session, Murray said:

"I believe that every member of this conference, no matter what organization he may represent, will agree with me that the major issue before the nation today is wages, and that all of the people have the right to expect that this conference would not fully discharge its responsibilities without giving expression to its point of view with regard to this all-important question of wages, and it was with that thought in mind that I have consistently advocated since the opening of this conference a discussion of this issue."

Then, in the final rites of the labor management conference, the vote was taken. Said Judge Stacy, chairman of the meeting:

"The question then arises upon the original resolution offered by Mr. Murray. All in favor let it be known by saying aye. All opposed, no. The motion is lost."

Battle WLB Phonies

By LAWRENCE KAMMET

A rough and tumble session of the War Labor Board was held this week in a dispute involving the American Communications Assn., CIO, and Western Union during which ACA President Joseph P. Selly asked the board to disqualify itself from sitting on the case, charging that two public members, Lewis Gill and Edwin Witte, had assured Western Union that they would throw ACA's case "into the waste basket."

The hearing was attended by more than 500 members of ACA, who arrived from New York in a fleet of busses to show the board that they would not be cheated out of an award made October 23rd by the New York Regional Board granting 10 cent an hour increases plus other benefits. The case had come before the Board on appeal by the company when it refused to abide by the New Yord decision.

Selly served notice that the union would not abide by any board decision which violates the rights of the union. He presented evidence that public members of the board had already prejudged the case and were preparing to consider the ACA case together with another one involving Western Union workers elsewhere which had been presented by the AFL. The AFL union had received a four cents an hour wage award, after a perfunctory hearing before the board. Both the company and the board were now attempting to whittle down the ACA-CIO wage award to the "degraded level" of the AFL wage award, Selly charged.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S RECORD

Some of labor's critics have expressed surprise at the vigorous and sweeping character of CIO President Murray's denunciation of the Truman administration, in connection with its call on Congress for anti-strike legislation.

They profess to believe that the Truman proposal is a mild one, and that in the light of the rest of the administration's record it should have been credited with good intentions.

But if these critics followed all of Murray's speech, they should feel no surprise. For he fully explained that labor's indignation is due not only to the far from "mild" character of Truman's proposals but also to the administration's preceding record.

There is nothing mild about legislation directed against labor's basic right to strike, compelling workers to work against their will and destroying their bargaining power until the threat to strike has lost its effectiveness. This, and not the "fact-finding" camouflage (who has been more insistent than labor on real fact-finding?) is the essence of the Truman proposal.

There is certainly nothing mild about the language of the bill embodying Truman's demand. It declares that, during the compulsory cooling-off period, "it shall be unlawful for any person to coerce, instigate, induce, conspire with, or encourage any person to interfere with or prevent such work or operations by lockout, strike, or otherwise, or to aid any such lockout or strike or other means of interfering with or preventing such work or operations by giving direction or guidance, or by providing funds for the conduct or direction thereof or for the payment of strike or other benefits to those participating therein."

This bill is not only vicious, repressive and undemocratic in itself, but its endorsement by Truman encourages labor's worst enemies to use it as an opening wedge for even more savage assaults on labor's hard-won rights.

But this administration attack on labor has even more serious and far-reaching implications in the light of a long record of craven appeasement of reactionary wealth in its aggressions against the public welfare.

The workers' take-home pay has been cut from 23 to 50 percent. They have been denied emergency unemployment compensation, full employment legislation, increased social security and other legislative relief, with little or nothing done by the administration.

At the same time, industry's profits have risen to a point where it could raise wages and salaries 24% and still enjoy more than 100% increase in net profits after taxes; and legislation has been swiftly passed to add billions more to profits through repeal of the excess profits tax.

Encouraged by the subservience of the administration, big business has staged a sit-down strike against the American people, holding up production until it can get higher prices and even more exorbitant profits.

Confronted with labor's wage demands, some of the biggest corporations have arrogantly refused to bargain collectively and have repeatedly rejected the government's requests for conciliation.

Yet in the face of such defiance, and such repeated assaults of the public interest, the administration has not even slapped the wrists of the industrial aggressors. Instead it has turned with all its venom against the victims of this aggression, to break their strikes and to shackle them with anti-labor legislation.

Is it any wonder that labor's wrath has been aroused, and that the CIO has had to speak out with all the vigor at its command against such shameful betrayal of the public trust by an administration that labor's votes did so much to elect?

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

ARE YOU living in a dream world? Do you suffer from hallucinations? Are you subject to irrational outbursts when you stub your toe on the hard facts of life?

If so, brother, you aren't the only one.

In Washington, hard facts are not popular. It's embarrassing to think about workers' take-home pay being cut from 23 to 50 percent; about government-guaranteed profits and the gift of billions more through repeal of the excess profits tax; and about profit-drunk corporations refusing to bargain collectively while they hold up labor and the public for lower wages and higher prices.

To escape from this rough, crude world of reality, the Washington powers-that-be have created a world of fantasy in which the American people are neatly divided into Labor, Management and The Public—while a fairy godfather Government flits around in mid-air like Barnaby's Mr. O'Malley.

In this dream world, Labor is a problem child, in fact, The Problem. Government has been very kind to Labor, letting it live and grow, instead of strangling it at birth.

Management and The Public think Labor has been coddled, if not spoiled. Management is perhaps a trifle biased. But The Public is all-wise—or at any rate, all-powerful—and very patient, if you don't annoy it too much.

★ ★ ★

But the peace of this idyllic dream world has recently been broken by harsh words and blows between Labor and Management.

With magnificent impartiality, Government refuses to notice who struck the first blow or what it's all about. And The Public only knows that Labor always "strikes," while Management is always "struck."

Anyhow, The Public doesn't care about such details. It just demands that "something be done."

So Government first gives Labor and Management a chance to "do something." Then, when no formula for lasting peace results, it ACTS.

Protesting its reluctance (but The Public demands action) and its stratospheric impartiality, Government orders Labor to cease striking Management and bids Management cease from being struck.

With an air of this-hurts-me-more-than-it-hurts-you — and "in Labor's best interest," lest worse punishment befall — Government demands a law to tie Labor's hands from striking (not permanently, of course, but only long enough to give Management the advantage.)

But Labor is so arrogant and ungrateful to kind Government as to object. Its "best friends" are shocked. They tell Labor it should be glad of such a mild and reasonable punishment—doesn't it realize that "The Public's patience is exhausted?"

★ ★ ★

Unfortunately for its creators, none of the characters in this dream world are real or even true to life, nor does it touch the real problem.

The real Public is the American people, most of whom are working people or folks dependent on the workers' welfare and purchasing power. And Public Opinion is what they think and want, not the sum total of editorials in the big business press.

While the real Labor is the largest element of the Public, Management (really the owners of industry) is a small wealthy minority, whose financial interests are in no sense comparable or of equal weight to the human interests of labor and the general public.

Government is no Mr. O'Malley. It is an administration and a Congress elected by the majority of the people, including labor.

The real problem is to remove the causes of industrial unrest and promote prosperity by maintaining and increasing the workers' take-home pay. Anti-strike and other repressive legislation will not end, but rather accentuate, industrial unrest.

★ ★ ★

Truman's message to Congress, like the Labor-Management Conference (despite CIO's efforts), completely avoided the real problem.

Instead of bringing pressure on the corporations to bargain on labor's wage demands, the administration chose to crack down on labor and threaten it with anti-strike legislation.

No wonder it was so loudly applauded by chuckling Republicans and big business publishers, delighted to see an administration elected largely by labor votes turning so viciously and suicidally on its own supporters.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux..... Editor and Publicity Director

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

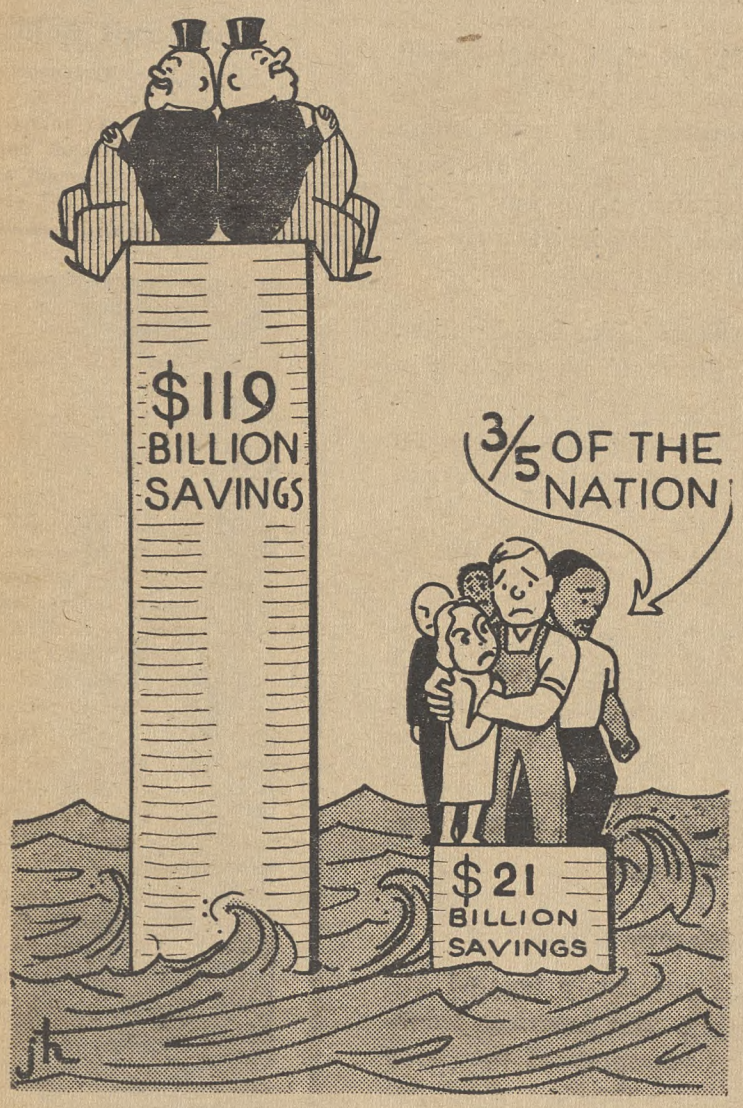
Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925

Vol. 8 December 10, 1945 No. 50

WHY RAISE BASIC PAY

5. Workers' Huge Savings A Myth

Savings are no substitute for adequate wages. Three-fifths of U. S. families have only 15%—$21 billions—of total savings held by individuals. Workers' small savings will not support high purchasing power.



GI's Cable CIO Thanks For Ship Stoppage

FAVORABLE returns came in immediately from the GIs this week when the NMU and other CIO maritime unions stopped work at ports throughout the nation for 24 hours to demand "every ship a troopship."

"The boys are going crazy—they'd come home in a rowboat," Elmuth Harder, veteran and former NMU member, just home from Okinawa, told 6,000 members of the NMU and other unions at Battery Park, New York City.

"Boys, you've got 8,000,000 friends!" read a cablegram from England signed "GI Joe," which arrived at NMU headquarters after the stoppage began.

"The NMU action is heartening to the GIs," declared another veteran, Maj. William Taylor, at the New York meeting. "The stoppage requires action by the American people in support of the NMU."

Seven hundred and fifty high-point GIs cabled NMU from Camp Philip Morris, France:

"This is a little note of appreciation from GIs on foreign soil. Authorities have given us the greatest let-down in history. . . . We have received promises of early shipment which are constantly being broken. This decisive action by your union is the most outstanding act taken in this entire deployment mess-up."

Even before the stoppage occurred this letter from T/4 Lloyd R. Kenyon, Haneda Airdrome, appeared in the Pacific Stars and Stripes, Tokyo:

"Take my word for it, there's practically an entire company hoping you'll print this. Each and everyone of us ought to thank Pres. Joseph Curran of the CIO-NMU, for his ideas. He desires to withdraw crews from vessels in commercial or other operations, allowing only crews for troopships.

"Can anyone think of a better way to get us home sooner? He makes sense in our books."

Soldiers watching the demonstration on its way to the park were outspoken in their praise of the purpose of the work stoppage in which the NMU estimated that 60,000 of its members and members of other CIO unions took part at ports throughout the U. S., including San Francisco, where 40,000 participated, Baltimore, Norfolk, Boston and Houston, Tex. At some ports the AFL Longshoremen refused to cross the NMU picket line.

At San Francisco the CIO Longshoremen joined the NMU in spearheading the work stoppage.

CURRAN ANSWERS LIE

In New York at an evening rally called by the Greater New York CIO Council on the day of the stoppage, Pres. Joseph Curran of the NMU, who also heads the council, gave the lie to the newspaper stories quoting the War Shipping Administration as that only 39 ships were tied up along the entire Atlantic Coast. He declared:

"The stoppage was 100 per cent successful throughout the country by WSA's own admission. The NMU made a pledge to the GIs and we are not going to let them down now. We helped take them overseas, and we are determined to help bring them home."

The rally sent a statement to President Truman protesting the use of only 550—out of the U. S. merchant fleet of 4,500—to bring the GIs home; and the use of our ships to aid the British and the Dutch to crush rebellions and of U. S. vesseels and troops to intervene in China.

CIO Asks Truman For Housing Aid For Vets

Realizing the gravity of the crisis caused by lack of housing for millions of returning servicemen, the CIO is pressing not only for passage of the long-range Wagner-Ellender-Taft Housing Bill (S 1592) and the Patman Bill (HR 4761), but also for emergency measures.

Pres. R. J. Thomas of the Auto Workers, who also is chairman of the CIO Housing Committee, this week sent a letter to President Truman requesting appointment of a Housing Director on veterans' housing. With leaders of other CIO unions he will appear Dec. 11 before the Senate Banking Committee considering the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill. Thomas wrote Truman.

"Families of over two million veterans are already living in doubled-up quarters. Many more are homeless, living in tents, vacant stores or public shelters. It is anticipated that these numbers will increase sharply as demobilization spreads."

As an emergency measure Thomas called for passage of Con. Res. 122, appropriating 160 million dollars for the relocation and rehabilitation of temporary war housing for veterans. As other emergency measures Thomas urged that hotels, apartment houses and other buildings leased by government agencies be converted into temporary homes, that unused and under-occupied dwellings be requisitioned and that military and naval facilities be used also to house veterans.

The Patman Bill, which would put housing materials back under control as a means of preventing real estate profiteering which hurts not only the veterans but the rest of the population, this week remained in the hands of the House Banking and Currency Committee, where the CIO is seeking to dislodge it.

Smart To Be For Jobs Bill, Bosses Told

CLINTON S. GOLDEN, assistant to Pres. Philip Murray as head of the CIO Steelworkers, last weekend told the Society for the Advancement of Management, meeting in New York City, that it should support the Full Employment Bill because its stated purpose is to "stimulate, encourage and assist private enterprise."

"It is the sound relationship, not the specific plan itself, that has brought constructive results. . . . If we are really sincere in our desire to achieve the fullest measure of cooperation between labor and management and thereby undertake to improve living standards of all, there are certain steps that can be taken at once.

"First, management could well afford to lend its active support to the Full Employment Bill, as originally introduced. In doing so it could undoubtedly recapture some of the confidence of both workers and the public that it has lost as a result of its hostile attitude toward labor organization and progressive legislation."

Veteran Joins Battle Against Anti-Labor Bills

Just discharged from the Army, Jack London soon turned from fighting the Nazis to battling anti-labor legislation. This week he visited his sympathetic representative, Congressman Sabath (D., Ill.), to tell him the harm that would be done by HR 32, the Hobbs bill, and HR 3937, substitute of the Smith-Connally Act.

Former president of the CIO Auto Workers local at the Chicago Buick plant and a veteran of the Battle of the Bulge, London—who is no relation to the famous author—served three years in the Army.

Deflates High Wages Stories

Just to set homeward-bound veterans straight on reports that workers were being "paid a hundred dollars a week," the Army in quiz contests for use on transports sets forth the economic facts of life.

The War Dept. is telling the veterans that average wages were approximately $45 weekly and is pointing out that clothing prices rose 35 per cent and food prices increased 45 per cent above the 1939 levels.

The Army thus belatedly answered press lies about labor.

Christmas Gift Suggestion:

MAKE A FRIEND HAPPY 52 TIMES A YEAR

Send Him The CIO NEWS ONLY ONE DOLLAR

The CIO NEWS Has Complete, Official Coverage of CIO Policy; Authoritative Behind-the-Scenes Stories of Every Bill That Concerns the Nation's Welfare.

Plus Human Interest Features, Women's News—Everything You Want in a Weekly Labor Magazine. Use Handy Subscription Blank.

The CIO NEWS, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Inclosed find $1.00 ($1.50 in Canada), for which please send the CIO NEWS for one year to the following:

Name of Friend.....

Street.....

City.....

Your Name and Address.....

Do You Want Card Sent Telling Friend of Your Gift [yes] [no]

Murray Blasts Truma

Following is the text of President Murray's speech on December 5 on President Truman's plan to restrict the right to strike through "cooling-off" periods and similar measures, now before Congress in bill HR 4908.

A very serious crisis faces our nation today. It would be unwise and hypocritical not to face this fact.

After our historic victory over the fascist forces the nation turned with both relief and hope to tackle the problems of reconversion. The American people justly anticipated the opening of an era of unparalleled prosperity and international peace.

Have these hopes materialized?

Wage earners through reduced working time, down grading to inferior jobs, have suffered pay cuts ranging from a minimum of 23 per cent to as much as 50 per cent. The Office of War Mobilization officially advises us—very blandly—that we can expect by the spring of 1946 approximately eight million people to be unemployed.

Official government figures reveal that since V-J Day approximately 25 billion dollars on an annual basis have been extracted from the pay envelopes of wage earners through wage cuts and unemployment.

Are these the conditions which furnish a basis for prosperity and security?

Facing Facts

Faced with these cold hard facts, American workers through their unions, have sought to engage in collective bargaining for an immediate wage increase.

Our objective is to restore the huge cut in the national pay envelope. Unless we do, clearly America faces bad times. If the workers do not have the purchasing power to buy the goods—the wheels of industry cannot keep turning.

Depressed wages means curtailed business. Depressed wages means continued and developing unemployment. Depressed wages means a decrease in farm income. Depressed wages means disastrous conditions for the small store keeper.

That is why—in seeking necessary wage increases—the CIO seeks no special advantage but is endeavoring to help America.

But in Collective Bargaining, Management revealed a determined arrogance. They would not bargain. They ignored the facts. They simply said "no" to each suggestion offered by the unions.

In the case of the negotiations between the CIO union and General Motors Corporation—the corporation insisted that its profits were irrelevant to the issue whether the employes were entitled to wage increases. To the suggestion of the union that the issue be arbitrated—the corporation said "no." To the suggestion of the union that the parties continue in collective bargaining to negotiate, the answer of the corporation was "no."

In the case of the collective bargaining negotiations between the CIO union and the United States Steel Corporation—the corporation took 40 minutes in all to hand the union a letter flatly rejecting its demand for a wage increase.

No and Still No

The United States Steel Corporation did not discuss the issue. The United States Steel Corporation made no counter offers. The United States Steel Corporation did not bargain. It just said: "No."

The United States Government then offered to mediate both disputes.

But even to this suggestion of the Government, General Motors Corporation said "no." The president of the corporation answered that he could not come to Washington to discuss efforts to reach an early settlement.

The Secretary of Labor asked the United States Steel Corporation and the union to renew their negotiations and collective bargaining. The United States Steel Corporation said "no."

The Federal Government repeated its invitation to the corporation. Again the United States Steel Corporation said "no."

Twice—within one week—the United States Steel Corporation arrogantly and arbitrarily refused to heed the call of its Government to comply with the obligation to bargain with the union in good faith.

A full description of current conditions also requires a few facts covering the extortionate profits which American industry extracted during the war period and which they insist upon increasing during peace time.

The office of War Mobilization, through its staff experts, has in a recent report stated that American industry can raise wages and salaries 24 per cent and still earn more than twice as much take-home profits as it did before the war.

Let me repeat—industry can raise wages 24 per cent and still enjoy more than 100 per cent increase in net profits after taxes.

Faced with these economic conditions—what has the Federal Administration done?

Industry Appeased

It has completely ignored human rights. But American industry has been appeased with ever greater opportunities for increased profits at the expense of the American people.

The administration has given lip service to a suggested need for Federal legislation that would increase unemployment compensation benefits and acknowledge a Federal obligation for full employment. The complete failure to obtain such legislation has proven that the activities have been limited to a mere gesture.

But, at the same time, in the face of the astounding profits of American industry, legislation has been swiftly enacted to eliminate excess profits taxes so that these profits can become even more extortionate.

In addition, the Federal administration tolerates—without adverse comment—a sitdown strike by industry—knowing that the American people are financing industry's arrogance and making it profitable.

You are not now getting radios, washing machines, children's underclothing and other much needed goods.

Why?

It cannot be because of strikes, because there are no strikes in these industries.

Industry's Holdup

It is simply because industry is not producing these goods—THIS YEAR—or it is holding

PHILIP
CIO

them from this year's market. Here is why:

The Federal administration very generously, as I have said, repealed the excess profits taxes as of January 1, 1946. A company that sells goods this year is subject to a maximum tax of 85 1/2 per cent on each dollar of profit. But beginning next year, the maximum tax has been cut to 38 per cent.

On every dollar of profit this year industry can only keep 14 1/2 cents, but next year, it can keep 62 cents out of every profit dollar.

n Anti-Strike Plans

You are waiting for your goods—and as a taxpayer you are financing an industry holdup.

But that is not the entire story. Through tax laws which the Federal administration supports, any corporation is guaranteed by you as taxpayers, for two years, through tax refunds from the

MURRAY
resident

United States Treasury, against any loss and a minimum of net profits which will be in excess of their peacetime average.

Is it any wonder that American industry can be arrogant and determined to smash labor unions, to break the OPA and its price ceilings—because while doing so, failure to produce does not mean any financial loss but is repaid by you, Mr. American Taxpayer.

Confronted with this situation, American labor, in self-protection and in the interest of the entire nation, has turned to the right to strike.

Workers' Right to Strike

This is what the workers of General Motors Corporation were compelled to do.

This is why over half a million steelworkers have voted five-to-one authorizing a steel strike.

This is why electrical manufacturing workers, aluminum, packinghouse, and rubber workers and others are also voting overwhelmingly in favor of strikes.

What is the answer of the Federal administration to this diabolical plot of American industry?

Does the Federal administration call to the attention of the American people the basic causes of this crisis?

Does the Federal administration condemn the sitdown strike of American industry and put an end to the public financing of these outrageous practices?

The sole answer of the Federal administration is to seek legislation directed against labor.

Industry has refused to engage in collective bargaining. Industry has refused to accept voluntary arbitration in the automobile dispute. Industry has refused to meet with the union in the steel industry though specifically requested by the Federal Government.

Abject Cowardice

To all this arrogance the Federal administration yields in abject cowardice.

Its rancor is confined to labor.

The recent message from President Truman to Congress calls for legislation which would authorize the President to establish fact-finding boards in major industries where industrial disputes may be threatened. In addition, it is recommended that where such boards are established it shall be unlawful for labor to strike during the pendency of the work of any such appointed board.

I desire to make it perfectly clear that labor has never feared the public disclosure of facts pertaining to a labor dispute. We warmly welcome the public attention addressed to the facts which underlie our claims submitted in collective bargaining.

Only recently a report of experts of the office of War Mobilization was being buried by Mr. Snyder, its director. This report fully disclosed all the facts pertaining to the financial condition of American industry and the crying need for substantial wage increases. It was only through the determined efforts of the CIO that this report became available to the American people.

The specific facts involved in the automobile and steel industries have been thoroughly analyzed and made public by several government agencies.

This should make it clear that President Truman's requested legislation cannot be justified on the ground that it is facts which are sought. There is some other design which prompts its recommendation.

Recently the labor management conference held in Washington unanimously agreed that there was a joint responsibility to engage in genuine collective bargaining and where this fails to cooperate with conciliation and mediation.

On the basis of this agreement between prominent representatives of labor and management—why did not the Secretary of Labor or the President endeavor to bring the General Motors Corporation or the United States Steel Corporation into collective bargaining conferences with the unions?

Abandons FDR

Instead—legislation is requested. Legislation that can have but a single purpose—the weakening of labor unions—the curtailment of the right of free men to refrain from working when they choose to do so.

I am profoundly disturbed at the implications inherent in the President's proposal. It marks a very serious departure from the policies which the people of this country have repeatedly approved within recent years under the leadership of President Roosevelt.

We have known of previous periods in American history when rapacious industry greedily seeking ever increasing profits has for a time succeeded in the endeavor.

Economic Disaster

But in the wake of these policies has come economic disaster. The economic debacle of 1929 followed a period where industry was given an open and free hand to run amuck. But the mass unemployment and human distress which followed will never be forgotten.

To date the Federal administration has completely ignored the grave human problems which stand unsolved.

The Federal administration instead is embarked upon a policy of continued appeasement of American industry in the face of its contemptuous attitude toward the American people and the Government itself.

The CIO is opposed to the basic policies thus pursued by the administration.

It is within this framework that the proposed legislation of President Truman must be viewed and its real intent understood.

The design of the specific legislative proposal is to weaken and ultimately destroy labor union organizations. It can be but the first step for ever more savage legislative repression. For this reason the CIO shall mobilize its entire membership and the American people to defeat this specific measure and all similar attempts directed against labor.

The American people have not participated with all of their energies and resources in the recent ferocious struggle against fascism in order to have democracy weakened through proposals leading to industrial serfdom.

The CIO is firmly of the belief that in pursuing its policy to achieve a higher standard of living for American wage earners it is serving the interest of the nation to assure the fulfillment of our national aspirations so eloquently expressed by President Roosevelt in his historic economic Bill of Rights.

We seek for all—jobs, security, full employment and peace.

To this objective—we dedicate the CIO and its membership.

New Pamphlets

"Letters to Dad"

Many farmers have a lot of false notions about organized labor given them by the conservative newspapers and farm journals they read. They may think that workers get too high wages; that farmers have to pay a high price for farm machinery because of exorbitant labor costs; that there is no excuse for strikes; that unions are run by racketeers.

These and other misconceptions farmers may have about labor are examined and the real facts explained in farmers' terms in a new pamphlet issued this week by the National CIO Dept. of Research and Education.

In the form of "Letters to Dad," Kermit Eby, director of the department, whose father is an Indiana farmer, has undertaken, as he says in an introductory letter to the reader, "to state the case of farm and city workers as I see it, as simply as I know how."

"You farmers are in the business of filling stomachs," says one letter. "You're after big eaters. You won't find them on Wall Street. A millionaire can't hold a candle to a factory worker when it comes to eating."

"Maybe it would be different if a millionaire's stomach grew as fast as his millions. Then Ford would eat 576,000 plates of ham and eggs for breakfast, and Ford would be just as important to farmers as Ford's workers are.

"It's us little fellows who work for wages who'll eat up your farm surpluses. Why, we spend a third or more of all we make at the grocery store. And we'd buy more if we had it, because we work hard."

Letters to Dad, CIO Dept. of Research and Education, 718 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D. C. Ten cents a copy, 15 for $1; 100 for $5; 500 for $20.

Restrictions On Voting

Devices used to keep the majority of Southern citizens away from the polls are exposed in an illustrated pamphlet, "Voting Restrictions in the Thirteen Southern States," issued as a report by a Committee of Editors and Writers of the South. Mark Ethridge, publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal, is chairman of the committee.

The report gives state-by-state surveys on election practices and regulations and shows that in the 13 Southern states, 27.9 per cent of the potential voters cast their ballots, compared to 61.9 per cent in the other 35 states.

The information in this attractive pamphlet should be of great value to trade unionists and PAC members, particularly in the South. It may be obtained free from the Committee of Editors and Writers, 502 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Atlanta 3, Ga.

Housing Evils

An excellent illustrated pamphlet on the evils of race restrictions in housing has been issued by the American Council of Race Relations under the title "Hemmed In." Residential segregation of Negroes and other minority groups has created overcrowded and filthy slums, aroused fear and distrust and brought on other social ills too numerous to mention, the pamphlet declares.

"Hemmed In" may be obtained from the council's office, 32 West Randolph St., Chicago 1, Ill., at ten cents a copy; discount on quantities.

Education Notes

HIGHLANDER REUNION: One hundred Southern labor leaders, CIO and AFL, heard Organization Director Aubrey Williams of the Natl. Farmers' Union tell of the amazing changes brought about in the South since the CIO started organizing there. Williams spoke at a student reunion, the first held in four years at Highlander.

The labor leaders, representing more than 20 international unions, joined in a pledge to bring better working conditions to Southern workers through democratic trade unionism and education.

* * *

EUROPE'S CHILDREN: Hundreds of thousands of children will die in Europe this winter of hunger, cold and privation unless we get help to them quickly, Katherine F. Lenroot, chief of the U. S. Children's Bureau, reported upon her return recently from Europe.

* * *

ELECTED CO-CHAIRMAN: Kermit Eby, CIO director of research and education, has been elected a co-chairman of the Religion and Labor Foundation along with Thornton W. Merriam of the YMCA Natl. Council.

* * *

HITS BAD SCHOOLS: The Greater New York CIO Council has protested to the Board of Education against "intolerable conditions" in the public schools. There are not enough teachers, classes are overcrowded, and personnel for guidance, remedial, recreational, nutritional and health services are inadequate, the Council charges.

* * *

PAC POSTERS: A number of colored posters, window cards, gummed car stickers, lapel buttons and streamers dealing with the need for higher take-home pay and other ideas which unions want to get across to the public, have been issued by the CIO Political Action Committee, 205 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.

* * *

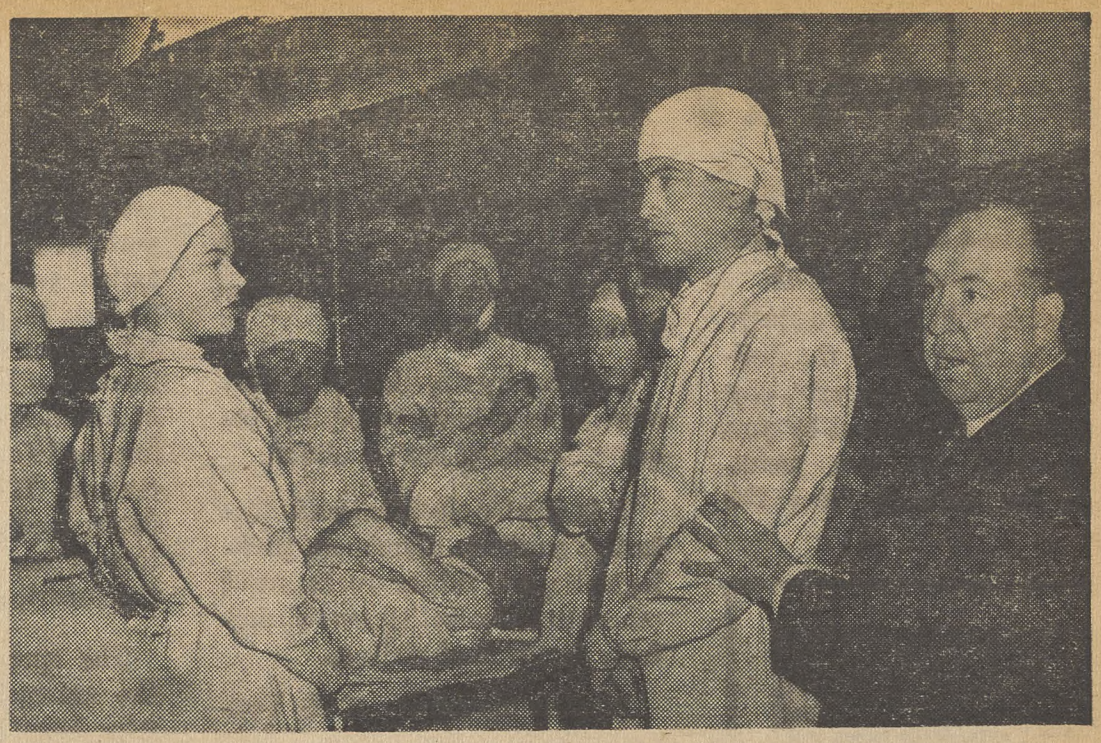
PICTURE STRIP: "There Are No Master Races" is the title of a colored picture strip adaptation of the much publicized pamphlet, "Races of Mankind," being distributed by the CIO Dept. of Research & Education to aid in eliminating racial strife from industry.

* * *

INFANTILE PARALYSIS FUND: The fund drive for the 1946 March of Dimes will be conducted Jan. 14-31 by the Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. In the 1945 drive, CIO members contributed nearly $96,000. CIO Pres. Philip Murray is one of the co-chairmen of the Natl. Labor Division.

* * *

EIGHTY YEARS YOUNG: Charles W. Ervin, acting editor of Advance, official organ of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and a staunch advocate of labor education, is congratulated on his recent 80th birthday by Advance's staff in the current issue.



In the operating room Dr. Edwardes gives the first clue that something is wrong. Director Hitchcock at right arranges his actors for maximum drama.

SPELLBOUND First-Rate Mystery

SPELLBOUND, a David O. Selznick production, directed by Alfred Hitchcock, based on the novel "The House of Dr. Edwardes" by Hilary St. George Saunders (Francis Beeding), released through United Artists, with Ingrid Bergman, Gregory Peck and Michael Chekhov.

When it comes to spine-thrilling mystery melodramas, there's nobody who can do it like Alfred Hitchcock. The same cunning hand that gave us **Thirty-Nine Steps, Rebecca,** and **The Lady Vanishes** has done it again. This time the master uses psychoanalysis to solve his mystery.

Movies Worth Seeing

Gregory Peck, suffering from amnesia, is suspected of murder. With no memory of the past, he believes that he might be guilty. Ingrid Bergman is a psychiatrist, in love with Peck and desperately trying to save him from punishment for a crime that she is blindly sure he has not committed. Both Peck's identity and the solution to the mystery are discovered by psychoanalysis. The analysis of a dream Peck has figures importantly in the solution.

The suspense in the story comes from the need to cure the hero of his neurosis before the police catch up with him. The lovers are only one step ahead of them throughout the picture.

I took a psychoanalyst along to see the picture. He said that there were many obvious errors, probably necessary to the melodrama. The first flaw from the analytical point of view, is that an analyst must never fall in love with the patient. This makes it a good movie story, but not good analysis.

"The patient falls in love with the analyst, yes, but not a doctor with his patient. For an analysis must end. No analyst would attempt to cure someone he loved, not even a good friend," this analyst said.

"The logical thing for Ingrid Bergman to do, as a doctor in love with Gregory Peck, would be to take him to her old teacher, as she does anyway, and have him bring Gregory Peck out of his illness. But one really can't hold that against the picture. It's good anyway."

The final denouement is detective story stuff and not analysis. The guilty one makes a slip, deliberate or not, and Ingrid Bergman's trained analytical mind carries it through to final solution.

I also asked if it were possible for a trained analyst to be so blindly sure of her lover's innocence. He felt that if she were well analyzed—and she must have been to be a full-fledged doctor of the mind—she had a sound basis for knowing herself, and could rely on her instincts. As a matter of fact her old professor finally is drawn into the attempt to cure Gregory Peck not by her feminine wiles and pleas, but a reliance on her intution and her judgment rather than his cold and objective intellect.

Albert Deutsch, PM's Science Editor, also points out that by means of injections the patient could have been cured of his amnesia much more rapidly. But how could Hitchcock do that when the amnesia is the whole basis of the plot? Another criticism is the very elegant mental institution, used as the background of the movie. Most such public instiutions are ugly and overcrowded.

Michael Chekhov as Dr. Alex Brulov really steals the show. His lines are magnificent in the tough explanations of the importance of dreams and the subconscious, and his acting superb. He is a son of the famous Russian writer.

Salvador Dali designed the sets for the dream sequence. Actually the clue to the mysteries in the picture have been given before the dream sequence takes place. The dream summarizes the clues in a different form through the distorted associations of things and people in the subconscious mind of a man with real mental illness.

Like all Hitchcock pictures the details of the film are as intersting as the main story. The two detectives on the chase are on a par with the hockey players in **A Lady Vanishes.** The use of music and a sudden chord at a high moment of suspense made me jump out of my chair. The glass of milk blackout is a high point.

Only the beginning is overtalky and slow in getting started.

HELEN KAY.

Late Films

SARATOGA TRUNK (Warner Bros.) in which Ingrid Bergman is the lush peach of a period piece set in Louisiana. She keeps Gary Cooper constantly dazed in Edna Ferber's story. Warner's claims for this production 12,000 properties, including 75 vehicles of the period and two full-sized railroad trains with authentic 1875 locomotives.

MARIE LOUISE (Myer-Burstyn) in French and Swiss with English titles. A bombed out French child from Rouen is evacuated to a Swiss home. This is the drama of a terrified 13-year-old girl becoming accustomed once again to the comradeship of peace, set against the natural magnificence of the Swiss horizon.

THE DOLLY SISTERS (20th Century) in which producer George Jessel gives you plenty of what he loved about vaudeville, the behind-the-scenes drama, and the never ending procession of song and dance numbers.

LOVE LETTERS (Paramount). Again it's love and amnesia, but a tender story about a girl who marries the wrong guy. Jennifer Jones and Joseph Cotton turn in a convincing performance in a not too logical story.

YOLANDA AND THE THIEF (MGM). Slow extravaganza in technicolor. But if you like Fred Astaire's dancing . . . .

THIS LOVE OF OURS (Wm. Dieterle). A tear jerker about misunderstandings. When a young doctor distrusts his actress wife, and runs off with their child, years pass before the haze lifts.

Facts of Oil Dispute

Profits of the major oil companies, average wages of oil workers and other data are given in an eight-page pamphlet, "Facts About the Wage Dispute in the Oil Industry," issued by the CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union, Ledge Bldg., Fort Worth 2, Tex.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Robert C. Edwards, Dir. of Orgn., Playthings, Jewelry & Novelty Workers, reports the CIO won recognition at the following plants:

Athens Brush Co., New York, N. Y., 11 workers ,oragnized by Jack Waldman. Keene Plastic Co., Keene, N. H., 120 workers, organized by Esther Turini and Rita Gannon under the direction of Tom Leone, business manager. Yelenik Mfg. Co., New York City, 25 workers, organized by Perfecto Gonzales and Miriam Sample, under direction of L. T. Koletka, asst. organization director for N. Y.

J. E. Crossland, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Houston, Tex., reports: Gaylord Container Corp., Houston CIO, 100; against, 2. CIO Rep. Garland Butler directed the campaign.

Paul Roesch, CIO Field Rep., reports: O'Keefe & Merritt Stove Co., Los Angeles, Calif., involving 950 workers, USA-CIO won by a 3-to-2 vote against the AFL Metal Trades, despite the fact that just before the election the company asked the employes to vote AFL. Joslyn Mfg. Co., USA-CIO won by a 2-to-1 vote. Utility Foundry Co., USA-CIO, 126; against, 47.

W. A. Copeland, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Memphis, Tenn., reports: Plough Chemical Box Division, UGCCWA-CIO, 35; AFL Printing Pressmen, 1. UGCCWA Rep. Tolleson and MIUC Rep. Riley Williams handled this campaign.

Joseph J. Lovas, CIO Field Rep., Buffalo, N. Y., reports: CIO won election among craft employes, Birge Wallpaper Co., Buffalo, N. Y., CIO, 15; AFL, 7. Local 138, PWOC has been bargaining agent for all production and maintenance employes since 1937.

G. George DeNucci, CIO Sub-Reg. Dir., Columbus, Ohio, reports: After several years of bargaining for members only at the Union Metal Mfg. Co. of Canton, Ohio, I. W. Abel, Dist. Dir., USA-CIO, announced that they have won exclusive bargaining rights for the 500 workers of the above firm. After filing an NLRB petition the company agreed to sign a clause giving the union sole bargaining rights.

The steel strike poll conducted by the NLRB recently resulted in a more than 5-to-1 vote in support of the National union's wage policy. The United Packinghouse Workers also voted for a strike Nov. 30. The strike vote taken at the request of the MMSW among workers in Butte Miners' Union No. 1, Great Falls Smeltermen No. 16 and Anaconda Smeltermen No. 117 resulted in a 3-to-1 vote in favor of a strike.

L-M Conference Over

The Labor-Management Conference adjourned with no recommendations on the wage policy as mentioned by Pres. Truman in his speech, and as proposed by CIO Pres. Murray. It did bring about agreement on acceptance of collective bargaining, conciliation and voluntary arbitration. Yet General Motors and U. S. Steel continue to defy these principles and nothing is done about it by the government. On the contrary, Pres. Truman came out with a proposal to shackle labor. The corporations have made more profits after taxes than at any time in the history of this nation. They definitely are on a sit-down strike now and a lot of things the public needs are not being produced, because they are required to pay higher taxes this year than they will next year. Congress has relieved them of excess taxes for 1946 in spite of fabulous profits made.

Pres. Truman by his recommendations to the Congress has definitely attacked labor's rights, but under the gallant and inspired leadership of Pres. Murray and the CIO, the workers of the nation will resist this onslaught and will object to being regimented to the slightest degree.

The American public will know the facts through the CIO. Industry can pay increases to guarantee the take-home pay and maintain the purchasing power and still make more profits than they did in 1939. The sit-down on the part of industry against reconversion to maintain their profits is similar to industry's sit-down when the nation was rearming.

We regret to announce the death of Brother Gus Strebel, who served with the writer as secretary when I was head of the New York State CIO Council and later became president. Brother Strebel was an honored member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, having served that splendid organization for years.

Back from Service

The following have returned from the armed services after serving abroad, and all have been placed back on our staff: Ray Maki, assigned to Wyoming and Colorado; O. W. Singleton, assigned to the West Virginia area; William E. Lewis, assigned to Omaha, Nebraska; Lloyd P. Vaughan, assigned to the Virginia regional office; Robert Edwards, assigned to the Plaything, Jewelry & Novelty Workers as director of organization; J. H. Stocker, assigned to Omaha, Nebraska; W. J. Widman, assigned to the Optical & Instrument Workers Organizing Committee.

Fred Pieper has returned from the Pacific and is now on the West Coast, but not as yet demobilized. We hope that he will be back on the job very soon. We welcome these boys and are confident that the experience they have gained will serve our movement well.

One-Day Strike Called

A one-day work stoppage in all Cudahy plants under union contract was called this week by Pres. Lewis J. Clark of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers in protest against the "arrogant" refusal of Cudahy officials to discuss the union's wage demands. The stoppage involves some 10,000 workers in Cudahy plants throughout the country.

Some 100,000 packinghouse workers voted better than 20-1 in favor of calling a strike if their wage demands were turned down, in a poll conducted Nov. 30 by the NLRB under provisions of the Smith-Connally Act.

Big Electric Companies Drop 15 War Plants

The General Electric Co. and Westinghouse Electric Corp are "abandoning" 15 government-built factories valued at $132,000,000 and at the same time are building new plants in "small towns and rural areas where wage standards are low," charges the CIO United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers. The claim was made as the union pressed its demands in Washington for a Congressional investigation of the radio and electrical manufacturing industry which UE charges with "a deliberate hold-back" of electrical appliances from the Christmas trade.

James J. Matles, UE organization director, said that the industrial uints which are being abandoned, including entire plants as well as plant additions, "could have been converted speedily and have produced tens of thousands of radios, refrigerators, washing machines and other electrical appliances for an appliance-hungry public."

Conversion of the 15 government-built structures, Matles declared, could also supply sorely needed products, such as small motors, generators and wiring devices for other industries whose reconversion is hampered by failure to obtain such products. He revealed that the General Electric Co. has purchased or will build a total of 32 new plants, while the Westinghouse Co. has purchased or will build seven new plants and has purchased two others through subsidiaries.

GE and Westinghouse have both rejected the union's demand for a $2 a day increase, Matles said. A strike vote under the Smith-Connally Act will be conducted December 13 among some 270,000 hourly and salaried employes represented by the union in GE and Westinghouse plants, and also among workers in the Electrical Division of General Motors.

GM Developments

General Motors agreed this week to resume full scale collective bargaining with the CIO United Automobile Workers following a conference of union and company officials with CIO Pres. Philip Murray in Pittsburgh. Officials of both the UAW and the CIO United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers were present at the meeting, including Pres. R. J. Thomas, Vice-Pres. Walter Reuther and Sec.-Treas. George Addes of the Auto Workers, and Organization Director James J. Matles and Intl. Representative Neil Brant, both of the UE, which is union representative for workers in GM's electrical division.

General Motors representatives were headed by Harry W. Anderson, corporation vice-president in charge of labor relations. Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel, also attended the conference, which was called by Pres. Murray "for the purpose of exploring the status of negotiations between the parties."

As a result of the conference, negotiations on the union demands for a wage increase were resumed this week in Detroit.

Earlier developments in the UAW's wage dispute include:

A wire sent to Pres. Truman by UAW Pres. Thomas and Vice-Pres. Reuther, director of the union's GM division on Dec. 3 in reply to a wire from the President asking that the strike against GM be called off pending an investigation by a fact-finding committee appointed by the President.

Pointing out that the strike was called upon the "overwhelming request and democratic vote of the workers employed in the hundred General Motor plants throughout the country," Thomas told the President that his proposal would be laid before a conference of elected representatives of GM workers at a conference to be held in Detroit Dec. 8.

This GM National Conference, Thomas said, "will report its recommendations to the respective GM local unions for action by the membership."

A meeting of 15 nationally distinguished citizens who accepted the UAW's invitation to go to Detroit to hear a reading of the transcript of negotions between the union and GM was also announced by Thomas and Reuther.

Missouri CIO Makes PAC Its No. 1 Job

Recognizing the building of the State PAC for 1946 as its No. 1 job, the Missouri State CIO Council at its annual convention held Nov. 17-18 at Jefferson City, Mo., set up a State Political Action Committee with the Council executive board as its nucleus, and added one cent to the monthly per capita of the Council, to be used for PAC only.

A complete structure for PAC was worked out on state, county, congressional districts and local levels. The resolution on PAC passed by the convention declared that Missouri, home state of Pres. Truman, was of key importance in the CIO's efforts to bring Truman back to the policies of FDR, by making the 1946 elections a clear mandate for those policies.

The Democratic organization in Missouri "as led by Robert Hannegan," was denounced as "a major obstacle to progressive independent support for the administration."

Council Pres. Harold Edwards, United Steelworkers, and Sec.-Treas. James A. Davis, United Auto Workers, were re-elected without opposition.

Labor News In Brief

CRUCIBLE DISPUTE: Pres. John Everett of United Steelworkers, Local 2194, at the Crucible steel plant, Harrison, N. J., charges in a grievance filed with the company that his recent transfer to a lower paid job was an act of discrimination against him as a union official. He also charges that the company is deliberately provoking labor unrest by violation of seniority rights and adoption of a days-off stagger system.

* * *

LAUNDRY AGREEMENT: A general stoppage of 25,000 laundry workers in Greater New York, Weschester and Long Island, has been averted by an agreement reached with eight laundry owner associations granting a general 10c pay increase, a 60½c minimum, and holiday, vacation and insurance benefits.

* * *

SCREEN OFFICE GUILD: New contracts calling for salary increases, classifications and rate ranges and other benefits have been signed between the Screen Office & Professional Employes Guild in New York and Loews, United Artists and 20th Century-Fox New York Exchanges, Republic Pictures and Artkino Pictures.

STAGE PROTEST: In a last minute effort to speed contract negotiations and avert a strike, the CIO Wholesale & Warehouse Workers Union this week scheduled a demonstration of some 500 union members at Bachrach Bros. dry goods wholesalers in New York City.

* * *

URGES ANNUAL WAGE: A resolution supporting labor's drive for full employment, decent living wages and guaranteed annual pay, was passed by the 72nd annual state convention of the Junior Order United American Mechanics meeting at Columbus, Ohio, through the efforts of Jacob Rentschler and Al Jordan, members of the USA-CIO Local 1861, Cincinnati.

Backs Murray

By HARVEY O'CONNOR

The Executive Council of the CIO Oil Workers Intl. Union at a pre-convention meeting this week sent a wire to CIO Pres. Philip Murray fully endorsing his "splendid statement of the CIO position regarding President Truman's desertion of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt's policy of friendship toward America's workers." The union's convention opens Monday, Dec. 10, in Fort Worth, Texas.

"In particular we support your position on proposed repressive legislation which Pres. Truman has recommended to Congress," the Council declared. "This is the first step in taking from America's workers their only means of defense against arrogant, money-minded industrialists."

Praising Murray for his "courageous leadership," the Council said that his action had "enheartened the oil workers from coast to coast. Together with the American people, we are prepared to fight for the preservation of our liberties against totalitarian forces operating within industry and government."

The Council stated that the Oil Workers Union had discovered "the true bias of the Truman Administration two months ago," when the union called off a successful strike and agreed to arbitrate the dispute.

"Pres. Truman answered the cooperation we gave him in good faith by placing our members under military control, breaking our strike and threatening oil workers with prison terms if they defended themselves," the Council said.

Tomorrow's Citizens — By Rose H. Alschuler

HAVE YOU A DAWDLER IN YOUR HOME?

More than likely, if you have a 2-, 3- or 4-year old, she dawdles over dressing and undressing. She dawdles over meals, she never finishes what she starts. She is slowly, maybe quickly, driving you mad. Relax! Know that 80% of children this age dawdle sometimes—about 30% dawdle every day in every way. This means grown-ups (that's you) must allow extra time and have extra patience until children can naturally do things at a faster pace.

Copyright 1945 Natl. CIO NEWS

Making Eating Count

Slim Breakfasts Help to Cause Accidents

Prepared by Nutrition Service, D. C. Chapter, American Red Cross

FAT or thin, old or young, rushed or idle—everyone needs to break the night's fast with nourishing food.

Teacher can tell when Johnny comes to school without breakfast—he is inattentive and does poor school work. Mother has less system in her tasks if she breakfasts on coffee, while father is cross, slows down and gets tired faster on the job than he would with a good meal under his belt.

What is a good breakfast? Fruit, cereal, milk and bread is a good basic breakfast. An egg or other "main dish" are extra, but help fill up for the heavier eater.

Consider fruit: In your five daily servings of fruits or vegetables you should have orange, grapefruit, lemon or tomato. One-half orange or grapefruit, or small glass of juice will supply nearly all the vitamin C you need for the day. A tumbler full of tomato juice, 10 strawberries or one-half canteloupe would also supply it.

Vitamin C builds resistance to infections, keeps your gums healthy, keeps every cell in your body at par.

WHY CEREAL

Are you a cereal scorner? Do you think cereal is fattening and not much else? A small serving of cereal with milk has fewer calories than a doughnut with coffee and "fixings." Besides, cereals are a good source of body-building protein, high in important B vitamins which aid digestion and strengthen nerves, good in iron which builds red blood.

We are always pushing milk! Some can go on the cereal. Drink some or make cocoa (for this either canned or dried milk may be used.) Milk has fine quality protein for growth and body upkeep. No other food supplies as much calcium for good health, sound nerves and strong teeth and bones. Without milk it is almost impossible to get enough riboflavin, one of the B-vitamins important to your eyes and nerves.

A meat or egg main dish gives a full feeling that lasts till lunch time. Hard workers need to avoid the 11 o'clock let-down.—the breeder of mistakes and accidents.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

South American Women Aroused

By ELEANOR FOWLER
Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Women's Auxiliaries

THE organization of women in workers' families into Consumer Leagues to protect their buying power was one of the most interesting new developments reported by Mary Cannon, head of the Inter-American Division of the Women's Bureau, on her return from a three-month trip to South America.

The initiative in this new consumer organization came in part from one of the Chilean women who spent three months in this country in 1944 taking training. Women have been so enthusiastic, in spite of their inexperience in organization, that there are already 32 Consumer Leagues functioning in Chile.

The League program is two-fold. They educate their members to buy wisely. Low income Chilean families were being charged from four to six times legal prices because they bought by money (a peso's worth, for instance) instead of by weight. The League is changing that by teaching its members to read scales and to buy only by weight.

They also have nutrition classes and cooking classes to help these housewives get the most out of the food they buy and to reserve the vitamins and minerals. They learn, for instance, that cheap rice—a very important part of the diet—is better for the nutrition of the family than expensive polished rice.

HAVE PRICE CONTROL

The League has no action program, too. There is price control in Chile and League members are taught to report overcharges. When shortages develop in working-class neighborhoods the League demands government action to relieve the situation — and it has been successful, too. During a recent milk-shortage, for instance, it got a milk station opened to serve its members in one area.

This is only one sample of the growing activity among Chilean women. Women are active in the unions, too. The basic problem women workers face is the low wage scale. They are working to raise it and to put up safeguards so that higher minima will not mean dismissal of women workers.

Equal pay has been established for bank employes in Uruguay and for teachers in Peru, but, as in this country, there is a long road ahead to achieve economic equality for women.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St. · Chicago, Ill.

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
100% UNION MADE
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Buy War Bonds

FLAGS • EMBLEMS

TEDDY'S
UNION LABEL STORE
Union Dues Buttons
Label Buttons
Campaign Buttons
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
Convention Badges
American Flags
Organization Flags
Parade Caps and Emblems
Brief Cases, Secretary
Cases, Bill Folds
Phone Central 9868
Room 503, 179 W. Washington St.
Chicago, Ill.

L. J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS

Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED
BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED
BUTTONS AND TABS

FOR
UNION DUES MEMBERSHIP EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS ADVERTISING LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No Charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES

New York Representative:
Herbert R. Lerman New York, N. Y.
37 E. 14th St., Algonquin 4-3356

Detroit Representative:
Herbert E. Lennig Detroit, Mich.
6432 Cass Ave., TRinity 1-4600

L. J. IMBER CO. 1725-41 W. North Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

44 Years of Know-how

in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.
20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

PRODUCED BY ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, INC.
COPYRIGHT 1945 BY NAT'L. CIO NEWS

Did The NAM Have A Tipoff?

Washington is the city of tips and tipsters. Sometime the tips are pretty phoney—like most of those the columnists pass on to gullible readers. Sometimes they're pretty hot—like the tip the Natl. Association of Manufacturers seems to have had on Truman's anti-strike message.

Here's the evidence that indicates the NAM knew in advance of publication what was coming in the President's message to Congress of December 3:

On December 1, the NAM News, official Washington organ of the NAM, said gleefully; "It is all too clear that the Management-Labor Conference has failed. . .

"What next?

"The Administration is on the spot in the strike crisis and knows it well. **Therefore, one of the next moves may be a Presidential message asking Congress for legislation to curtail industrial strife.**

"Even while the conference was in session, high administrative officials were working on a labor legislative program.

"Very little is known about it, except that serious study is being given to the establishment of some fact-finding and voluntary arbitration procedure.

"This program must take account of growing demands that labor cease wildcat strikes in violation of contract. . ."

The NAM News is dated December 1, the Saturday before the President's message was given to newspapermen for release to the public.

According to news stories, the message was finished on a yacht in the Potomac Sunday, December 2.

Query: did the NAM know what was in the message, or what was going to be in the message, two days in advance of the newspapers and the general public?

As all readers know, weekly publications are invariably dated in advance. The date of December 1 on the NAM News does not mean that its stories were written on December 1.

Query: how **far** in advance did NAM know the contents of the Truman message? Two days? Three? A week?

But no matter how far in advance the NAM's tipoff was, when the message was finally given to the public, NAM was ready and bubbling with praise. Said NAM head Ira Mosher within an hour of publication:

"It (management) applauds the President's recognition of the function and responsibility of the Congress for attempts to find sound solutions to labor strife through fact-finding as well as other needed changes in the law."

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Anti-Union Buildup In Congress

President Truman's message openly declaring war on the right to strike was no overnight bombshell. Like all important policy statements, it has a background.

Much of the background to the Truman gag plans lies in Congress, which is now rushing with indecent haste to carry out Truman's orders.

This haste contrasts with the extreme slowness of Congress to do anything about unemployment, social security and a host of other issues.

Just for the background, let's review them:

Jobs for all (S 380): introduced **11** months ago. Passed in watered down form by the Senate, followed by a House version this week so meaningless that CIO is opposing it.

Unemployment compensation (S 1274): introduced **five** months ago. Passed in watered down form by the Senate, still bottled up in House Ways and Means.

Social Security: (S 1050): introduced **seven** months ago. No action of any kind.

Polltax repeal (HR 7): passed for the third time by the House **six** months ago. Still no action by the Democratic leadership in the Senate.

FEPC (HR 2232): introduced **10** months ago, still stalled in House Rules Committee.

Wage floor: (S 1349): introduced **six** months ago, action expected in mid-December.

Missouri Valley (S 555): introduced **10** months ago, hearings still hanging fire in Senate Committee.

These are only some of the bills of benefit to labor that have been pigeonholed or filed in the Congressional wastebasket.

What about bills aimed against labor? Here you find a startling contrast. Within a week of its introduction, the **May-Arends bill** (HR 3937) that outlaws union political action, jails and fines strikers, had a rule from the Rules Committee and was on the House floor. Similarly with the **Hobbs bill** (HR 32) that prohibits normal union activities.

So the indecent haste to act on Truman's anti-strike message stands out in contrast to the extreme slowness and failure to act on any message of benefit to the people.

Remember that when you tell your Congressman to vote against HR 4908, the anti-strike legislation requested by President Truman December 3.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Anti-strike (HR 4908)	Carries out Truman's anti-union message of Dec. 3. Provides anti-strike machinery.	House and Senate Labor Committees.	Wire Senators and Representative to work and vote against.
Jobs (S 380, HR 2202)	Started out as a full employment bill; now a farce.	Reported out of House Expenditures Committee (Rep. Manasco, D. Ala., chmn.)	Tell your Representative to vote against the committee's bill; demand return to original.
May-Arends (HR 3937)	Outlaws all political action by unions and members; jails unionists for strikes in "violation of contract."	Reported out of House Rules Committee; expected on House floor this week.	Wire your Representative and Senators to oppose.
Hobbs (HR 32)	Using racketering as a cover, this one prohibits normal union activities such as strikes and picketing.	Same status as HR 3937 above.	Same as above.
Polltax repeal (HR 7)	Gives Southern voters chance to kick out men like Bilbo, Cox, Rankin et al.	Being stalled by majority leadership in Senate.	Wire Sen. Barkley (D. Ky.) and your own two men to pass at once.
Housing (S 1592)	Step toward housing for low and middle income people.	CIO testifies Dec. 11 in Senate Banking and Currency Committee.	Urge your Senators to support.

YOUR CONGRESSMAN'S COMING HOME—ARE YOU READY FOR HIM?

(Address all Senators, Senate Office Bldg., all Representatives, House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Coming Up On Capitol Hill

TRUMAN BILL: the Truman anti-strike proposal was put to the House in the form of a bill (HR 4908) this week by Rep. Ramspeck (D., Ga.), retiring Democratic whip. Senate action was due at CIO NEWS press time.

This indicates that the Democratic machine in the House (and in the Senate, too) will turn on the steam as hard as it can for quick passage of the bill.

This in turn means that a number of Congressmen who would ordinarily vote against an anti-union proposal such as this will be under heavy party pressure to vote for it.

Such pressure must be counteracted by the voters from each Congressman's district.

Tell your Representative and your two Senators that you want them to ignore the Democratic party machine and work and vote against the Truman proposal.

Remind them that you, the registered voter, are the real machine that puts them in office and keeps them there—not the party hacks in Congress or outside of it.

* * *

RADIO: Rep. Celler (D., N. Y.) has a new bill (HR 4314) designed to break monopoly in radio broadcasting and to cut down on advertising commercials.

Under the bill, the Federal Communications is to fix the amount of "sustaining" (i. e., non-commercial) time that a station must provide as a condition of receiving a license. Excessive advertising will be a bar to license renewal.

In addition, stations may not be sold for more than the actual material worth of the equipment. This is designed to stop the payment of grossly inflated prices for stations, which is done in order to promote monopoly control of radio.

The bill is up in the House interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, which also has the un-American Committee's gag bill (HR 4775) described in The CIO News of December 3.

* * *

GUIDEPOSTS: Congressional mail demanding quick return of GI's took a big jump after Rep. DeLacy (D. Wash.), Patterson (D., Cal.) and others denounced U. S. intervention in China. . . H. Res. 408 will do the job, is now in House Foreign Affairs. . . Regional Committee for MVA is asking field hearings by the Senate Agriculture Committee. . . write Chairman Sen. Thomas (D., Okla.). . . Sen. W. Lee (Pappy) O'Daniel is trying to evict 40 families from a Washington apartment house . . . says he needs the space to live in . . . could be he's aiming to house some of his "Christian American" mobsters in the capital? . . . get your Santa Claus suit out for Dec. 20 when your Congressman comes home for a rest. . .

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Published by CIO Legislative Dept.

PHILIP MURRAY, President
NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary

Editorial Committee

John Edelman **Robert K. Lamb**
C. W. Fowler, Editor **Irving Richter**

THE CIO NEWS

5 Cents A COPY

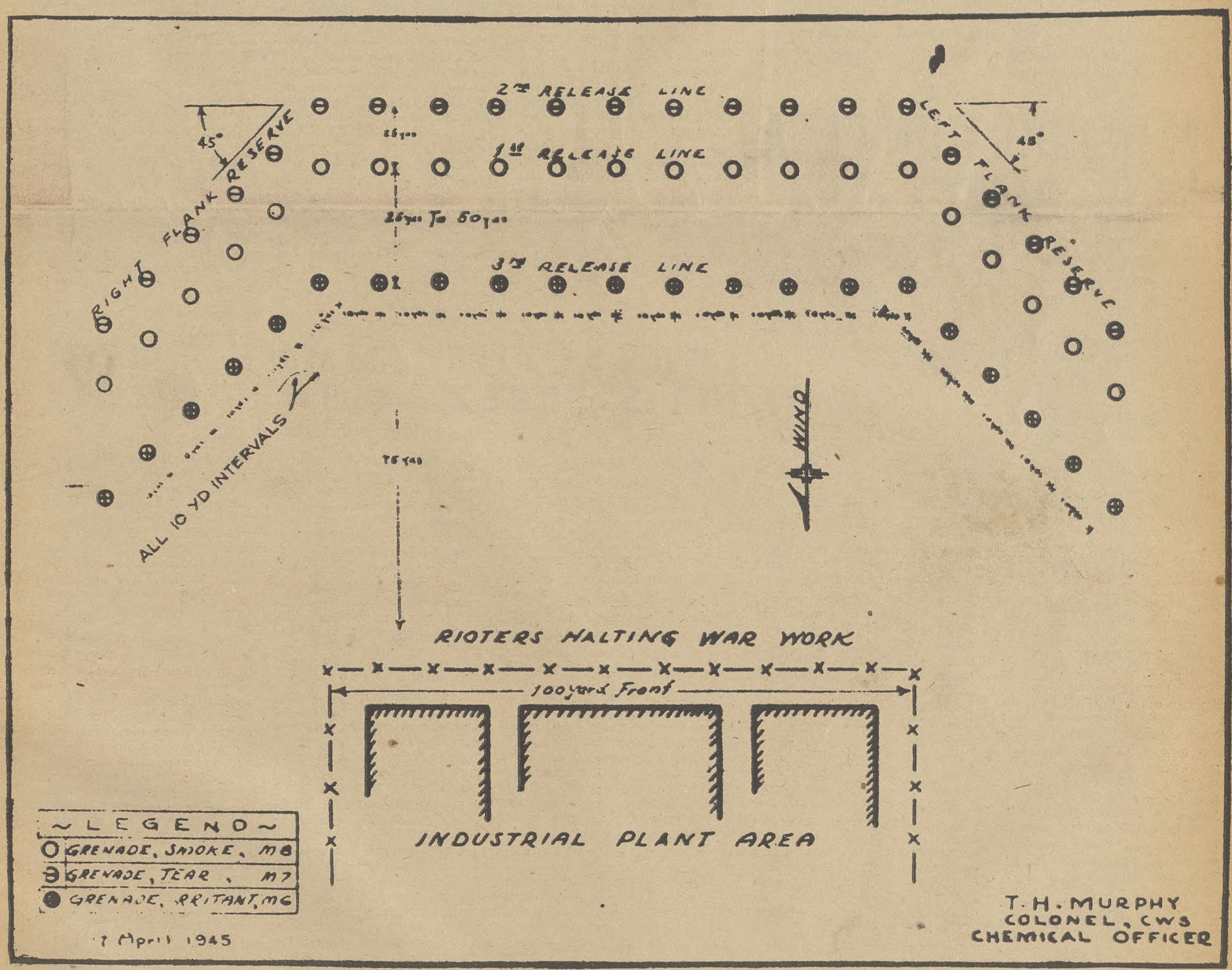
Vol. 8, No. 51 | $1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY — $1.50 IN CANADA | December 17, 1945

Copyright, 1945, The CIO NEWS

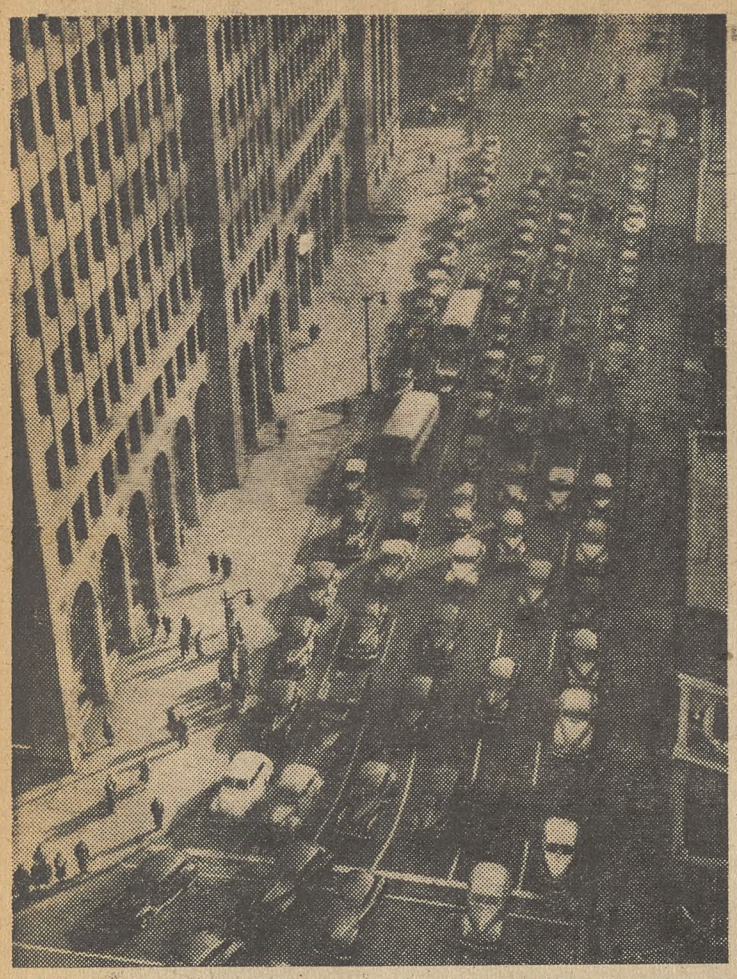
WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

COOL-OFF AIM—UNION BUSTING

See Page 3



ANTI-LABOR ARMY PLOT? CIO President Murray this week asked Secretary of War Patterson to investigate alleged preparations of some Army officers for intervention in industrial disputes. The request was based particularly on a plan (above) signed by Col. T. H. Murphy, Chemical Warfare Service, Camp Monmouth, N. J., which recommended that smoke, tear and irritant gas grenades be used against strikers. Murray told Patterson that this was only one of several such reported plans, that such activity violates U. S. Army regulations, and that "it would be a flagrant violation of the basic democratic rights of the American people."



PICKETS ON WHEELS: Protesting General Motors' refusal to grant the UAW-CIO a 30% wage increase to offset the cut in take-home pay and the rising cost of living, mobile pickets circle the GM building in Detroit.

GM INJUNCTION PLEA ASKS PICKET BAN

THE General Motors Corp. this week continued to defy the public and the CIO Auto Workers, whose strike is almost a month old.

GM's continued defiance of the UAW-CIO was shown this week when it rushed into court in Cleveland and Chicago—on the very day negotiations were resumed—to ask injunctions against picketing its office buildings in those cities.

The turn the negotiations took also showed the huge corporation's defiance of the public and the strikers. Emerging from the negotiation sessions, UAW Vice-Pres. Walter P. Reuther said that the company thought that "hope" was the basis of the cost of new cars but the union maintained that "cost accounting" was the basis and reiterated its demand for "arithmetic" which the company has steadfastly refused to discuss.

UAW has maintained that the company can well afford to grant a 30% raise in wages without boosting the cost of its cars.

Referring to the requested injunctions, Reuther said that the firm could ask "for all the injunctions they want, but the judges can't make automobiles."

Further showing its belligerent attitude, the company this week announced cancellation of its current contract with UAW.

Meanwhile, although Congress has not acted upon President Truman's proposals for anti-strike legislation, he this week named a fact-finding board in the dispute—one of his recommendations. UAW Pres. R. J. Thomas and Reuther were quick to state that the union would cooperate 100% with the board.

"We will place before the committee all of the facts and figures in our possession relating to the corporation's ability to pay the 30% wage increase," Thomas said. "We know the arithmetic of the situation, as revealed by those facts and by the committee's examination of the corporation's books, will clearly demonstrate the soundness and the practicality of our 30% wage increase demand."

GM Vice-Pres. Harry W. Anderson belatedly said that the corporation expects to attend the first meeting of the board scheduled to meet in Washington on Wednesday. Members of the board are Chairman Walter P. Stacy, chairman of the recent labor-management conference; Lloyd K. Garrison, War Labor Board chairman, and Milton Eisenhower, brother of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

A national delegates' conference of the GM department of UAW, meeting last week, rejected Truman's request that they return to work while the fact-finding board deliberated, and also backed CIO Pres. Philip Murray in his denunciation of Truman's anti-strike proposals.

The negotiations will be resumed Dec. 17.

UAW negotiations with the Ford Motor Co. were continuing, with the UAW proposing a production guarantee plan which would allow the company to fine wildcat strikers $3 a day for the first offense and $5 for the second. The company rejected the union's wage demands and asked a speed-up in production.

In New York City a special joint CIO committee announced plans for a mass picketline at the GM office building, and a mass rally in Columbus Circle Dec. 20 in support of the GM strikers. Thomas and Reuther are scheduled as main speakers at the rally.

STEEL STRIKE JAN. 14 LINES UP 'BIG 3' FOR PAY SHOWDOWN

A unanimous vote this week of the CIO United Steelworkers 175-man Wage Policy Committee to strike the steel industry Jan. 14 lines up CIO's three biggest union's for a showdown fight involving their nearly 3,000,000 members in a struggle with America's biggest corporations for wage increases necessary to maintain an adequate standard of living (see UAW and UE stories).

The steel vote, taken in Pittsburgh with CIO Pres. Philip Murray presiding as head of the Steelworkers Union, unanimously passed resolutions which:

1. Condemned President Truman's proposed anti-strike legislation as "viciously anti-labor and an attack upon our basic democratic liberties."

2. Rejected his proposal for a fact-finding committee on the grounds not only that it would cause months of delay but also because "the clear-cut facts involved in our present disputes with the steel industry are in the possession of the government."

3. Charged that the industry's refusal to bargain collectively on wages, and the threats made by many concerns to cancel contracts in the event of a strike, have "revealed its true present design to destroy the union and thereby freeze the wages of the steelworkers for ever increasing extortionate profits."

The vote to strike was supported by a previous NLRB ballot of steel workers, which showed them 5-1 in favor of a walkout to secure $2 a day requested wage increases.

Both votes came, the union charged, after the industry had openly rejected attempts of Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach to secure resumption of collective bargaining.

It is expected that the proposed strike will affect nearly 800,000 workers, who are fed up with delays in negotiations as conducted over a period of many months during the war by the Natl. War Labor Board and who are completely disgusted with the three-month delay since the union first called for current direct bargaining with the industry.

The Committee said that government statistics show not only the need of the steel workers to receive a wage increase but the ability of the corporations to pay it.

"The Office of Price Administration has a full report on the financial condition of the steel industry," the Committee stated. "The Office of War Mobilization & Reconversion has a complete report on the financial condition of American industry. In spite of the repeated demands of the United Steelworkers and President Murray, that these reports be made public, they are repressed within the government."

Company propaganda that the union does not have the right to strike under the contract was answered by a resolution based on a comprehensive statement by Lee Pressman, general counsel for the Steelworkers and for CIO.

Pressman noted that the provisions in the steel contracts relating to the right to reopen wage negotiations during the life of the agreements were incorporated under a WLB directive.

He pointed out that another WLB directive on Oct. 25, 1945 noted that there has been a change in national wage policy justifying the reopening of the matter of a general wage increase under clauses such as contained in the steel agreements. The WLB said that such issues should be the subject of collective bargaining, and could not be presented to the Board because no such new disputes would be accepted.

"The union," Pressman said, "clearly maintained that all matters covered by the agreement—except the issue of a general wage increase—would be fixed for the full term of the agreement until Oct. 16, 1946.

"The issue of a general wage increase, however, under the agreement could be reopened for collective bargaining at any time prior to the termination date provided there would occur a change in the national wage policy.

"In the event the subject is reopened and in the course of collective bargaining the parties cannot agree—clearly—the union would have a perfect right to strike on this issue.

"To deny the union this right is to make meaningless the right of the union to reopen the matter of a general wage increase. If the right to reopen means merely the right to discuss the union's request with the corporation and to hope for a mutual agreement, this right is devoid of meaning."

PASS THE AMMUNITION! IT'S FREEZING IN DETROIT

By PATRICIA BRONTE

THE sober-faced little boy was bundled up against Detroit's below-freezing weather. One mittened hand clung to his mother's heavy slacks. Behind them walked his 10-year-old sister, a woolen scarf wrapped tightly around her head and throat, a warm coat buttoned against the biting cold.

It was Sunday. They had come directly from church services to duty on the CIO United Auto Workers' picket line at Turnstedt-Chevrolet. Probably the little boy was estimating how soon, during the next three hours, he would be given a bowl of hot soup and a ham sandwich.

Women workers' children often join them on the picket line. They usually march the whole three-hour shift, and their seriousness is impressive.

In the 20 picket lines at Ternstedt, about one in every five strikers is a woman; women's auxiliaries man the strike kitchens.

Strike kitchen food isn't fancy, but it sticks to your ribs. Hot coffee, soup, doughnuts and tuna fish, cheese, bologna and ham sandwiches are the usual fare. The orders are phoned in by the picket captains, and are prepared at local headquarters.

The Ternstedt strike committee has taken over all small restaurants. There they serve complete hot meals to pickets who prefer to put in all their time, rather than the regular, three-hour, every-other-day stint.

The other day, a woman striker, who's been raising chickens on the side, surprised everyone by bringing down 20 dressed broilers. A neighbor had chipped in some canned goods she put up last summer.

Strikers also pitch in and do other jobs, like distributing hundreds of copies of the UAW-CIO take-home pay posters—"must your children eat less because the war is over?" on street cars and buses and in neighborhood store windows. So far, they've never been refused space for a poster.

Servicemen, some in uniform, dot every picket line. Ternstedt has about 50 veterans on regular duty. One sailor, the son of C. W. Tanner, a finisher, spent every day of his furlough on the picket line. He said:

"My dad backed me up in wartime; I'm backing him up in peacetime."

Last week the first test case of a serviceman's rights to unemployment benefits came up before the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission. No decision has been reached.

General Motors complained to the cops when the Ternstedt strikers began using a public address system to entertain picketers. "Maintaining a public nuisance" was the complaint, but the cops came out and said it was okay.

Two accordianists tour the 20 picket lines constantly.

Every day, non-striking, sympathetic workers make up at least 10 per cent of the picket lines. About 150 came over at one time from Ford Local 600; they circled the plant with their cars. Another day, the entire crew of the S.S. James Watts, NMU members, spent their three hours ashore in Detroit on the lines.

The marchers stay on duty from 6 a. m. until 10 p. m. After dark, strikers' scout cars patrol the plants, with lone sentries posted at each gate.

COOL-OFF AIM—UNION BUSTING

THE national industrial picture is so "thoroughly fraught with danger to our future well-being that we cannot afford now to tolerate the kind of stupidity and bungling that characterized the rush to enact such bills as the Smith-Connally Act of 1943," CIO Pres. Philip Murray told Congress this week in opposing the Truman anti-strike bill (HR 4908).

Appearing at the House Labor Committee hearings on the Truman proposal to impose a 30-day "cooling-off" period and "fact-finding" boards on labor, Murray asked:

"Are we in crisis today because labor has failed to 'cool-off'? Are we in crisis today because the facts are not known or not available?"

There has been no lack of cooling-off on the part of labor and certainly the cuts in take-home pay, contrasted with enormous increases in profits, are available to everybody, he said.

Citing two major CIO wage cases, he pointed out that the Steelworkers "formulated their wage demands in September and sought immediate negotiations with the steel industry.

"It is 90 days since that time and in their action of this week the Steelworkers have still deferred the final resort to strike—an action which the attitude of the industry has forced upon us—for still another 30 days.

"In the automobile industry the workers thrashed about for over 60 days in futile efforts to induce General Motors to engage in real collective bargaining.

"No one can suggest that there has been action in haste or in heat. These workers have been cooled off and cooled off until they have almost been frozen out of the picture.

"Against that background, I ask you gentlemen whether it is not sheer nonsense to propose as a total solution for our present ills 'cooling-off periods.' Does labor speak too strongly when it suspects in such proposals an effort to cloud some of the real problems and to evade the responsibility for taking action in directions that will really meet them?

"Such proposals, in the light of the facts clear to everyone, must be born either of a complete lack of understanding or complete hypocrisy."

Under questioning by Acting Committee Chairman Ramspeck (D. Ga), Murray said that the CIO is strongly opposed to any legislation "looking toward compulsion of labor or robbing them of their constitutional right to strike.

"The purpose back of this bill is to destroy labor," he said, "and the effect of it would be the same. Perhaps the sponsors of this measure do not agree that it has such a purpose, but it is there."

Pressed by labor-baiting Clare Hoffman (R. Mich.) for "some kind of action" to allay industrial unrest, Murray let the committee have his answer: "Repeal this abominable carry-back and carry-forward provision of the tax laws."

Explaining that carry-back and carry-forward amounts to "lock-out benefits for industry," since they are guaranteed their 1936-39 profit level no matter how little they operate, Murray continued:

"This carry-back is an atrocity against the American public. It permits industry to be as irresponsible as it likes, with no penalty attached. It should be repealed in the interests of all the American people."

Asked in shocked tones by Rep. Buck (R. N. Y.) if he considered U. S. Steel and General Motors irresponsible, Murray answered the Staten Island Congressman by bluntly saying "yes" and adding: "Both corporations, by their refusal to bargain collectively, have utterly disregarded their public obligations."

After reading his prepared testimony, Murray elaborated on the fallacies of fact finding as a means of settling industrial disputes. "The Truman bill seeks to give the impression that cooling-off would only last 30 days, during the fact-finding process.

"But what about an industry refusal to hand over all their books. What about a lengthy litigation in the courts to compel an industry to produce everything the fact finding board needed?

"It is impossible for any board to do a complete job in 20 days. The proposal is impractical and unworkable. Yet during all this delay, workers are regimented and compelled not to take strike action."

Murray sharply criticized reports that the House Committee was planning to blitz through the report on the bill. Despite a contradiction from Ramspeck, this is what is taking place—as the committee showed when it voted to go into executive session Dec. 15 for apparently final consideration of the measure.

Turning to the proposed "fact-finding" boards, second main feature of the Truman bill, Murray pointed out that the facts of life on a present-day wage earner's income are not a rare and baffling element in the industrial picture that must be sought out by elaborate and time consuming special studies.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has just published a study showing that workers in 1944 needed a minimum of $42 a week take-home for living at "minimum levels not injurious to health and well-being." For 1945, with steadily rising living costs, the amount needed is higher.

The OPA has "complete data on the economic conditions of the steel industry" that led it to deny a price increase, though this information has not been made public.

The Commerce Department has similar figures on the whole picture of industry, again unreleased but known to show huge profits and reserves. Similarly, the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion has figures showing that industry can afford a wage increase of 24% and still maintain profits double pre-war years. This report (revealed in The CIO NEWS of Oct. 29) was unsuccessfully suppressed by the director of OWMR.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has established that industry will have a net working capital of $50 billion by 1946. 1946 profits will "equal or exceed pre-war figures," and 1945 profits after taxes are three times 1936-39.

"If it is facts that we need," Murray asked, "why have these government agencies attempted to conceal these facts from the public? If it is facts that we seek, the facts are there ready to speak forth in full vigor as soon as the gags are removed."

UE Expose'

CAN'T GET A RADIO? BOSSES ON STRIKE

BULLETIN: The NLRB announced that early returns showed that members of the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers voted 6-1 for a strike.

THE CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers this week charged that the electrical industry is deliberately holding back radios, refrigerators, washing machines and other electrical appliances from the Christmas trade. They've called for a Congressional investigation.

UE's executive board rejected an offer to increase pay in the electrical division of General Motors plants only 13 cents an hour and announced that it will not be forced into a strike by GM, Westinghouse Electric or General Electric Corps. before Christmas. The union is demanding a $2-a-day increase for employes of the three firms.

Meanwhile, early returns from a vote conducted this week under the Smith-Connally Act, showed that the 270,000 employes of the three corporations would favor striking when necessary.

Armed with facts collected by 39 special union investigators, a UE committee headed by Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald called this week on Secretary of Commerce Wallace, and on Sen. Murray (D., Mont) and Sen. Mead (D., N. Y.), chairmen, respectively, of the Education & Labor Committee and of the Special Committee to investigate the Natl. Defense Program. These two committees are being asked to conduct the probe.

Fitzgerald said that while many appliance manufacturers are storing their products rather than placing them on the market, the majority "have deliberately held back production, falsely blaming shortage of parts on 'labor troubles' or conversion difficulties.

"Actually the reason for the hold-back of appliances is the fact that for every dollar of profit from products sold during 1945, manufacturers will make four times as much in 1946, because of the repeal of excess profits tax. In addition, because of their compaign to abolish OPA price ceilings, electrical manufacturers are holding back their products now, hoping to reap larger profits later.

"A third fact of the manufacturers' hold-back is a drive to weaken labor unions—an effort to combat the UE's and the entire CIO's demand for desperately needed wage and salary increases.

"A congressional investigation of these warehouses would be a good place to start," UE said in making public the addresses of GE and Westinghouse warehouses.

Sec.-Treas. Julius Emspak of UE said fear of a Congressional investigation "has already helped to release for Christmas shoppers a small number of radios and other electrical appliances."

Emspak deplored "the fact that OPA is lifting price ceilings in the face of the fact that the companies are showing unequaled arrogance in rejecting the demand of their employes for urgently needed $2-a-day wage increases."

Wires Praise Murray

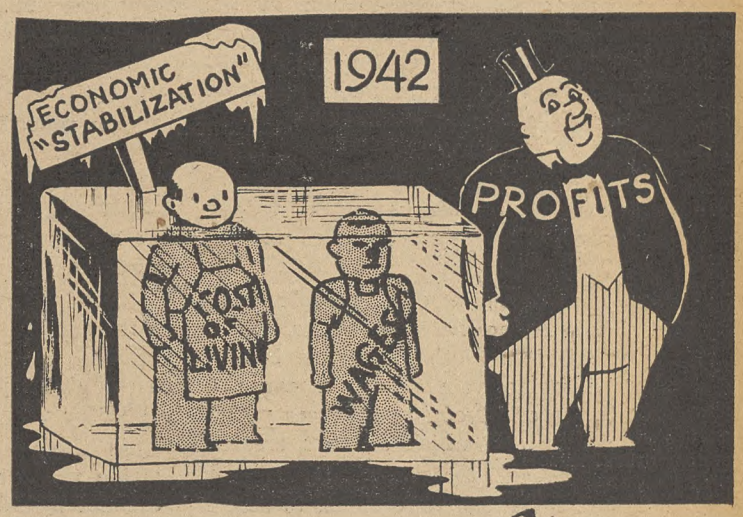
MORE than 150 telegrams congratulating CIO Pres. Philip Murray on his Dec. 4 radio speech attacking President Truman's anti-strike proposals were received from local and international CIO unions, and from church, civic and progressive organizations, some of them enclosing copies of protesting letters sent to the White House.

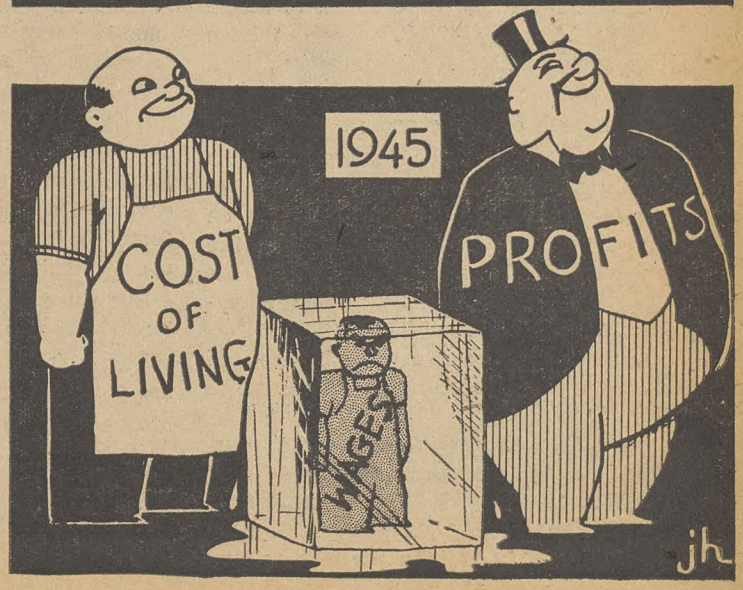
- "I have been instructed by our membership to notify you that you have our wholehearted support in your fight to better the living conditions of all of us," wrote the Chevrolet Unit of Local 14, CIO Auto Workers.
- "We pledge to mobilize the widest possible support behind the struggles of the CIO in auto, steel, electrical equipment and all other industries and to defeat the Administration's plan," wired the N. Y. CIO City Council.
- The executive board of Local 65, CIO Steelworkers, Chicago, tuned in Murray's speech while in session and immediately sent a congratulatory wire.
- The N. Y. County executive committee of the American Labor Party let Murray know that it was conducting a wide campaign to defeat the Truman proposals in Congress, including printing 100,000 post cards urging defeat of HR 4908, the anti-labor bill, to be distributed among voters for mailing to Congress.

WHY RAISE BASIC PAY

6. LABOR IS STILL SUFFERING FROM WARTIME WAGE FREEZE

President Roosevelt's wartime Economic Stabilization program aimed to control profits, wages and prices. Actually only wages were effectively frozen. Prices and profits soared, and now are rising faster than ever while wages still lag.





WHAT CAUSES STRIKES?

To hear some people talk, you'd think labor wanted strikes and called them just for the hell of it.

Actually, working people have least reason of all to like strikes. They bear the full brunt of them, in loss of income while they last, and in every other attendant discomfort and disadvantage.

As the most substantial section of the public, working people have the most reason of all to want industry operating at full blast and without interruption, to make available a greater supply of goods and services at lower prices, as well as to provide steady jobs for themselves.

Why, then, are so many workers today voting by overwhelming majorities to go on strike?

They do so because other people have created intolerable conditions under which the workers have no other recourse but to strike. The strike vote does not **cause** a strike, it is the **effect** of strike causes which lie much deeper and which are not created by labor.

The United Steelworkers' decision to strike on January 14, after 400,000 workers have voted by secret ballot for such action, is a case in point.

Here are some of the causes:

Wage rates were frozen during the war while living costs soared. Since the war, take-home pay has been so cut through loss in working time and downgrading that the workers can hardly make ends meet, let alone provide the purchasing power necessary for a prosperous community.

So the union demanded a wage increase of $2 a day, as partial restoration of the wage cut suffered.

Meanwhile, steel profits during the war rose 276 per cent over prewar levels—from $933 million to over $3½ billion—and net profits, after taxes, rose 113 per cent.

The steel industry is in a position to pay the $2 increase and still earn next year over $400 million in net profits after taxes—or 3½ times its peacetime average.

There is nothing, therefore, in the steelworkers' wage demands that need cause a strike.

The orderly procedure required by the law and desired by the workers is that employers and union should sit around the conference table and bargain collectively until a satisfactory settlement is reached.

But the steel corporations have refused to bargain collectively. Even when the government asked a resumption of collective bargaining, and the union at once accepted, the U. S. Steel Corp., still said "No," and ran full-page ads saying "nothing can be settled through collective bargaining."

Instead of bringing sharp pressure to bear on the corporations to abide by the law, which requires collective bargaining, the administration supinely yielded to their arrogance and called for a law to shackle labor.

So three CAUSES of the steelworkers' strike vote at once emerge, none of them created by labor: (1) the intolerable economic condition of sharply cut wages in contrast to fantastic profits; (2) the refusal of the corporations to bargain collectively; and (3) the failure of the Government to require collective bargaining.

The answer to the question, "Why do workers want to strike?" is: They don't; they're forced to by conditions and employers' actions over which they have no control.

But the real question that should be asked is: Why do employers force strikes?

The answer, certainly in the case of steel, lies partly in their greed for exorbitant profits at the expense of labor and the public; and partly in the emergence of increasing signs that they're trying to start another union-busting campaign similar to that which followed the last war.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

REMEMBER the old anti-New Deal cracks about Santa Claus in the White House?

Well, Santa Truman is full of Christmas spirit, or something. He insists that his gift be ready for labor to wear by Christmas.

It's a nice new pair of handcuffs.

•

We kept cool with Coolidge, only to get hungry with Hoover. Is it now to be "cooling off" with Truman?

•

If the steelworkers cool off much longer, they'll freeze.

With wages frozen during the war and then cut to the size of an ice-cube after V-J Day, they cooled off for three chilly months listening to U. S. Steel say "No."

•

One of the chilliest parts of these cooling-off periods is the cold shoulder turned to the workers by corporations and government, so long as they think the unions are too frozen to fight.

•

The first fact we find about the Truman bill (introduced by Rep. Norton and Sen. Ellender) is that it denies the right to strike.

Labor fought for decades to win this right. Abraham Lincoln thanked God for it. But Harry Truman wants to destroy it—for 30 days at a time.

•

Workers have always had the right to walk off the job when their employers want them to.

The whole point of the right to strike is being able to walk out at a time when the employers don't want it.

A law which forbids striking only when the iron is hot is as undemocratic as a law forbidding voting only during the election period.

•

Labor may voluntarily refrain from exercising its right to strike, as during a union agreement or through the adoption of a wartime no-strike pledge.

Such decisions are the prerogative of free men.

But only slaves submit to being forced to work against their will—even for 30 days.

•

The love of liberty is such that anti-strike laws (short of complete fascism) never stop strikes and usually have the opposite effect.

The Smith-Connally anti-strike act provoked so many strikes that even the labor-baiters who forced it through are now demanding its repeal.

In Australia, where an anti-strike compulsory arbitration law has long been in effect, the hundred thousand or so workers now on strike represent a larger proportion of strikers than in any other country.

•

If there were a Nobel peace prize for the industrial field, it should go to Philip Murray.

For he and the movement he heads are doing more than anyone else to remove the causes of industrial warfare by demanding adequate wage increases through genuine collective bargaining.

•

The Iron Cross for the worst industrial war-monger is a little more difficult to award.

Leading contenders are the corporations that spurn collective bargaining while they hold up labor and the country for lower wages, higher prices and higher profits.

But running neck-and-neck with them are the sponsors of the May-Arends, Ball-Burton-Hatch, Hoffman, Hobbs and other anti-labor bills, in whose company Truman now chooses to run.

Such bills will encourage employer aggression, call forth labor resistance and raise general industrial hell.

•

If the administration really wants to find facts, it hasn't far to look.

The OPA has a full report on the financial condition of the steel industry. The Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion has a complete report on the financial condition of American industry generally.

These and other impartial government studies show conclusively labor's need for substantial wage increases and industry's ability to pay them.

•

But to get back to the Christmas spirit, every day is Christmas now for Big Business.

Uncle Sam is its Santa, giving guaranteed profits the year around through tax refunds carried back and carried forward by Treasury reindeer.

And Santa's best gift to Messrs. Claws is yet to come—repeal of the excess profits tax for their Happy New Year.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-President

Joseph Curran, S. H. Dalrymple, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, Emil Rieve, Reid Robinson, Frank Rosenblum, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux .....Editor and Publicity Director

Published and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925.

Vol. 8 December 17, 1945 No. 51

LET THE RECORD SPEAK

CIO News' new, exclusive feature, giving verbatim excerpts from debate in both House and Senate, this week, deals with FEPC and price-control.

Next week we'll give you sections from the debate on the Hobbs anti-union bill and on the Truman anti-strike bill—if debate on the latter has started by that time.

Passing the Buck

REP. ALBERT GORE (D., Tenn), speaking on the new GOP platform, which reaffirmed its formal support for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee, announced last week:

"It is strange, of course, for the Republican Party to officially put their foot down and stand there. But here is where they have done it. Yes, sir; with audacious courage and inspired leadership they say: We favor 'a 'strong, solvent, free America.' And that is where everybody is supposed to shout 'hurray.'"

REP. CLARE HOFFMAN (R., Mich.), who boasts that CIO officials have "condemned and opposed me." "Is it not true that the Democratic Party put its foot down on this FEPC issue?"

GORE: "For one thing, the Democratic Party put its foot down on that issue in its platform. For another, it has put its foot down through the statements and the messages of two great Democratic presidents, and the House Labor Committee has favorably reported it.

"A discharge petition to bring the bill to the floor of Congress is lying on the speakers desk. It requires 218 signatures. There are 157 signatures and only 50 of them are Republicans."

REP. JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR., (R., Mass.), Republican House leader:

"As one who is for the FEPC, and is doing everything he can to see that it passes this House before we adjourn next June, I hope the gentleman will cooperate in getting that additional vote in the Committee on Rules."

REP. VITO MARCANTONIO (ALP. N. Y.), co-chairman of the Steering Committee for the passage of FEPC:

"We all know that the situation is in the Rules Committee. There is a petition on the speaker's desk, and the Republicans have been lagging behind. If the minority leader leads the parade down to that desk and gets his followers to sign that petition, we will have FEPC before the House. Let us stop this bluffing on that proposition."

REP. MICHAEL BRADLEY (D., N. Y.), author of the discharge petition to bring the bill for $25 for 26 weeks before the House for a vote:

"I believe there is not a single Republican in the House from the State of Pennsylvania who has signed that discharge petition. If I am wrong I wold like to be corrected."

MARTIN: "I do not know what the rules of the House are now, but I think formerly petitions were secret. I will tell the gentleman I will be glad to cooperate with the majority leader any time he wants to unite to get the legislation to the floor through the discharge petition."

GORE, returning to his description of the Republican Party platform:

"About all this masterpiece of evasion says is this:
'We're against taxes,
'We're against sin,
'We're against keeping The Democrats in.'"

Sky's the Limit

SEN. W. LEE O'DANIEL (polltaxer, Tex.), the same Pappy O'Daniel who has just ousted 14 District families from an apartment building to give his family "adequate" living quarters, and author of S 1676, a bill to repeal the Price Control Act:

"During the war somebody had an idea that the winning of the war would be aided if we established an OPA. So we established OPA. All of our enemies have now surrendered unconditionally and the war is over, due to the heroic efforts and sacrifices of our armed forces on the fields of battle and in spite of the antics of OPA on the economic home front.

"It seems to me to be perfectly in order to ask for the unconditional surrender of the OPA so that our economic system of free private enterprise may get back into gear and function as it did before the OPA was born.

"Therefore, Mr. President, I am sending to the desk a bill which would abolish the OPA."

SEN. GLENN TAYLOR (D., Idaho), young Liberal elected with PAC support:

"I heartily disagree with the sentiments which have been expressed by the Senator from Texas. I feel that if we were to abolish the OPA at this time we would simply surrender to uncontrolled inflation which could very conceivably end in the complete break-down of our economic system."

ALTERED GI MEASURE WOULD ROB VETS

THE real estate lobby is gradually getting what it wants in the GI Bill. The compromise measure agreed upon this week by Senate and House conferees does not give the lobby all it wants but it makes it "easier" for a veteran to get a loan by eliminating the necessity of getting the approval of the Veterans Administration. Congress is expected to pass the bill.

The hand of the lobby is given away by the change in the wording which states that loans may be given to buy properties of "reasonable value" rather than "normal reasonable value"—which means that although many veterans will be glad now to buy properties at inflated values because they "must have some place to live" they will later rue their investment. The amount guaranteed by Government loan was raised from $2000 to $4000.

The CIO asked in testimony before a Senate subcommittee that appraisal of property values be put in the hands of the U. S. Housing authority. Under the compromise the power of approval will be given to banks, veterans and VA-approved local appraisers. Chairman Rankin (Miss. polltaxer), of the House Veterans Committee, wanted to remove all controls, forcing through the House a bill which would have turned over the appraisal system to the banks alone, and his reported anger at the compromise indicated that the real estate interests did not get all they wanted.

Some of the features of the compromise are definitely on the credit side of the ledger, although the changes did not go as far as the CIO recommended.

Under the new compromise veterans would not be barred from future bonuses if they take advantage of the educational and loan features of the bill.

The age factor—now 25 years—would be eliminated in the educational provision—which is what the CIO asked. The subsistence allowances for ex-GIs in school would be raised from $50 to $65 a month for single veterans, from $75 to $90 a month for married ones, and from $92 to $105 a month for disabled veterans. In all cases the CIO asked for more.

On another front, the CIO hailed the passage by the Senate of the Mead Resolution to provide temporary housing for veterans, as part of the demands on behalf of homes for veterans as proposed by Pres. R. J. Thomas of the Auto Workers as chairman of the CIO Housing Committee in a letter to Truman.

Fearing that the cost of homes for veterans and others would continue to advance, Thomas this week wired vigorous objection to allocation of scarce materials to homes costing $10,000 or less, urging that the ceiling be lowered to $7,500 "with proper safeguards on standards to assure stabilization of value as well as prices."

On Foreign Policy

"Today organized labor understands better than ever in its history that foreign policy and domestic policy are interwoven," Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel, last week told the Philadelphia Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Conscription Called Blow to Peace

Universal conscription will not keep the nation alerted, is harmful to youth and "will make impossible the dream of world peace amid nations distrustful of each other," Nathan E. Cowan, CIO legislative director, this week told the House Military Affairs Committee.

"We believe the greatest contribution our country can make to the peace of the world is the achievement of full employment and security for 60 million Americans," said Cowan. "We believe the accomplishment of such an end will go a long way toward the stabilization of our economy and that of the nations of the world, and would do more to insure world peace than the acceleration and building up of our armed might.

"We believe that the advent of the atomic bomb has revolutionized the strategy of war. There can be no defense against its destructive possibilities. Only a greatly strengthened United Nations Organization, with power to control the use of the bomb and to police its production, offers any hope for security."

Meyer Bernstein of the CIO Veterans Committee told the committee that the U. S. ought to have a small armed force at home and ought to contribute personnel to an international police force. He urged that the Army, Navy and Marine Corps be democratized to eliminate the caste system which puts the enlisted personnel and the officers in the relation of slaves and masters.

Back March of Dimes

CIO President Murray, with heads of other national labor organizations, has been named a co-chairman of the Natl. Labor Division of the 1946 March of Dimes fund, to aid infantile paralysis victims.

RECONVERSION VICTIMS

FAILURE of reconversion planning in the period following V-J Day has resulted in a huge casualty list among American workers, with Negroes, women, veterans and aged persons most widely affected, President Truman was informed this week in a report by the Natl. Committee on the Human Aspects of Reconversion.

The social workers' survey on the aftermath of victory in 19 cities found "confusion and tension throughout the nation, with anticipation of an increasingly grave situation a few months from now." Conclusions of the survey were in sharp contrast to a recent optimistic report on reconversion issued by Truman.

"Problems of the Negroes, veterans and aged workers were found to be the most acute of all," said Clarence King, professor at the New York School of Social Work and chairman of the committee. "These groups are already bogged down by unemployment, housing shortages and discrimination to the extent that their plight becomes a serious threat to whole localities."

The committee proposed a six-point program to avert widespread human suffering: (1) immediate action for federal responsibility for full employment, (2) extension of federal social security measures to include a category of general relief and special relief for transients, (3) increased unemployment insurance benefits, (4) federalization of U. S. Employment Service, (5) a permanent national FEPC, (6) amendment of the wage-hour act to increase minimum wages.

20c A MEAL PER PERSON

Fables about "high" wartime wages and savings were exposed this week in a U. S. Labor Dept. survey of family expenditures and savings in 1944 in more than 100 urban communities.

Although 1944 set a record for wartime profits, one-fourth of city families in the nation did not have enough income to meet their most essential needs, the survey reveals.

In this period of high prices, these families had to live on an average expenditure of less than 20 cents per meal per person and less than $30 a month for rent, fuel, lighting and refrigeration.

Food alone took four-fifths of their income, and they had to borrow to buy war bonds and to pay their life insurance premiums.

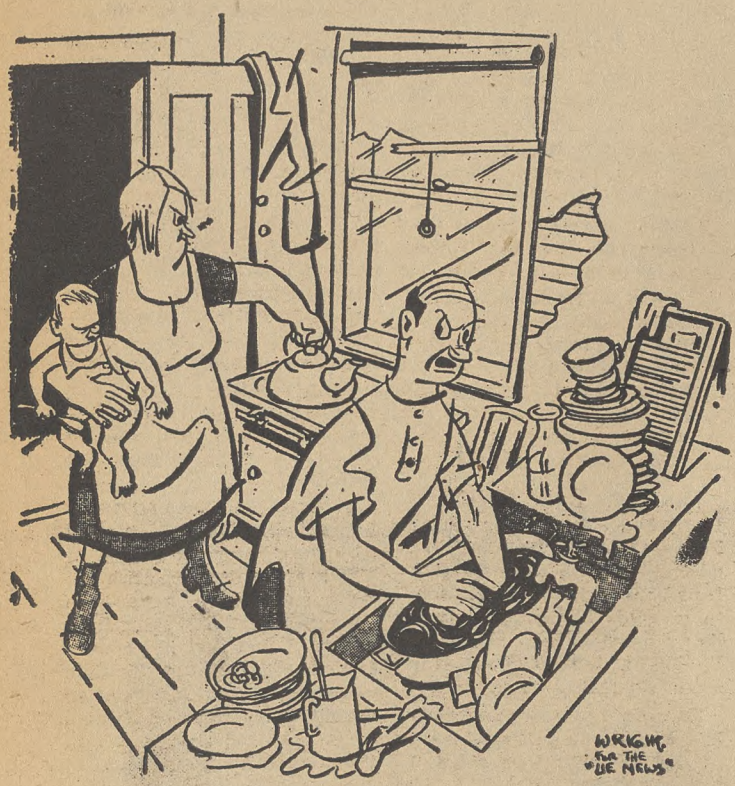
The incomes of these families ranged from less than $500 to less than $2,000 a year, though the Labor Dept. estimates that it took approximately $2,400 for a family of two or three to "break even" in 1944.

The survey shows that families with an annual income of $2,000 to $2,500 had average net savings of only $122.

"Even if net savings of these amounts were made in each of the previous three or four years," the report states, "the total would still not be large enough to tide most of these families through extended periods of unemployment. Families with lower incomes accumulated no reserve."

The figures show that in half of the families with incomes of $3,000 to $4,000 two or more persons contributed to the family funds, and that net incomes of $4,000 or more meant an average of two workers per family.

Gags and Grins From The Labor Press



"Back in the Army we did this by machine!"

"I want a 30% wage increase, Mr. J. B. That's why I brought my brother."
The Union

"Do you promise to love, honor and attend all union meetings?"
The Union

"I have been a working man myself all my life."—Rep. Rankin (Polltaxer, Miss.) in the Congressional Record.

One World And Labor

PUBLIC anxiety over the administration's failure to take thought of starvation in areas liberated from the Axis is reflected in a broadcast Raymond Swing made over the ABC network this week in which he said:

"Quite a number of letters have reached me lately that suggest that their writers are not sleeping well because of anxiety for the food situation in Europe and the Far East, and our responsibility for it.

"They have cause for anxiety. One cause is a statement issued by the Dept. of Agriculture recently which spoke of reducing food production so as to maintain prices.

"So at a time when many Americans are willing to continue rationing, and to undergo a certain amount of sacrifice for the sake of hungry allies, there is this disconcerting talk of reducing production to maintain food prices."

Important to note here is that farmers will not get the major benefits from price hikes brought about by reducing production. The big share of such price raises goes to food monopoly concerns. And note this—our own food prices will go up as well.

WORLD LABOR UNITY

Progressives in the AFL are continuing pressure for affiliation to the World Federation of Trade Unions. In a recent New York meeting, delegates at a meeting of the "Committee for AFL Participation in WFTU" heard reports from AFL observers at the Paris meeting which formed the world labor body call for pressure "to force the leaders of the AFL to listen to the clamor of our seven million members."

The meeting resolved that the WFTU, as the voice of world labor, has a leading part to play in United Nations decisions, "and in shaping decisions on atomic energy for peace and progress instead of war and destruction."

LATIN-AMERICAN LABOR

Membership in the Confederation of Latin-American Workers (CTAL) is now up to six million with the admission of Brazilian unions and growth in CTAL's 19 other affiliates, President Lombardo Toledano said in Mexico City this week.

According to an Allied Labor News report, Toledano pressed labor's attack on the Argentine dictatorship, saying that CTAL "will continue to support all proposals for joint aid by the Americas to the democratic Argentine people in their fight against the fascist dictatorship."

Speaking on CTAL friendship with CIO, Toledano said: "Our relations with the CIO are excellent and close and have been so for a long time."

The CTAL does not contemplate asking for a joint CIO-CTAL committee such as has been set up with the British, French and Soviet unions, he said. CIO has had a Latin-American Affairs Committee, headed by Jacob S. Potofsky, for over two years now.

'MURDER' IN THE CRADLE

Stern demands of war exposed the deplorable physical condition of hundreds of thousands of our citizens. The problem now, in peace, is: How to improve the nation's health. This is the first of several articles, by prominent physicians, on what is wrong and what to do about it.

By MARTHA MENDELL, M. D.
Member, Executive Committee, Physicians Forum

IN this age of medical miracles it is hard to understand why we, as a Nation, continue to allow the needless death of thousands of mothers and infants every year.

Certainly, expectant mothers and newborn babies have a special claim—if anyone has—to the very best that modern medicine has to offer.

Yet, the quality of medical care for mothers and babies is very uneven in this country. Expectant mothers in some places have much less chance of getting safely through the maternity period than those in others. In New Mexico, for example, the maternal death rate is 47 per 10,000 live births, whereas in Minnesota it is only 14.

CIO *Exclusive*

Likewise, babies born in some parts of the country stand much less chance of getting through their first year alive than those born elsewhere. For the child born in New Mexico, the chances are 9 out of 100 that he will die before his first birthday. But for one born in Connecticut the risk goes down to 3 out of 100.

Suppose every mother in the U. S., regardless of residence, were given the same chance of survival as the Minnesota woman. And suppose every child got the same break as the youngster born in Connecticut. This would mean **saving the lives every year of almost 3,000 American mothers and 31,000 American children!**

There is no good reason why this cannot be done. There is no mystery about what is needed. First, every part of the country should be provided with the kind of hospitals, health centers, clinics, and laboratories needed for the practice of up-to-date, scientific medicine. Secondly, we should take steps to reduce the cost of medical care to the individual and to make sure that no one is denied good care because of inability to pay.

Good medical care during pregnancy is not cheap. The expectant mother should be examined by the doctor at regular intervals. If the doctor is to do his job well he must be aided by laboratory tests that will give warning signals when something is wrong. Then precautionary and life-saving steps can be taken before it is too late.

Likewise, expert care is needed when the baby arrives. Such care can best be given in a good hospital, where equipment and trained personnel are available. If special treatment such as a blood transfusion is needed, it can be done safely in a hospital.

The baby's first year is the most dangerous. During this period the child needs especially careful attention. Health and vigor in later life is likely to be determined to a considerable extent by the care given during these crucial 12 months. Therefore, every mother should be able to look to a good physician or clinic for advice and help.

Most of the needless deaths of mothers and babies occur in those rural States where people have little money to spend for medical care or any of the other good things of life.

In these places there are few, if any, good hospitals, clinics or laboratories. Doctors, too, are scarce because most doctors want to practice where they have the advantages of a hospital and where the people can afford to pay for care.

In large cities, more than 90% of children are born in hospitals, but in rural communities about 50% of births still take place at home. In 1943, 600,000 rural mothers were delivered in their homes, and of these 160,000 did not have a doctor to attend them.

Only about one-fourth of our rural counties have prenatal clinics conducted by physicians under the supervision of state health agencies. Two out of three rural counties have no "well-baby clinics" under such supervision where mothers can take their children for periodic check-ups by a doctor. One-fourth of our small and medium-sized cities have no such clinics.

Passage of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill (S. 1050) would give a square deal, medically speaking, to ALL the mothers and children in this country. The Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill would provide, among other things, a nation-wide network of hospitals and other needed facilities, as well as expanded public health programs in maternal and child health. At the same time, it would remove the financial barrier to good medical care by establishing a national health insurance system through which everyone, by paying a small percentage of his earnings, scaled in accordance with his income, would receive all the high-quality medical care needed.

This bill deserves the earnest support of all who have not only the interest of mothers and children at heart, but that of the rest of the population as well.

CIO POLICY MEET CALLED JAN. 29-31

THE CIO will hold a Natl. Policy Conference at Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 29, 30 and 31, it was announced this week by Pres. Philip Murray and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey. The meeting, at the Hotel Chelsea, will include 250 delegates, and will be held in lieu of the regular and larger CIO convention because of travel difficulties.

The CIO Executive Board will meet at the Chelsea Jan. 28 to draft a conference agenda.

In a call sent to CIO affiliates, Murray and Carey listed the apportionment of delegates as follows:

National, international unions, organizing committees . . . one-half their normal number of delegates.

State CIO councils . . . one delegate each.

County or city CIO councils "with the larger membership" . . . one delegate each.

Local industrial unions "with the larger membership" . . . one delegate each.

Emphazing the importance of the meeting, Murray and Carey warned: "Is is not impossible for fascist ideas to conquer America even though Axis military might is crushed. Reaction, which was temporarily partially silenced by the war, is again becoming prevalent. Those who place profits before people, those who believe the Negro should be kept 'in his place,' those who seek a scapegoat in the Jew, are now as vociferous as ever.

"Likewise, those who seek to crush labor as the protagonist of democracy are determined to use unemployment as their tool and the financial reserves built at the taxpayers' expense as a weapon.

"Now, more than ever, the need for cooperation between all men of good will becomes evident."

CIO ON 2 NETWORKS WEEKLY STARTING JAN. 5

WATCH for CIO's regular Saturday radio shows, starting Sat., Jan. 5 over ABC and CBS stations. CBS at 3:45 p.m., ABC at 6:45 p.m. Details later.

ABC, in announcing the program, said:

"We feel that by extending these public service features, we can help to keep Americans fully informed on one of the most crucial issues of our time."

Says FM Field Open To Small Business

FM (frequency modulation) broadcasting is open to small business, labor, cooperative and educational groups because of the low cost—less than $10,000 for a 250 watt station—the Senate Small Business Committee pointed out this week in a report prepared for it by the Federal Communications Commission.

"The manufacturers' estimated costs for principal technical equipment for a small 250 watt station average around $9,508," said Sen. Glen H. Taylor of the committee.

"Although other expenses such as real estate, studio furniture and construction must be met before a station is ready to go on the air, this low cost for the static-free, high-fidelity FM transmitting equipment means that it is possible for ownership in the FM band to be widely dispersed.

"Nothing would be more unhealthy for the future of free speech and open and fair discussion of public issues than to allow control of this new FM broadcasting to become concentrated in the hands of a few people," Sen. Taylor said.

Urging that newcomers to radio file FM applications immediately, Taylor said that manufacturers as of November estimated that deliveries on FM equipment could be made as follows:

250 watts, June, 1946; 1,000 watts, April; 3,000 watts, May; and 10,000 watts, July.

Medium estimates of the costs of transmitter equipment include:

250 watts	$ 9,508
1,000 watts	14,758
3,000 watts	17,858
10,000 watts	27,308

Form Group To Push Job Program

Delegates from some 200 labor and other civic groups met in Washington this week to set up a permanent organization to fight for a legislative and political program of jobs, security and peace.

Chaired by the Most Rev. Bernard J. Sheil, Bishop of Chicago, the meeting held a one-day conference which heard panel discussion on full employment, civil rights, social security, and the like.

Highlight of the conference was a lunch meeting with British scientist Julian Huxley, who told the meeting of some of the potentialities of atomic energy, for peaceful work or for the ultimate destruction of mankind.

Van A. Bittner, who with James B. Carey, spoke for CIO, drew applause when he said of the Truman anti-strike bill: "Suicide is the most ignoble form of death, but if the present administration wants to die that way I suppose there's nothing we can do to stop them."

The permanent committee formed at the meeting resolved to undertake five major issues for its priority campaign: Full employment; permanent FEPC and elimination of the polltax; passage of 65-75 cents minimum wage legislation; adequate housing for veterans and other groups.

Speakers included Rep. Chase Going Woodhouse (D., Conn.); Johannes Steel, liberal radio commentator; Millard Rice, Disabled American Veterans; Clark Foreman, Southern Conference for Human Welfare; Elmer Benson, Natl. Citizens PAC, and Martin Miller for the Railroad Brotherhoods.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Martin Gerber, UAW representative, reports: Syncro Machine Co., Inc., Perth Amboy, N. J., UAW-CIO 127, Independent Union 56, no union 4.

Ewald Sandner, CIO Reg. Dir., Newark, N. J., advises: Fandango Mills, Millburn, N. J., CIO Paper Workers certified by card check involving 42 employes. Rep. Anthony Adamo. U. S. Metals Refining Co., Carteret, N. J., Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers 1101, AFL 139. Rep. David Brown was in charge.

CIO Reg. Dir. C. H. Gillman, Atlanta, announces: CIO certified by card-check at A. D. Juilliard Co., Aragon, Georgia; 542 workers involved. J. D. Pedigo, Textile Workers Rep., was in charge, assisted by C. V. McClain.

Acting CIO Reg. Dir. R. W. Starnes, New Orleans, La., reports: Flintkote Co., New Orleans, CIO 336, AFL 230, no union 4. The AFL intervened at the expiration of the first year's contract between the company and the CIO's Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union Local 207.

Robert C. Edwards, director, Organizing Committee, PJ&NWIU, advises: CIO won collective bargaining rights for 223 workers at H. A. Wilson and Co., Newark, N. J.

CIO Rep. Joseph J. Lovas, Buffalo, N. Y., reports: Brige Co., Buffalo, N. Y., CIO 15, AFL 7.

William B. Taylor, Dir. Oil Workers Organizing Campaign, advises: Employes of Wegener and Garvin Estate Operators, Kilgore, Texas, voted 88% for CIO Oil Workers.

The United Steelworkers of America Executive Board and Policy Committee met in session in Pittsburgh this week and after the refusal of the Steel Corporations to bargain collectively with this Union, the Executive Board and Policy Committee declared unanimously for a strike on Jan. 14.

The GM strike is solid and meeting the same resistance and same refusal on the part of General Motors to bargain properly with the union.

Martin Wagner, Pres. UGCCWA, advises: Plough, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., box division; CIO 34, AFL 1. The plant proper was organized by this union some time ago.

The writer addressed the New Jersey State IUC Convention last Saturday and the mention of these gigantic battles and the support CIO is giving to the workers and members involved received enthusiastic response from the delegates, who pledged themselves to render every support possible. Irving Abramson, who retired as president of the State IUC to assume his duties with the United Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employees, was given a banquet in appreciation of his splendid record in the State of N. J. Carl Holderman succeeds him as president with Peter Flynn elected as secretary-treasurer. This is a good workable team to carry on the work well.

The writer now proceeds to Grand Rapids to address the convention of the United Rubber Workers of America.

ACW Obtains Big Pay Hikes For 150,000

Some 150,000 clothing workers will receive wage boosts and other benefits amounting to a 20 to 31% per cent increase under a new agreement negotiated with the Clothing Manufacturers Assn. of the U. S., according to Pres. Sidney Hillman of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

These increases and other improvements, Hillman said, follow similar gains obtained earlier for cotton garment workers, laundry workers and others in the apparel industry where the union has jurisdiction.

The agreement with CMA provides a general 15c hourly increase with raises up to 25% on certain classes of work, six paid holidays and an old-age retirement fund into which the employer will put the 3% of the weekly payroll.

Carey At Russ Rally

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, who recently headed the CIO delegation to the Soviet Union, will be one of the principal speakers at a Madison Square Garden rally December 18, which will officially launch Russian Relief's 1946 New York campaign to help send $25,000,000 worth of relief supplies to the Soviet people.

Way Down East Textiles 90% Organized

New England's cotton textile industry is now 90% unionized, it was reported at the quarterly meeting of the CIO Textile Workers Natl. Executive Council held last week in Boston. Ten thousand new members in Northern cotton mills were added to the union in recent weeks as a result of contract negotiations and strikes.

In the New England area some 76 mills are covered by agreements won with and without strikes. Stoppages occurred in 21 plants, but all except four involving 1,000 workers have already been settled by improved contract terms.

An 8c-an-hour pay boost with a 65c minimum was obtained and six paid holidays a year are included in each contract in addition to the standard one and two weeks' vacation clause. The union estimates that the average wage will be around 82c an hour.

A report on gains made in the carpet and rug section of the industry disclosed that 20,000 workers were covered by contracts providing pay benefits and closed shops. In the rayon and synthetic division of the union, covering 25,000 workers, a 10c increase was secured. Average hourly pay is about 90c an hour.

The council voted to raise a special strike fund of at least $250,000 through special voluntary contributions from members to augment benefits now being paid workers on strikes in New England and the South.

Ward Workers At Chicago Win Boost

The minimum wage of Chicago employes of Montgomery Ward & Co. has been boosted to 60c an hour as a result of increases offered by the company during a nation-wide one-week demonstration walkout.

The company offer, first break in five years of labor strife between the mail-order firm and United Retail Wholesale & Dept. Store Employes (CIO), was accepted by the Chicago local on behalf of approximately 8,000 employes.

Pres. Henry Anderson of Local 20 emphasized that union acceptance of the increase, which included a general 5c boost for all employes, was "without prejudice" to 19 other issues in dispute between the company and union. Without an arbitration clause, primary issue in dispute, the union would never sign a contract, he said.

FAECT Will Join UOPWA

THE CIO Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, at its Eighth National Convention in New York City this week, voted to amalgamate with the CIO United Office and Professional Workers. The convention action will now be acted upon by a membership referendum.

"This action was taken to create within CIO a more effective medium for extending organization among the nation's technical, professional and salaried employes," said Pres. Lewis Alan Berne of the FAECT. "It is our intention to create this new instrumentality to launch a nationwide organizational drive among salaried employes and to improve their economic status by extending the benefits of collective bargaining to such employes . . ."

"The Truman Administration," Berne noted in his keyonte address, "has embarked on a policy which points to the destruction of the labor movement, the repudiation of international agreements, and encouragement to big business and reaction."

CIO Pres. Philip Murray made his recent denunciation of the Truman Administration's labor policies because President Truman's recommendations to Congress on strike legislation were not mild but sweeping and dangerous, Len De Caux, Director of Public Relations, told the convention.

"Labor wants genuine fact-finding," De Caux said. "We have asked for it in the General Motors strike, in steel, etc. But that is not the issue; the issue is the anti-strike character of Truman's proposals. These proposals mean depriving labor of its basic bargaining power just when it can be most effective in the interests of the entire nation."

Love Laughs at Sewell Avery: Lila Root and William Criss, Montgomery Ward employes, met, fell in love and were married while picketing the Kansas City plant of the firm during the one-week stoppage protesting the failure of the mail-order house to arbitrate the demands of the CIO retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Employes. The union is seeking to restore Criss to his job. He was fired.

UPWA Delegates Set Up Strike Committee

ONE hundred and twenty-five thousand members of the CIO Packinghouse Workers throughout the nation prepared this week for a strike in the Big Four meat packing companies and a majority of the balance of the industry. The Big Four are Swift's, Armour's, Cudahy and Wilson.

Complete returns from a Natl. Labor Relations Board election showed that 56,160 favored the strike, with only 3,204 opposed.

Two hundred UPWA delegates, representing local unions throughout the U. S., unanimously directed a strike strategy committee to call a strike in the meat packing industry within the next few weeks at a time to be determined by the committee in support of its demand for a twenty-five-cent-an-hour general wage increase.

Pres. Lewis J. Clark of UPWA said:

"Up to date the major packers have made offers varying in amounts from two to four cents an hour. These offers were made to workers who have received no general increase in wage rates since August, 1941, and who are today among the lowest paid workers in American mass production industry, two-thirds of whom work at hourly rates of 82½ cents per hour and less, with some in the South receiving as low as 50 and 55 cents per hour.

"The insolent and arrogant disregard for their employes' welfare by the meat packing trusts makes strike action inevitable.

"During the period of the war while the packinghouse workers maintained an unparalleled record of support for the no-strike pledge, the Big Four packers amassed tremendous profits in doing the greatest volume of business in their history."

Shipbuilding Meet Shows the Way

INDUSTRY-WIDE collective bargaining, through a procedure which has worked successfully for five years, is continuing even in the post-war period at the national shipbuilding stabilization conference now being held at Colorado Springs, Colo.

There representatives of the shipbuilding unions, management and the Navy, Maritime Commission and War Department are meeting under the terms of the Shipbuilding Stabilization Agreement to conduct the industry's annual wage review.

The CIO Shipbuilding Workers maintain that this method of tripartite collective bargaining used since 1941 for all matters affecting the entire industry resulted during the war years in high production, efficiency of workers, effective collective bargaining and no strikes.

Present wage demands of the CIO union call for a 17½c-an-hour wage increase to make up for the rise in living costs plus a 30% general increase to compensate for the loss in take-home pay caused by the reduced work week.

Commenting on the shipbuilding conference, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey said this week in Washington:

"If President Truman and the anti-labor Congressional bloc would focus attention on the Colorado Springs conference instead of urging the passage of unneeded laws, they might be pointing the way to future settlement of wage disputes and laying the pattern for adjustments in America's industries during this post-war period."

California IUC Lauds Murray

THUNDEROUS support for CIO Pres. Philip Murray's declaration on the Truman administration featured the five-day "Jobs for All" convention of the California CIO Council at San Francisco last Sunday.

"As President Murray has pointed out, Truman has made labor the scapegoat for the administration's failure to supply us with a reconversion program," stated the main resolution on political action unanimously adopted.

The convention was opened with a motion stating "as we face the battle to achieve the goal of 'Jobs for All,' we are deeply aware of the nation's need for the kind of leadership which Franklin D. Roosevelt would have given."

In his keynote speech, Regional CIO Director Harry Bridges said of Congressional anti-labor proposals, "if Congress is stupid enough to think it can stop justified strikes it will be sadly disappointed if I know the working class of the United States. The President's proposal to shackle labor was certainly answered to the point by Philip Murray."

Pres. James G. Thimmes, regional director of the Steelworkers, announced he would not be a candidate for re-election. Morris Zusman, president of the Los Angeles joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, was elected without opposition as his successor, as Thimmes urged.

Sec. Mervyn Rathborne was elected to his fourth term, and Thimmes was elected a council vice president.

A political action campaign for 1946 was outlined, calling for replacement of the present Republican state administration of Gov. Earl Warren, re-election of California's Liberal Democratic Congressional majority of 13 and defeat of certain key anti-labor Congressmen; all-out support for an initiative campaign for a state Fair Employment Practice Commission, and defeat of Warren-appointed GOP U. S. Senator Knowland.

New Jersey IUC Backs GM Strikers

DELEGATES to the convention of the New Jersey CIO Council last week-end in Newark joined the Auto Workers delegation in a parade around the convention hall in a spontaneous demonstration of support for the General Motors strikers. The convention later went on record for all-out support for the UAW strikers and for all the CIO internationals now in the front line of the battle for decent wages.

"This is the fight for all of us," Carl Holderman told the delegates. "In this fight and the others which are bound to come because of the concerted effort by big business to hold on to all its war-won profits, we must all take part."

Holderman, the Council's secretary-treasurer for the past five years, was elected New Jersey CIO president to succeed Irving Abramson, who has been on leave of absence from the Council since last March to direct the organization of Montgomery Ward.

CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey was the main speaker at a testimonial dinner for Abramson in recognition of his work in establishing the New Jersey Council as a strong force in the state, and also spoke at the convention and a forum.

FLYNN ELECTED

Peter Flynn, former executive secretary, who with Holderman has been in office since Abramson's first term as president, was elected secretary-treasurer.

Allan S. Haywood, Natl. CIO vice-president and director of organization, in a speech on the opening day outlined the CIO's fight for a decent wage and price structure in the postwar era.

The convention voted unanimously to set up a Food-for-Strikers Fund to aid the UAW-CIO.

Murray's Stand Backed by GIs

Unqualified approval for CIO Pres. Philip Murray's denunciation of Truman's anti-strike proposals was received this week in a letter to Murray from six non-commissioned officers at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. The letter said: "We are sorry to see labor forced in the position of having to strike . . . Since business has taken such an uncompromising position we support your organization in the steps it has taken to force business to see reason. . . . We fully recognize the fight of labor is our fight . . ."

Unanimous Vote

Non-teaching employes at Howard University, Washington, D. C., designated the CIO Federal Workers as their collective bargaining agent by a vote of 203-0 in a Natl. Labor Relations Board election this week. Organization work was in charge of Helen Shonick, business agent, Local 10, UFWA, and Dr. Joseph Johnson, president of the Howard University branch of the local.

Hike Pay in Govt. Cafeterias

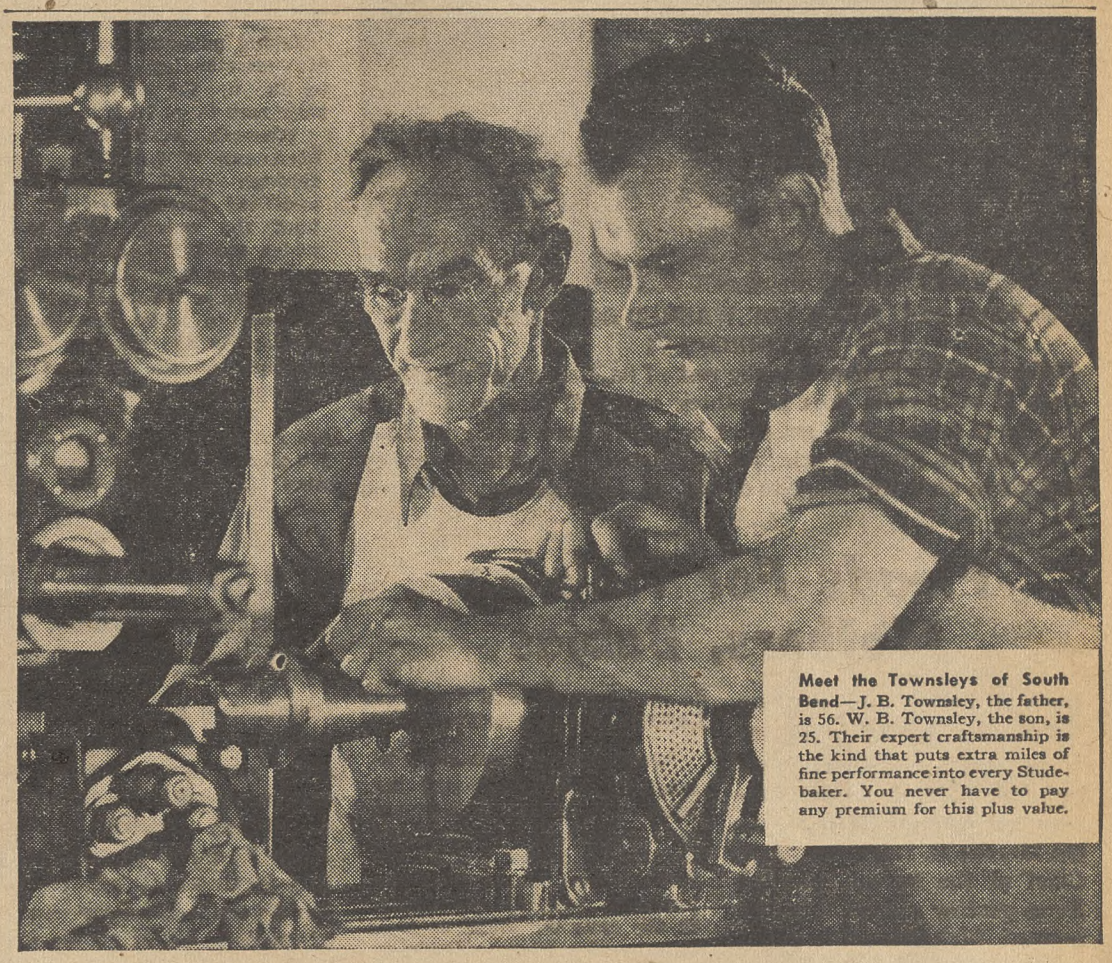
In a photo-electric finish of a race between an agreement for a new contract and a strike, a new contract between CIO Federal Workers Local 471 and Government Services, Inc., operators of 54 cafeterias in Government buildings in Washington, D. C., was approved by the members of the local two hours before a walk-out was scheduled to begin this week.

The new contract is a step toward ending substandard wages in the cafeetrias, bringing wage increases of from 20 to 23 per cent. About 60 per cent of the 2800 workers will receive 55½ cents an hour under the new pact.

Cut Luckies, Strikers Tell Neighbors

The American Tobacco strikers, now in the ninth week of their strike in Philadelphia, are conducting a house to house visiting campaign in West Philadelphia where the struck plant is located, to bring the story of the strike to the community. The strikers of the CIO Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers are giving their neighbors a letter telling the issues involved in the strike and urging them to boycott American Tobacco products, including Lucky Strike cigarettes.

The issues which led to the strike, the letter says, are the strikers' demands for a 65 cents hourly minimum wage and a 25 cent an hour increase, "so we could have a decent standard of living in this community, for ourselves, you and our kids."



Meet the Townsleys of South Bend—J. B. Townsley, the father, is 56. W. B. Townsley, the son, is 25. Their expert craftsmanship is the kind that puts extra miles of fine performance into every Studebaker. You never have to pay any premium for this plus value.

Unchanged in a changing world!

Studebaker's trustworthy father-and-son craftsmanship

CARS vary in appearance with the years. Mechanical improvements come along to add new zest and convenience to driving.

But there's one thing unchanging in the ever-changing automobile picture—Studebaker's unique father-and-son craftsmanship.

Back from the Army Air Forces to the Studebaker job of apprentice tool maker he left 'way back in 1942, has come W. A. Smith, Jr. His proud father, W. A. Smith, tool supervisor, and a veteran of 26 Studebaker years, is seen here giving the young man a helpful suggestion.

That trustworthy craftsmanship is one of the best reasons for buying a Studebaker today as it was back in motoring's goggle-and-duster era. Because of that painstaking craftsmanship, Studebaker cars stay singularly free from the need for frequent and costly repairs—they continue to command good prices as used cars, after they've left the hands of their original owners.

For generations, responsible workmen who are friendly neighbors and solid citizens with their roots deep in South Bend's history have zealously maintained Studebaker quality.

Home-loving, home-owning family men themselves, these craftsmen have been encouraging their own sons, through the years, to join with them in building Studebaker cars to the very highest standards of excellence.

Studebaker

South Bend 27, Indiana, U. S. A.

BUILDER OF CARS WORTHY OF AMERICA'S HOMES

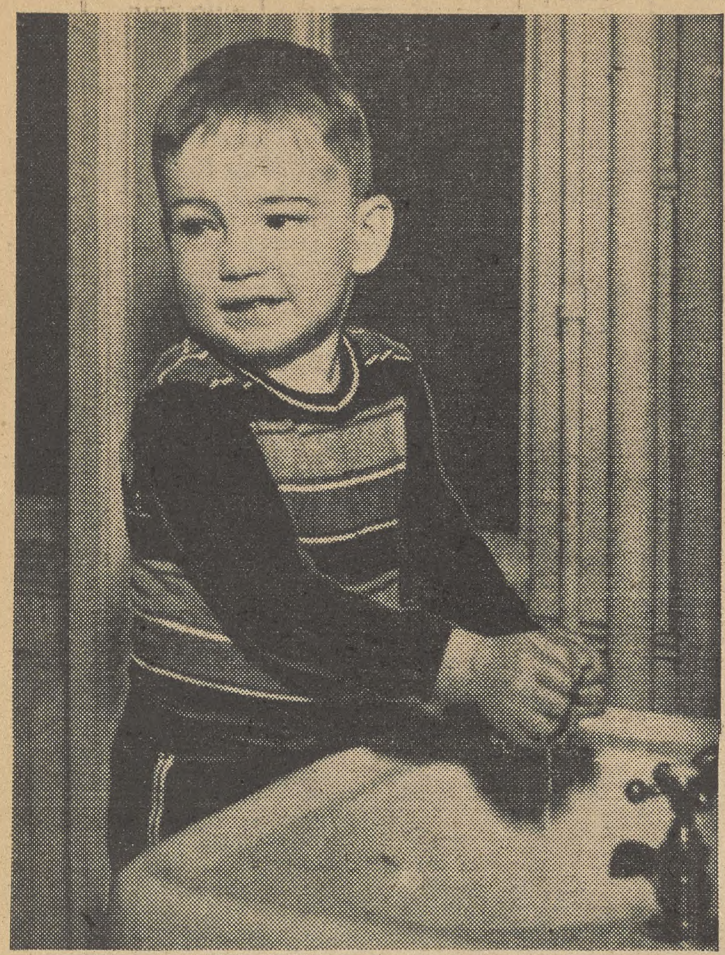
WELCOME HOME! WELL DONE!!

but don't just ask for civvies, look for this Amalgamated Union Label

on Clothing, Shirts, Work Clothes, Neckties and Gloves—and Protect Union Labor and the American Way of Life You Fought For.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
15 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK N.Y.

Tomorrow's Citizens — By Rose H. Alschuler



JIMMIE, YOU MEAN YOU WASHED SO CLEAN ALL BY YOURSELF!

Children, being human like the rest of us, love a feeling of success. If your child does something well, tell him so. Let him find he is more apt to get what he wants when he's good than when he hits, grabs or cries for it. Children cooperate when they find it's to their advantage to do so. Copyright 1945 Natl. CIO NEWS

Auxiliaries Bolster Strikers' Morale

By ELEANOR FOWLER

Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Auxiliaries

THE need for special efforts to reach American women with an understanding of the issues in the CIO wage campaign is underlined by a recent survey of public opinion conducted by the Washington Post. Asked "In general, how do you feel about the strikes now going on?" 57% of the women interviewed said they were opposed, as against 43% of the men.

There are many reasons for this backward attitude on the part of women. Millions of them are isolated in their homes where they have little chance for discussion of labor questions. They are exposed day after day to reactionary comment on the radio and in the commercial press.

Taking advantage of this lack of understanding, employers try to line up the women to urge their men to go back to work.

Women's auxiliaries have been one of the instruments through which unions have mobilized families solidly behind the union. The work which the UAW auxiliaries are doing now in calling meetings of women in the families of GM strikers to enlist their active support in the struggle is an example of the kind of job women's auxiliaries can do.

But auxiliaries in most places are not strong enough to do the job alone. The unions are beginning to recognize that direct union action is needed. The CIO Electrical and Radio and Machine Workers, for instance, have announced that they are calling conferences of women in the families of GE, GM and Westinghouse workers in every area where they are organized. These conference will hear the issues of the wage campaign explained and will be asked to set up committees to help the union. The UE plans call for a national conference of representatives of these committees.

SEES ISSUE CLEARLY

Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse, Democratic Congresswoman from Connecticut, made the stakes very clear in her speech before the National Emergency Conference on Jobs and Security in Washington, December 7.

"Higher wages to maintain the level of war time take home are not a gift to the worker," she said. "They are the real insurance for continued prosperity for industry. Without higher wages we will have a larger edition of 1929. And all of us will suffer."

This is the message which we must get across not only to the women in our CIO families, but also to women's groups of all kinds in our communities. We need to show them that high wages will enable American workers to buy the output of our industry and our farms, and that American industry can increase both wages and profits by operating at capacity as it did during the war.

Finally we must make them see, as Mrs. Woodhouse said in concluding her speech, that "maximum employment and production in the United States" is "a vital basis for world conditions which will make peace a real possibility."

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

Pleads For Helping Mothers, Babies

BOTH babies and mothers have a far better chance of survival now than 10 years ago, the U. S. Children's Bureau announced this week, as Dr. Martha M. Eliot, Associate Chief of the Bureau, pleaded for a greater reduction in the present high mortality rate.

From 1933 to 1944, the birth rate, which was an all-time low in 1933, rose 30%. The number of live births rose from 2,000,000 to almost 3,000,000 babies born, and in that same period, the infant mortality rate was reduced almost one-third and the maternal mortality rate was slashed more than one-half.

The infant mortality rate was cut 31%, from 58 to 40 deaths per 1,000 live births. The maternal mortality rate in the same period dropped from 62 to 24 deaths per 10,000 live births, a decline of 61%.

"Great as the reduction in mortality has been," said Dr. Eliot, "the record is still not good enough, for thousands of the 118,000 babies and of the 7000 mothers whose lives are lost each year, die needlessly. If the care we know so well how to give were available to all groups of the population in all parts of the country then we could cut still further the present tragic loss of life."

Public-spirited physicians assert that the mortality rate would be greatly curtailed by the passage of the new Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill (S 1050) and the Pepper-Norton bills (S 1318, HR 3922), which provide extention of the present maternal and child health programs.

Bosses Told Unions Guard Free Society

"Organized labor and collective bargaining are the only real safeguard you have to continue private enterprise in the U. S." Van A. Bittner, assistant to Pres. Philip Murray as president of the CIO Steelworkers, recently told the Golden Anniversary meeting of the Congress of American Industry held in New York City. Bittner continued:

"We are the last industrial nation in the world that enjoys the right of private enterprise . . . Let us as men and Americans make up our minds that we are going to have full employment in the U. S. during times of peace. We must not—we cannot—say that it takes war, with all its horrible aspects, to bring about full employment."

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St., Chicago, Ill.

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets
THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
BUY WAR BONDS

L.J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED
BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS
UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED
BUTTONS AND TABS
FOR
UNION DUES MEMBERSHIP EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS ADVERTISING LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES
New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman New York, N. Y. 37 E. 14th St., Algonquin 4-3356
Detroit Representative: Herbert E. Lennig Detroit, Mich. 6432 Cass Ave., TRinity 1-4600
L. J. IMBER CO. 1725-41 W. North Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

44 Years of Know-how
in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.
20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois
20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

Produced by ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, Inc.

Copyright 1945 by the Nat'l CIO NEWS

'Thanks,' Mr. Truman

Thanks to President Truman, the Hobbs anti-union bill (HR 32) passed the House this week by a voice vote—which has the additional advantage of allowing the GOP-polltax Democrat coalition to conceal its record on the measure.

The bill, which makes strikes, picketing and other legitimate union activities a crime, now goes to the Senate, where it was pigeon-holed two years ago.

It could not have been passed without the aid of Truman's anti-strike message of Dec. 13. This message, now embodied in HR 4908 and S 1661, gave the Hobbs bill just the amount of jet propulson it needed for a successful take-off on the House floor.

Consider the history of the Hobbs bill. It first passed the House two years ago, in the Congress before this one. It then lay dormant in the Senate. Though Hobbs could have brought it up again any time after Jan. 3, 1945, when the present Congress opened, he waited until Truman had been in office for months even before he put it into the hopper.

On Dec. 12, nine days after Truman sent his anti-strike message to Congress, Hobbs and his gang were emboldened to put the bill to a vote—and were able to get it passed.

President Truman and his friends have defended his message on the ground that it would keep Congress from passing "something worse."

The "something worse" has already been passed. Another "something worse"—the May-Arends bill—has been set back once on a technicality, but can come up again.

Congratulations should go to the Congressmen who fought the Hobbs bill. They include such men as Celler (D., N. Y.), Eberharter (D., Pa.), Marcantonio (ALP., N. Y.), Welch (R., Calif), Gallagher (D., Minn.), Havenner (D., Calif.), Patrick (D., Ala.), Sabath (D., Ill.), Biemiller (D., Wis.), La Follette (R., Wis.) and the others who tried for the floor in opposition to the bill and who voted against it in the voice vote.

Letters should go to all Senators pointing out the anti-union character of the Hobbs bill and reminding them that President Truman opened the door to the Hobbs bill and every other kind of anti-labor legislation with his "moderate" message of Dec. 3.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

CIO Fights For Decent Housing

CIO's fight for decent housing for veterans, workers and low and middle income groups generally was carried to Congress in testimony on S 1592, the new housing bill, this week.

Testifying before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, UAW Pres. R. J. Thomas said in a statement read by William Nicholas:

"The CIO believes that an annual production of 1,750,000 dwelling units is the only realistic estimate (of needed construction) for a nation that wants and must have full employment and full production.

"The CIO supports the bill (S 1592) generally. It is a good bill; a bill which sets our housing policy, as a nation, far ahead of what it has been in the past."

Appearing for the CIO Clothing Workers, Sec.-Treas. Jacob S. Potofsky, after pointing out that local or state authorities cannot do the full job, said:

"The major portions of the bill point the way to a national policy of decent, livable housing. . . . The bill is a great step forward, and we endorse it subject to the reservations here outlined."

UE-CIO Pres. Albert J. Fitzgerald, centering much of his testimony on the housing plight of returning veterans, said:

"We in the UE-CIO are vitally concerned with this problem. 200,000 of our members are returning servicemen. We want to see them taken care of when they come back. This applies to housing as well as jobs and wages.

"That is why we are here today to urge you to provide veterans with adequate housing so that they can set up new homes or re-establish old ones broken by war."

"Housing and community redevelopment are the largest single 'frontier' now available to American economic development," Robert K. Lamb said for USA-CIO. "With the impending provision for health and medical care, housing can afford the the greatest impetus to an economy of full production and full employment."

"And for the CIO Textile Workers, John Edelman testified: "The bill . . . should make it possible for 10,000,000 families in the $1,000 to $3,000 brackets and who are now, for the most part, excluded from the home buying markets, to become purchasers."

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Anti-strike (HR 4908, S 1661)	Carries out Truman's anti-union message of Dec. 3 by setting up anti-strike apparatus.	Murray to testify in House Labor Committee this week, next in Senate Labor.	Wire Senators and Representative to vote against.
Hobbs (HR 32)	Prohibits normal union activity such as picketing under mask of "anti-racketeering."	Passed House. Now to Senate.	Wire Senators to oppose; check your Representative's vote. (See CIO News Dec. 24).
May-Arends (HR 3937)	Outlaws union political action; provides fines, jail for strike in "violation of contract."	Rules Committee move to bring on House floor defeated this week; bill can come up again in House.	Congratulate Congress on first defeat; urge continued vigilance against new attempts to pass.
Jobs (S 380, HR 2202)	Passed by Senate in watered down version. House bill worthless.	Passed in House.	Write Congressmen to protest House version.
Housing (S 1592)	Sound step toward housing for low and middle income groups.	CIO Vice-Pres. R. J. Thomas testified for this week.	Urge Senators to support as written.
FEPC (S 101, HR 2232)	Makes FEPC permanent government agency.	Stalled in House Rules Committee; Discharge Petition 4 has 157 signers, needs 218 to bypass Rules.	Urge Representatives to sign DP 4, with special attention to GOP men.
Polltax repeal (HR 7)	Makes it possible to retire polltaxers like Bilbo, Rankin et al.	Passed House, still stalled in Senate.	Keep pressing for Senate action; no amendments or filibusters.

CONGRESS IS GOING HOME DEC. 20—HAVE YOUR WELCOME READY

Coming Up On Capitol Hill

TRUMAN BILL: CIO's Congress fight against the Truman anti-strike bill (HR 4908, S 1661) is being taken to the House Dec 14 by President Murray.

Administration strategy is to blitz the bill through by the Christmas recess, which is still set for Dec. 20.

CIO NEWS will publish full voting records on this anti-labor measure as they are taken in both House and Senate. Next issue (Dec. 24) will carry the record vote on another of the two anti-union measures—the May-Arends bill (HR 3937).

* * *

HOBBS BILL (HR 32): passed by a stampeded House this week, the bill now goes to the Senate for action.

"Anti-racketeering" is simply a mask for anti-unionism in this measure. Fact is that there are ample Federal and state laws now on the books to curb racketeering, as an analysis of HR 32 prepared by the CIO's Legal Dept. points out. Hobbs merely wants to apply a strait-jacket to labor.

The 1934 "anti-racketeering" act has a clause which prevents it from being applied in a biased manner to unions. Hobbs' bill removes this clause.

"All that the Hobbs bill does is to remove 1) the provision which prevents application of the 1934 act to the payment of wages by a bona-fide employer to a bona-fide employe, and 2) removes the provision which prevents application of the law to impair 'the right of bona-fide labor organizations lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof.'"

In brief, HR 32 is an anti-union fake. Wire your Senators to defeat it.

* * *

PETITIONS: When a bill is stalled in the House Rules Committee, which is dominated by GOP men and Democratic polltaxers, a Discharge Petition is circulated to bypass the Committee.

Three such petitions are out now; DP 4 on the permanent FEPC, DP 12 on Rep. Patterson's (D., Cal.) resolution to abolish the un-American Dies-Ranklin-Wood committee, and DP 11, by Rep. Bradley (D., Pa.) to get the unemployment benefits bill out of the Ways and Means Committee. The FEPC Petition has about 157 signatures, need 218. Patterson's petition has 46.

Give all three a plug when you write to your Congressman next.

GUIDEPOSTS . . . House-Senate conference has put the "free press" rider back in the UNRRA appropriation . . . at the same time House has a bill (HR 4775) to gag U. S. radio commentators . . . "freedom of the press" is good enough to harass our allies with . . . but not good enough for us . . . Rep. Frank Havenner (D., (Cal.) heads a Naval Affairs sub-committee investigating shipping bottlenecks holding up return of GI's . . . this plus China intervention drawing tremendous mail from the voters . . .

THE CIO NEWS

5 Cents A COPY

Vol. 8, No. 52 | $1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY — $1.50 IN CANADA | December 24, 1945

Copyright, 1945, The CIO NEWS

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

"Santa Claus" ~ Profiteer Style

THIS IS THE first peacetime Christmas in five years. Its peace was born of struggle. That struggle was based on the common people's demand for real security — from war, from unemployment, from low-wage exploitation. We Americans who helped our Allies wipe out Nazi oppression will not tolerate its expression at home. We hold that human wants—decent homes, enough for our children to eat, adequate wages to care for our families in health and sickness—far transcend the "right" of industry to unbridled profit-taking We know the facts—they are plain to all who can read. Net profits are higher than ever. The first nine months of 1945 they rose 3% over the same period in 1944 for 261 big manufacturing corporations—a total of $943,854,710 after taxes. These are government figures. For organizations that fail to cash in on reconversion, there are guarantees of U. S. refunds—out of the taxpayers' pockets—that maintain the level of pre-war profits for the next two years! What has happened to the workers' income? The latest government figures show that workers' take-home pay has been cut from a minimum of 23% to as much as 50%. 40 cents an hour is still the minimum wage! Only $16 gross a week, with children's shoes selling at more than $5 a pair. We speak frankly. We do not believe that the American people will stand by idly while corporations refuse to bargain for needed wage increases. We do not believe that they will support in political office those whose policies lead to a drastic cut in real wages; to a sharp reduction in dollars spent for food, clothing and other life necessities; and to the inevitable crash that will blanket this nation in the shroud of another depression. This is Christmas, 1945—not 1929. It is time for some industrialists and some politicians to tear a few sheets off their calendars.

DETROIT CITY EMPLOYES picket against pay cuts. Above, members of the CIO State, County & Municipal Workers protest Mayor Jeffries' plan to "raise base pay 15%"—really a wage cut because of the elimination of overtime work. SCMWA is asking for a 30% base pay hike, pointing out that nearly 1,500 city workers' take-home pay is less than that paid people on relief.

GIFTS FOR STRIKERS: Playing Santa Claus to CIO Auto Workers strikers' kids in Detroit is the Columbus, O., CIO Council. L. to r., Mrs. Clyde Mathews, J. J. Foley and Mrs. Stanley Petrosky help collect toys.

GM RESUMES NEGOTIATIONS WITH UAW AFTER TRUMAN SAYS 'SHOW BOOKS'

FORCED into an untenable position after President Truman in a surprise move said that employers should submit their books to fact-finding boards in wage disputes, General Motors resumed negotiations with the CIO Auto Workers Dec. 21 in Washington, where union and management representatives had come to appear before such a board.

UAW Vice-Pres. Walter Reuther had told the board that the union would not enter into any collusion with GM to get increased wages at the public expense and that it stood firm in its demand for a 30% pay hike, which he said the "arithmetic" of the case showed was justified.

Referred to as a member of the scrub team by Pres. R. J. Thomas of UAW, Walter Gordon Merritt, labor-hating lawyer, whose claim to infamy is that he was the company attorney in the Danbury hatter case, represented GM. He had accused Reuther of advancing " radical" and "revolutionary" ideas in collective bargaining and said that GM would withdraw from the fact-finding panel if asked to furnish the company books, a threat which failed to materialize.

Reuther had replied and demolished Merritt's arguments, and Panel Chairman Lloyd K. Garrison was telling the disputants that the board wanted a few days to decide what it should do—ostensibly trying to decide whether it should ask the company for its books.

Then an attache handed Garrison copies of President Truman's statement. Assuring the tensely hushed and crowded room that the board had not consulted with the White House about the statement, Garrison read, "The fact-finding board should unquestionably have the right to examine the . . . books where it deems necessary in order to make up its own mind as to whether a demand for an increase is justified . . ."

There followed a lively give-and-take between Reuther and Wilson—who has not been taking part in the negotiations as he had in the past. Reuther pressed for a resumption of the negotiations immediately, but Wilson, aided by Anderson, hemmed and hawed, but finally agreed to bargain.

A factor contributing to GM's decision was a statement by Thomas released to the press a few moments after Truman's statement was received, and which said in part:

"GM is in open revolt against the nation's determination to increase the real living standards of its people."

Having earlier cancelled the UAW contract, GM this week also set forth its demands on the union in which it called for ending maintenance of membership, for company security and censoring by the union of remarks in its publications and those of its locals attacking company officials.

Call U. S. Pay Plan Inadequate

The CIO Federal Workers Union this week accused Senators who voted in favor of the Byrd amendment to the Federal pay bill of acting "in shameful disregard for the real and pressing needs of Federal workers," and said the union will now demand 30% raises when the bill goes to the House.

The union statement included figures showing that if the Byrd plan were finally adopted purchasing power of a CAF-3 employe would be $166 per year less than it was in 1941.

The union charged Senators—particularly Byrd of Va.—with acting to aid big corporations which are refusing wage increases to their own workers, but predicted that "CIO will win its battle for substantial wage adjustments" and that Senators will reverse their position.

For The Record

STEEL PACT OK'S RIGHT TO STRIKE

FULL-PAGE ads by the American Iron & Steel Institute have been belaboring the tune that the CIO United Steelworkers "haven't got the right" to strike the steel industry, which has flatly refused the union's request for a $2-a-day wage increase.

The following resolution, passed unanimously at the recent Steelworkers' Wage Policy Committee meeting at Pittsburgh, outlines clearly the union's position:

1. The major steel companies in this country have banded together in a strong and well-financed propaganda campaign to deceive the American public into the view that a strike by the United Steelworkers would be a violation of its contracts with these companies.

2. This campaign is an effort to perpetrate upon the public a legal hoax. The companies have wilfully concealed from the public the following facts with respect to the contracts and their background:

a. Each and every contract between the union and the major steel companies contains a clause permitting the union to reopen the contract for a general wage increase upon a change in national wage policy. The union has served notice under each of these contracts in accordance with these clauses.

b. These wage reopening clauses are based upon the following background:

(1) In the Steel Wage Case decided in November, 1944, the WLB explicitly declared that it was not closing the wage question but retained the power to reconsider it.

(2) In a Directive of February 25, 1945, the WLB, in fixing the termination date for the contracts with the steel employers as October 15, 1946, again expressly provided that the matter of a general wage increase would be reopened whenever a change in the national wage policy occurred.

c. A change in national wage policy has been announced and the WLB, in a unanimous resolution, has expressly recognized that the union is free to bargain with respect to a general wage increase.

d. Under the terms of its contract, the union may now exercise all of the rights and remedies which would be available to it in bargaining for a new contract with respect to a general wage increase. These rights and remedies include the right to strike.

3. The no-strike clause in the contracts which the companies have so blatantly misrepresented does not surrender the right to strike with respect to general wage increases but deals only with strikes concerning grievances and matters subject to arbitration. A general wage increase is not subject to the grievance and arbitration machinery provided in the contract.

4. Despite the fact that the union has meticulously adhered to the terms of the contract and will continue to do so, the companies have wilfully repudiated their solemn obligations under the terms of the contract to engage in bargaining with respect to the requested general wage increase.

5. The true design of the steel companies is plain. Using the false charge that the union is violating its contracts as a pretext, the companies seek to conceal the fact that they themselves have refused to bargain in accordance with their obligations under the contract. But their self-righteous arrogance goes further than this. Under the cover of pious pronouncements about the sanctity of contracts, they now threaten to achieve their long-standing objective of violating their contractual commitments with respect to check-off and maintenance of membership. This campaign is merely a smoke screen behind which Messrs. Grace and his associates hope to restore the steel industry to the open-shop citadel which it was in the 1920's.

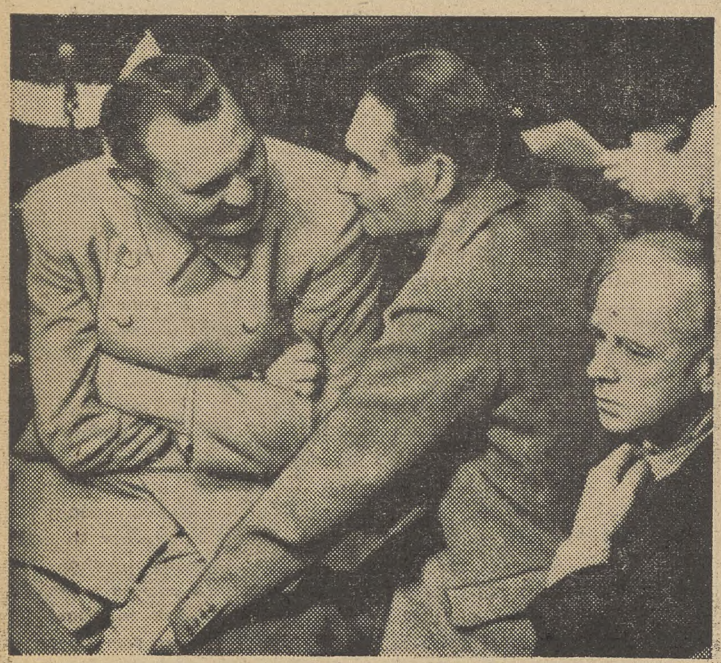
Therefore, be it resolved:

1. That the union is now fully within its rights under the contracts to strike concerning a general wage increase.

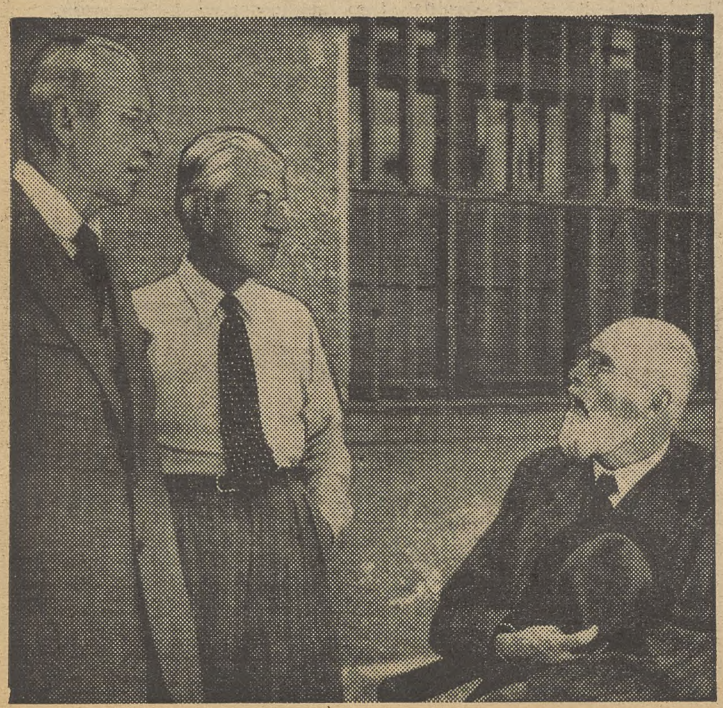
2. That the campaign of the titans of steel is a maneuver to conceal from the American public the justice of the union's demand for a general wage increase.

3. That any attempt by the employers to repudiate their obligations under their contracts is a violation of such contracts and a contemptuous disregard of commitments solemnly undertaken.

These Nazi civilians are being hanged for the outright murder of six American fliers. These are the small fry of the German Nazi murder machine, who carried out their orders to kill willingly and eagerly. No German big shot has yet been executed by Allied occupation authorities.



Herman Goering, Rudolf Hess, Joachim von Ribbentrop, top Nazis after Hitler (above), feel the hangman's noose getting closer. These are the men who ordered the Nazi barbarities. Behind them, however, stand still bigger and more sinister figures—the German industrialists (below) who built up Hitler and the Nazi Wehrmacht for their attempt at world conquest.



NEW BATTLE OF GERMANY

By C. W. FOWLER

(First of a Series)

A NEW battle of Germany is being fought today—not in open warfare, but in the no less terrible preparations for World War III, which scientists say may well be humanity's last.

Today's battle of Germany is being fought out between the organized forces of reaction in control of American and British military government and an outnumbered few officials who see the danger of renewed German aggression and who are trying to halt it before the next and final world war is launched.

The struggle is basically between the legacy of anti-fascist policy left by Franklin D. Roosevelt and former Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and the arrogance and profit-hunger of American and British corporations with their fingers deep in the anti-democratic doings of international cartels.

The fight now going on is led on the side of new German aggression and new war by the agents, open and concealed, of the same corporations that are bitterly opposing the wage demands of CIO workers in this country.

General Motors, currently refusing UAW wage demands and preparing to tell the U. S. government to go to hell, is one U. S. firm involved. DuPont, owner of GM and leader in the chemical cartel, ally and associate of Germany's IG Farben, is another. Henry Ford, whose German branch built motor vehicles for the Wehrmacht and who contemptuously offers CIO workers here a 15c wage increase, is also involved. General Electric, with close ties to both English and German electrical trusts, also currently refusing wage increases to its workers, is still another.

In fact, there is scarcely a billion dollar corporation—all of which are now fighting CIO union wage demands or refusing to allow organization in their plants—which is not involved in the campaign to rearm Germany.

Standard Oil, Intl. Telephone & Telegraph, Intl. Business Machines, Republic Steel, Britain's Imperial Chemical Industries—are in on the conspiracy. Topping such industrial corporations are the big British and U. S. banks, who made millions out of phoney German bonds after the last war and who want to repeat that performance now.

And going along with the direct economic interest of monopoly corporations in German rearmament is the never-absent hope that Germany can again be turned to the east, against Soviet Russia, as was planned at Munich.

Who are some of these agents, open and concealed, willing or unwitting, who are helping to lay a base for World War III? What is the evidence of their work?

In the occupation of Germany, they sometimes come directly from British or American financial interests—as does Gen. William H. Draper, economic adviser to the U. S. commander-in-chief in Europe. Draper comes to the U. S. Army and to Germany directly from Dillon, Read & Co., New York bankers and promoters of more German bonds than any other single firm. Or there are General Motors' Peter Hoagland, also attached to the army of occupation, Republic Steel's Rufus Wysor, and others with equally clear corporation backgrounds.

In this country, and also in Germany and Britain, there's the entire "soft peace" crowd today striving through every propaganda medium to raise sympathy for poor, downtrodden Germany.

Typical of this crowd is Byron Price, former U. S. censor, whose report on German conditions to President Truman was a plea for the preservation of German industry and thus of American interests in a strong and aggressive German industrial machine.

In Congress, the "soft peace" crowd is typified by Rep. Colmer (polltaxer, Miss.) who came back to report that German heavy industry must be preserved to enable Germans to pay for food.

This gang had its scholarly aids too, led by Professor Calvin B. Hoover, of Duke University, property of the Duke tobacco & power trust, whose report and recommendations also weep for "starving Germany."

The line of those who would keep German industry strong and aggressive goes even beyond such figures as these to the State Dept. and the White House itself.

It is known, for example, that President Truman prevented the appearance of three of I.G. Farben's top men before the Kilgore Committee in the Senate. These three men, Herman Schmitz, George Schnitzler and Karl Krauch, were to have been questioned on Farben's role in the Nazi party, in the Nazi state, and in the preparation and prosecution of the war. They were kept in Germany, despite Senators' request for their presence.

These people, busy now preparing to rebuild Germany as it was rebuilt for war after 1918, are in the crowd that the people of the U. S., and particularly the members of the CIO, repudiated when they voted for FDR.

Now they're in the saddle in occupied Germany—and only a strongly aroused public opinion can unseat them.

(Next weeks Exploding the myth of German industrial destruction)

WE FOOT THE BILL

When big corporations reject collective bargaining and provoke industrial stoppages, they can rely on the government and the taxpayers (which includes you and me and the workers they are fighting) to carry them through.

Not only are they guaranteed a normal rate of profit, whether they produce or not, through the carry-back and carry-forward provisions of the tax laws, but John Q. Public pays—and plenty—for the publication of their propaganda on a scale which labor cannot even dream of affording.

Lately, for example, General Motors and the American Iron & Steel Institute have been placing full-page advertisements in all the major newspapers of the country, attacking the unions and completely misrepresenting the issues.

To give you a small idea of the cost of this type of propaganda, Transradio press service reports that General Motors spent $96,000 for its December 15 advertisement alone.

And who foots the bill? More than 85% of the cost comes out of the U. S. Treasury and the pockets of American taxpayers, since advertising is considered a legitimate business cost and money can be diverted for it which would otherwise be paid out in taxes.

But what about the character of this propaganda for which the government pays and which leaves a one-sided impression in the public's mind, since unions have not got the millions necessary to answer ad for ad?

The Iron & Steel Institute is pulling a legal hoax on the public by alleging in its full-page ads that the strike called by the CIO United Steelworkers for Jan. 14 is in violation of its contracts with the steel companies.

The facts which expose this hoax are that all steel union contracts involved have a clause permitting the union to reopen the contract for a general wage increase upon a change in national wage policy, and due notice has been served by the union in strict compliance with its contracts.

From every legal and contractual angle, the union is now free to exercise all its usual rights, including the right to strike, in bargaining for a new contract with respect to a general wage increase.

The Steelworkers have explained their position fully, knocking the companies' misrepresentations into a cocked hat. They have released their answer to the press, but naturally it does not get so much space as full-page ads paid for by multi-million dollar corporations out of money that should go to taxes.

Similarly, General Motors has been running full-page ads, crudely distorting the facts about auto wages and the union's position.

According to Walter Reuther, head of the GM Department of UAW-CIO, three of five points in the Dec. 15 GM ad are "radically falsified," the fourth is "incompletely stated" and only one, the fifth, is accurate.

Points one and two, the UAW says, are based on the assumption that there will be a 45 to 48-hour week in postwar GM. Even if this were true, the union would not accept it—because that would mean selling out at least 50,000 veterans and other workers who would be unemployed as the result of the longer hours.

Point three of the GM ad is based on the corporation's offer of a "cost-of-living" raise of 13.5%. This, the UAW says, would mean a hi-jacking operation on the public in the form of added prices on cars.

Point four (dealing with possible take-home) is similarly based on a false assumption—that wartime earnings went up higher than they did, that they continued through 1945, and is also based on the proposed 45 to 48-hour work week.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

LIKE the faithless husband in search of "sympathy" from ladies other than his wife, the industrialists of America are a much "misunderstood" class of people.

What's more, they don't really want to be understood, and most of them are lucky that they aren't.

•

This reflection is prompted by an editorial in the Binghamton Sun, which whimsically proposes that our industrialists should organize union (The United Industrialists & Executives of America is the name suggested) and go on strike.

•

The industrialists of America have evidently kept their secret well, at least from the editorial writer of the Binghamton Sun.

By using the word "association" instead of "union" and the word "strike" not at all, they have concealed from him and a lot of other people the fact that they have unions and strikes of their own that are really de luxe.

•

Like the CIO members, the average industrialist is organized along industrial lines.

He has his local union, his industrial union council, his national or international union, and his national CIO.

Only he prefers to use names like trade association, chamber of commerce, Iron & Steel Institute or Automobile Manufacturers Assn, and Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers.

•

While union workers are always calling attention to their earnings, to demonstrate their need for more, the organized industrialists are doing everything they can to conceal theirs.

In fact, they regard any "prying into their books" as the worst thing that could happen to their case for higher profits.

•

When it comes to going on strike, the United Industrialists of America really do things in style—and so smoothly that most people don't even know they're on strike.

Organized labor made a no-strike pledge during the war, but not organized industry.

The latter struck often, it struck hard, and it struck against the government, by simply holding up production until its profit demands were granted.

•

Now that the war is over, the organized industrialists have become so accustomed to bullying and being supported by the government, that they even expect it to finance their strikes—which it is doing.

•

When union workers go on strike, they're strictly on their own. They lose their wages, they're denied even the meager dole of unemployment compensation, and they find the government's hand usually turned against them.

But not so with the United Industrialists. When they go on strike, they don't have to walk out; they just pull a swivel-chair sitdown. And a kind government provides them with enough strike benefits and unemployment compensation to maintain them in the standard of living to which they are accustomed.

It does this, under the tax laws, through the carry-back and carry-forward tax refunds, which are designed to guarantee industrialists their normal rate of profits whether they produce or not.

•

Since the war ended, the organized industrialists have struck more often, longer, on a larger scale and against more people than organized labor has ever dreamed of doing.

By withholding consumers' goods from the market until the excess profits tax is repealed, they have for months been striking against the whole American people.

In industry after industry, they have also been holding up reconversion by striking for higher prices, through the lifting of OPA ceilings.

And the present labor strikes should more properly be called industry strikes against labor to cut wages, showing as they do the employers' preference to stop production rather than grant the increases necessary to maintain the workers' take-home pay.

•

But the crowning irony in the government financing of industrialists' strikes against itself and against the people, is that the government and the taxpayers are even paying for their strike propaganda.

The hundreds of thousands of dollars now being spent by the Iron & Steel Institute, General Motors and other corporations for full-page ads to mislead the public are paid for by the public out of money which would otherwise go to the government in taxes.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-President

Joseph Curran, S. H. Dalrymple, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, Emil Rieve, Reid Robinson, Frank Rosenblum, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux .....Editor and Publicity Director

Published and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925.

Vol. 8 December 24, 1945 No. 52

Failure To Pay Striking Vets Benefits · Blasted

THE CIO has joined with two veteran organizations in protesting to Veterans Administrator Bradley against the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Board ruling that General Motors' and other strikers shall not receive unemployment compensation. Under the GI Bill a veteran is entitled to unemployment compensation—"readjustment allowance" — of $20 for 25 weeks. The letter said:

"The Michigan ruling does, in effect, prevent the men who fought the world's fight for freedom from fighting their own battle for a fair wage. The average veteran has little or no money to meet the needs of food and shelter for his family when he is forced to strike.

"Further, the fact that several States, such as N. Y., Penna., Tenn. and others, offer unemployment compensation to civilians who are on strike over a certain period makes the practice of not granting unemployment compensation to veterans who are in the same position a discriminating practice against veterans.

"By approving the Michigan ruling, the Veterans Administration places itself in the position of depriving veterans in dire need of any kind of Government help or compensation."

The Natl. Conference of Union Labor Legionnaires and the Army and Navy Union joined the Natl. CIO Community Services Committee in lodging the protest with the VA head, at the same time asserting that they would urge Congress to change the GI Bill provision.

General Bradley replied that an appeal could be filed with the VA against the Michigan ruling, and that when Congress is asked to change the GI Bill provision the VA will furnish "upon request such information as may be available."

NMU Members Live To Tell Of Jap Camp

Thirteen survivors of the torpedoed SS Sowakla, who arrived in the U. S. recently after three years in Jap prison camps, told blood-curdling tales of Japanese inhumanity.

After their capture, they were herded with 900 other prisoners on a ship for a 27-day trip during which 50 died of dysentery, heat exhaustion and berri-berri. Imprisoned in the largest camp in Japan, they were forced to work in the shipyards, coal and iron mines 13 hours a day and were fed daily two bowls of rice and a cup of soup made of seaweed, leaves and grass.

At least three times a week, they and other Americans were lined up and slapped by a Japanese guard. Through a radio smuggled into their camp piece by piece from the shipyards, they learned of the American victory six days before the Japanese acknowledged it. Freed, they were told by the Army in Manila there was a ship shortage, but they were shipped home promptly when the crew of the SS Agustin Stahl learned of their plight and offered to give up their bunks to the released prisoners.

U. S. Mail Denied Merchant Fleet

San Francisco Port Agent James Drury of the CIO Natl. Maritime Union this week roundly condemned Army, Navy and War Shipping Administration officials responsible for a decision to cease transporting mail to men of the merchant marine now overseas.

"There might be a slight measure of logic in this callous cutting off of merchant seamen from getting mail from their wives and families if mail service by air and ship was entirely discontinued," Drury said. "But this is not the case. Thousands of our troops are overseas, still waiting for ships to bring them home. Merchant seamen man those ships, and to refuse to service them while servicing GIs in the same areas can be nothing more than provocation."

VFW, Union Blast Firings

Camp Bowie Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, this week joined with Warehouse and Distribution Workers of the CIO Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union in protesting the discharge of four veterans within two weeks by Montgomery Ward & Co., Fort Worth, Tex.

Moral—Vets, Keep Union Contacts

A pictorial story of how CIO Wholesale and Warehouse Union Local 65, New York City, is taking care of member-veterans is told in a recent issue of the local's publication, Union Voice. The paper says:

"Many members who went directly to their old shops without consulting the union found, to their chagrin, that the patriotic talk of many bosses during the war is now out of style. Veterans were greeted coldly, were discouraged from coming back, 'because business isn't so good any more.' Others were told they could come back—at the salaries they were making before they left for service, and with no mention of the sizable increases to which they were actually entitled."

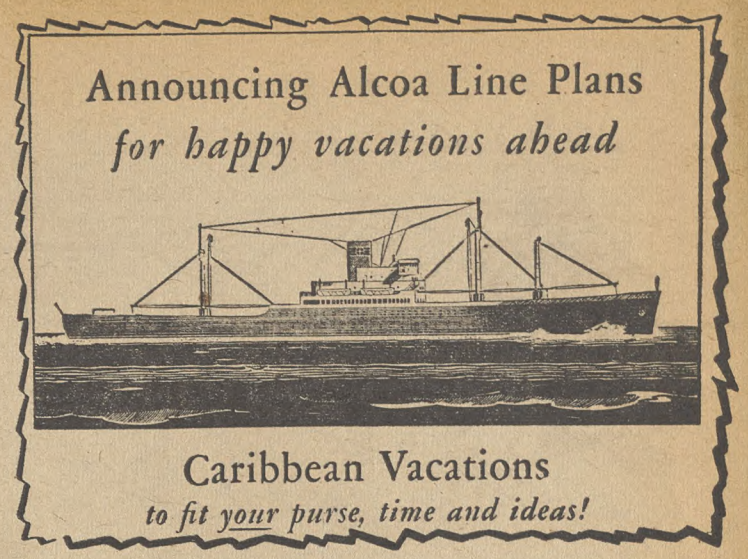
Carlson Hits China Intervention

"I know that irrespective of what goes on in China, it is incompatible with our democratic institutions to interfere in the domestic affairs of another country," Marine Col. Evans F. Carlson told the convention of the California CIO Council last week.

Colonel Carlson, a grizzled hero who borrowed the battle slogan "Gung Ho" from the Chinese guerrillas, said that he was heartily in accord with the resolution of the convention which insisted that Marine and other military and naval personnel be returned home immediately, that all military equipment and personnel given Chiang Kai-shek be removed and that no further arms be shipped to him.

Vets Unemployed

An increase of 83,598 unemployed veterans during the week ended Dec. 1, bringing the total to 330,958, was reported by the Veterans' Administration.



Ads like this one in the Washington Post, Dec. 17, give the answer to the GIs stranded overseas for lack of ships. Pres. Joseph Curran, of the CIO Natl. Maritime Union and the N. Y. City CIO Council, this week asked the War Dept. and the War Shipping Administration to reply to a cablegram received from 255 men of the 29th Infantry Division in Bremen complaining that ships scheduled to carry the division home from Bremenhaven have been cancelled three times.

East And West Spur Drive For Ships For GIs

On the West and the East the campaign to "make every ship a troopship" is continuing.

Members of the San Francisco CIO Council and CIO Womens' Auxiliaries have erected colorful booths and obtained from the Christmas shopping crowds signatures to petitions to President Truman and Congress to "bring the boys home."

Literature was distributed showing pictures of shipping tied up in boneyards and advertisements for commercial shipping while servicemen were prevented from returning home due to lack of shipping space.

The campaign spread from N. Y. City to Newark, N. J., where members of Local 7, CIO Office & Professional Workers stormed the downtown department store section with thousands of leaflets asking the public to support the campaign.

Bilbo Ouster Aim Of New Group

Formation of the "Veterans-Citizens Committee to Oust Bilbo" which will continue the picketing of Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo until the Mississippi politican is no longer a member of the U. S. Senate, was announced this week by Veteran Robert Lee of Washington, D. C., chairman of the new committee.

In addition to maintaining the picket line which has been continuous since last Oct. 14, the Veterans-Citizens Committee is undertaking a national petition campaign demanding that the Senate remove Bilbo as a member for his conduct "which is contrary to our American principles of equality, regardless of race, creed, or color and which is a discredit to the dignity of the United States Senate."

Superduper Seniority Rapped

THE attempt of Selective Service Director Hershey to give veterans super-seniority was rejected this week by Arbiter Dudley E. Whiting, Detroit, in the case of the Dow Chemical Co. and Local 804, CIO Auto Workers. This is one of a series of arbiters' decisions upholding the CIO, which maintains that veterans shall be given seniority equal to their time in the service.

Selective Service advocates that veterans bump workers with greater seniority, doing them an ill service, because such procedure would set them as a class apart and would not offer them any protection after the year's employment, that is guaranteed them under the act, expires.

LAW IS CLEAR

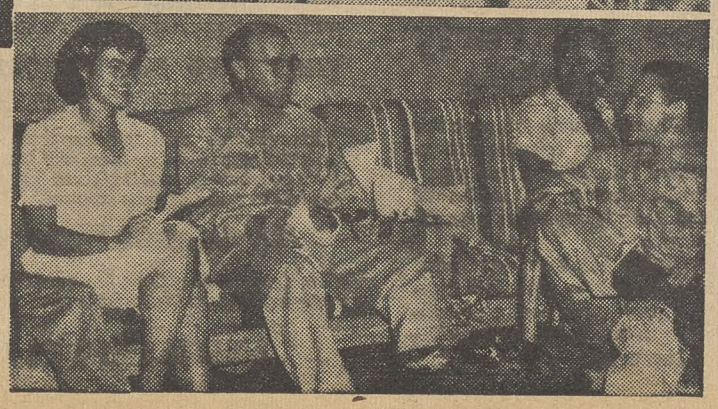
Referring to Selective Service's interpretation of the law, Whiting ruled:

"Since the statute itself is perfectly clear and unambiguous, it would be highly improper and contrary to accepted rules of statutory construction to distort its language to concur with the executive construction of the act made by Natl. Hdq. of the Selective Service System.

"Without the use by Congress of specific language to say so, I cannot believe that, by the reemployment provision of this act, it is intended to rehabilitate the veteran at the expense of other and older industrial workers (in point of seniority)."

The arbiter took occasion to rap the decision of Federal Judge Abruzzo, Brooklyn, N. Y., upholding super-seniority, saying: "I cannot accept the decision . . . Since it is not a court of last resort, I am not bound thereby."

Copies of the Whiting decision can be obtained from Meyer Bernstein, CIO Veterans Committee, 718 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D. C.



Although it got off to a late start, the Honolulu Labor Canteen (above) is making up for lost time. In addition to having entertained tens of thousands of servicemen since its opening four days after V-J Day, the Canteen is issuing a magazine and giving courses, both designed to give GIs the score on labor and the world in which they live.

ONE WORLD & LABOR

AUSTRALIAN workers are having their own troubles with the system of "cooling-off" and enforced arbitration that President Truman seeks to fasten on workers in this country through the Norton-Ellender bill (S 1661, HR 4908) designed to carry out Truman's anti-strike message of Dec. 3.

According to Allied Labor News, this is the situation in a three-months' strike involving the Amalgamated Ironworkers & Munitions Workers in a struggle with Australia's biggest monopoly—the Broken Hill Proprietary:

A new anti-union offensive by the Broken Hill Proprietary monopoly threatened this week to put the majority of Australia's labor force out of work. Power, gas, transport and factories in many cities will be shut down unless BHP agrees to discuss labor's demands in a three-month-old strike which now involves ironworkers, seamen, miners and transport workers.

BHP, Australia's most powerful monopoly, embraces steel, aircraft, shipbuilding, metal trades, chemicals and coal and zinc mining. Strikers are demanding higher wages and a 40-hour week.

The strike broke out in BHP'S Port Kembla plant, where the Amalgamated Ironworkers & Munition Workers charged the company with violating a union delegate's seniority. It soon extended to Newcastle, where BHP was accused of a similar violation. Labor spokesmen regard the parallel actions as an outright attempt at union-busting.

Prior to the violations, union leaders point out, court rulings had favored the monopoly in 122 out of 123 consecutive major arguments. The New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Commission had followed this by "de-registering" the unon, which prevented it from taking its case to the State Court.

Although the Commission's action did not disqualify the union as a bargaining agent, BHP used this as an excuse to refuse negotiations and thus compel a strike. Seamen, miners and transport workers voted overwhelmingly in favor of sympathy strikes.

U. S.-Soviet Friendship

Once the U. S. and the Soviet Union, "the two great nations, are willing to collaborate and aid each other, there will be no new war," Leo Krzycki, vice-president of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, said this week in Moscow. Krzycki, who is also chairman of the Polish-American Labor Council, addressed the plenary session of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. He came from Poland, where he attended the congress of the Polish Federation of Trade Unions.

The American people "are proud of having become allies of the Soviet people and of having come to know this great people," he asserted. "No force can now prevent us from callaborating in the establishment of a real peace. We've won the war, but we still have to win the peace and it must be a lasting, effective and real peace. The masses of the people will never forget the sacrifices exacted by the recent war. The people will do everything that this should not happen again."

Krzycki observed that "hope has arisen for the Slav people. This hope is the Soviet Union. Life is improving in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Czechslovakia. I've just come from Poland. For the first time a government has been set up there which represents the entire nation. And if Poland is closely allied with her older brother and neighbor, the Soviet Union, it will be a great achievement."

Carey Urges Aid To USSR

Speaking at a recent New York meeting of the American Society for Russian Relief, CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey told his Madison Square Garden audience:

"With all the sincerity at my command I appeal to the people of the U. S. to share their comparative abundance with the people of the Soviet Union.

"The facts regarding the living standards, the working conditions, the personal problems and the hopes and aspirations of the people of Russia have been deliberately falsified to the American people. The man on the American street knows nothing about the man on the Russian street. By the same token I am convinced that the Russian worker knows equally little about the American worker and his problems.

"We are confronted with two grave questions regarding the needs of our fellow workers in Soviet Russia. These are: First, is there need? Second, is that need deserving?

"I answer both those questions with an emphatic 'Yes.' I maintain that there is need in Russia. I maintain similarly that this need is deserving.

"I certainly saw nothing on my trip that moved me to fear that the Russian people are planning an aggressive war against the people of the U. S. I am equally certain that the American people are not planning any such aggressive war."

HIGH COURT RULING AIDS LABOR

By LEE PRESSMAN
CIO General Counsel

IN a decision of far-reaching importance to labor, the U. S. Supreme Court last week ruled that the Natl. Labor Relations Act requires that an employer make no changes in wages, hours or conditions of employment without first bargaining about the proposed changes with the union which represents its employes.

This ruling was made when the court upheld a Natl. Labor Relations Board order which directs the Famous-Barr Dept. Store of St. Louis to bargain collectively with the CIO Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Employes.

The CIO won a Labor Board election among bushelmen at Famous-Barr. The store refused to bargain, claiming that the union could not legally bargain for the bushelmen until it had won an election involving all the 4,500 Famous-Barr employes.

The Supreme Court decided against the store and for the CIO. The court recognized that it would be unfair to make the bushelmen go without collective bargaining until the whole store was organized. This part of the court's decision will mean that as soon as the CIO gets one part of a store organized it can at once petition the Labor Board for an election and begin bargaining for that portion of the store.

Not only did Famous-Barr refuse to recognize the CIO, but shortly after the NLRB election the company announced publicly that it had applied to the War Labor Board for permission to grant each of its employes a $2-a-week increase. The company did not notify the CIO that it was going to make such an application nor did it offer the CIO the opportunity to join in an application for a wage increase.

The CIO had previously handed out leaflets announcing that if it should win a Labor Board election it would attempt to get the company to join with it in an application to the War Labor Board for wage boosts to eliminate differentials between the wages paid women workers and those paid men, to eliminate substandard conditions, to meet the rates paid by other employers for like work, and to adjust for the rise in the cost of living. The company's application for a straight $2 raise was, of course, much less than the CIO felt the WLB would have granted.

The Supreme Court held that the company committed a separate unfair labor practice by going to the WLB without first bargaining with the CIO and giving it an opportunity to join in the WLB wage application.

The court said that "employer action to bring about changes in wage scales without consultation and negotiation with the certified representative of its employes" constituted unilateral action in violation of the Natl. Labor Relations Act.

"Such unilateral action minimizes the influence of organized bargaining," the court said. "It interferes with the right of self-organization by emphasizing to the employes that there is no necessity for a collective bargaining agent."

Labor unions for many years have insisted that it was essential to collective bargaining that employers be prohibited from changing wages, hours or working conditions without bargaining with the union representing its employes as to each contemplated change. The Supreme Court has now held that the Natl. Labor Relations Act, by requiring employers to bargain collectively, thereby also requires that the union be consulted before any changes affecting employes are made by the employer.

On The Air With CIO

Here's the line-up for the first four CIO 15-minute regular Saturday radio shows over CBS stations—3:45 P. M. EST—with William Downes, crack CBS commentator, asking the questions and with rank and file CIO members frequently providing the answers.

January 5—GM strike: What the auto workers think.

January 12—Congress and labor legislation, featuring Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel, and Robert K. Lamb, legislative representative, United Steelworkers.

January 19—On the steel strike (if it starts as scheduled on the 14th).

January 26—Broadcast from a union hall on what the CIO does for veterans.

★ ★ ★

A 59-year-old World War I widow who rents out rooms to make a living is typical of hundreds of people throughout the country who are writing CIO President Murray about his recent wage broadcasts.

Her homespun, personal letter was included among other correspondence containing much praise and a little condemnation, a few unsolicited contributions, and even a pat on the back from a Los Angeles employer, who said that the American Broadcasting Co. should be congratulated for selling CIO time to present its case.

The widow told how her New York City rooming house was a virtual "League of Nations" and described "how interesting it is to hear the workers tell of the hardships in their countries, especially where they can't have unions."

"When wages went down, jobs got scarce," she continued, "and I would lower the rent. Men would sleep in the parks in summer and in someone's cellar in the winter and come up to me to dry their socks.

"Of course people want decent wages, and though you never meet us there are many of us that are rooting for you all."

Sees 3rd Party As Possible

Possibility of labor support for a third party was underscored in the annual financial statement of Sec.-Treas. George F. Addes of the CIO Auto Workers this week. Addes said:

"Our policy has been and must continue to be, to give full support to any progressive candidates for office, be they Republican or Democrat."

GOING...GOING..

Yes, it's your chance to invest in the best investment in the world—United States Victory Bonds.*

They're designed to help YOU!

Your Government offers you these bonds in various denominations to suit your future needs. Buy them as investments, as savings for some definite future plan—a new home, education for your children, retirement, etc.

WHEN YOU BUY VICTORY BONDS
THEY HELP YOUR COUNTRY

Victory Bonds will help defray the cost of rehabilitation of your fighting men, will help keep America's economy sound. Buy them for your own sake—and the safety of your country.

VICTORY LOAN

Play Safe with Victory Bonds!

*Following the Victory Loan, the sale of E, F, & G U. S. Savings Bonds will continue through regular authorized agencies and through the Payroll Savings Plan.

MISSISSIPPI GLASS COMPANY

LET THE RECORD SPEAK

ON Dec. 11 the House of Representatives adopted a rule to bring the Hobbs Bill, HR 32, before the House. On Dec. 12 the bill passed. Here are some excerpts from the debate on those two days:

Adolph Sabath (D. Ill.), chairman, Rules Committee:
"Mr. Speaker, once more I have the unpleasant duty of calling up a resolution dealing with an anti-labor bill, HR 32, known as the Hobbs bill."

Hatton Sumners (poll-taxer, Tex.), chairman, Judiciary Committee, which approved the Hobbs bill and recommended its passage: "Does the gentleman think he is justified in the statement he just made?"

Sabath: "It is also one of those anti-labor bills; yes."

Sumners: "It is an anti-racketeering bill, is it not?"

Sabath: "Mr. Speaker, if the bill actually provided what the title denotes, I would be for it, but this is not the case. This bill goes beyond anything that could possibly be construed as fair legislation. It would make it a crime for a man to talk to a non-union driver or to drivers who bring in goods, merchandise or other things into the black market."

Francis E. Walter (D. Pa.), member of the Judiciary Committee:

"Will the gentleman point out to the House where in the hearings it appears that black marketeers were stopped by these labor leaders with such lofty ideals?"

Sabath: "If you, sir, will tell me that any recognized, lawful, legal labor organization had the opportunity to appear before your committee when this last Hobbs bill was reported, then I have nothing to say. But they were not given an opportunity to appear."

Eugene Cox (polltaxer, Ga.), notorious labor-baiter and member of the Rules Committee which decides what bills shall come before the House:
"I should like to say to my distinguished chairman that I am very glad to see him get lots of pleasure out of the management of a bill which he opposes. This is the last time, let me promise the gentleman, that this farcial procedure shall ever be enacted again."

Sabath: "When I give a rule to the gentleman from Georgia or to the gentleman from Virginia, invariably the opponents do not obtain any time to be heard."

Graham A. Barden (D. N. C.), member, Labor Committee:
"This law will not inconvenience, will not harm, will not incarcerate one single, honorable, honest, decent man in America. Now, let somebody challenge that statement."

Charles Savage, (D. Wash.), member, Intl. Woodworkers, CIO:
"A gentleman who is on strike for better working conditions could be an honest gentleman."

Thomas J. Lane (D., Mass.):
"The act of 1934 was directed against gangsters. Let us look at the state of the nation. Where are the gangsters of 1934? Dead or in jail. What, then, is the real target of this legislative double-talk? Labor. Behind the smoke screen of legal verbiage the opponents of organized labor are trying to prepare an ambush. I contend that there is no need for this bill."

Adam Clayton Powell (ALP, N. Y.):

"Extortion and robbery are crimes in all 48 states. Ample state laws and police are provided. Why, then, gentlemen of the state's rights school, do we need federal legislation? This is a notorious work. It is anti-labor."

Clarence Hancock (R., N. Y.), ranking Republican on the Judiciary Committee:

"This bill has been labeled an anti-labor bill. That is not true. It is not anti-labor in purpose or in fact. This bill is designed simply to prevent both union members and non-union people from making use of robbery and extortion under the guise of obtaining wages in the obstruction of interstate commerce."

Herman P. Eberharter (D., Pa.), elected with CIO support:

"It has been said by some opponents of this measure that if in the exercise of legitimate union activities in connection with organizing a group of persons or individuals who are not members of a union, a truck, for instance, may be stopped, which truck is engaged in interstate commerce, then they would be subject to the penalties imposed by this act. In other words, they would be accused of attempting by threat, force, violence or intimidation to extort money, whereas the intention may be only to convince the non-union person that he ought to join the union."

Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.), who fought the Hobbs bill in the Judiciary Committee:
"This bill does strike, and strikes hard, at organized labor. It is significant that the present anti-racketeering law contains this clause:
"'Provided, that no court of the U. S. shall construe or apply any of the provisions of this act in such manner as to impair, diminish, or in any manner affect the rights of bona fide labor organizations in lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof, as such rights are expressed in existing statutes of the United States.'

"Read the provisions of the current bill and you will find that proviso is deliberately eliminated. Why? It was eliminated to hurt labor. The courts, if we pass this bill with that proviso eliminated, would have to construe that the so-called Hobbs bill actually does impair, actually does diminish, actually does destroy the right of labor to strike, to boycott, to picket.

"Labor opposes the bill not because labor opposes anti-racketeering legislation but because this bill is not in any respect an anti-racketeering measure. It is a strike-breaking bill. It is a time bomb with a false label. It is a booby trap."

Clyde Doyle, D., Calif., elected with CIO support:

"The committee claims that this bill will only apply to the illegitimate law-breaking activities of any person, including labor unions. If that be true, why did the committee strike out the proviso in the present law and leave it out?"

William J. Gallagher, (D., Minn.), elected with CIO support: **"This bill is a declaration of war on organized labor."**

Jerry Voorhis (D., Cal.), endorsed for reelection in 1944 by CIO: "This is a bill which may be resisted and opposed by labor officially but when one attempts to read the bill with care, it just is not possible to find in the bill the dangers that are alleged to be there."

Sumners: "I may say to the gentleman from California that insofar as I can understand this bill, there is not a thing in it to interfere in the slightest degree with any legitimate activity on the part of labor people or labor unions, unless somebody thinks it is legitimate for them to rob and extort."

Voorhis: "Nobody believes that. My understanding of the bill coincides with the gentleman's."

Hobbs: "May I add that the gentleman, in my opinion, is exactly correct and takes the proper position."

Voorhis: "I thank the gentleman. I am just trying to make the record absolutely clear."

Raymond S. Springer, (R., Ind.), member of the Judiciary Committee:

"It has been said by some of those who have spoken upon this bill that this is an anti-labor bill. To my mind is a bill that protects the honest laboring people in our country. **There is nothing contained in this bill that relates to labor."**

William Whittington, (polltaxer, Miss.), member of the House committee on Expenditures in Executive Depts., who helped gut the full employment bill:

"There is no justification for labor unions opposing the bill as it constitutes no invasion of the legitimate rights of labor."

Alexander Resa (D., Ill.): "Offenses against persons and property which the pending bill would make punishable are already punishable under existing laws of the several States. They can be prosecuted more effectively under the laws of the states than they could be under this bill if it became a law. This is another instance of objectionable duplication by the Federal government of the functions and activities of the states."

Franck Havenner (D., Cal.), consistent foe of the Dies-Rankin-Wood Committee: "What the bill really does is to classify as racketeering any effective effort by labor unions to insist that closed shop agreements which have been arrived at through years of collective bargaining shall not be destroyed by open shop competition from areas outside of the areas where these closed shop agreements are in effect."

Luther Patrick: (D., Ala.), who defeated Dies Committee member Starnes in 1944 with CIO support: "Every Congressman in speaking for the bill, states, 'We are not after labor at all.' Why do they protest so on that point?

"The chairman of the Judiciary Committee this afternoon was asked on the floor of Congress about this very sort of thing. He stood right over there at the majority table and answered that there is no telling what a judge will decide. Now, nobody knows that better than do the laborers in this country. The representatives of labor know how unfair judges, how unfair biased district attorneys can be."

Andrew Beimiller (D., Wis.), elected with CIO support: "Those of us who are opposed to the bill fear that a simple unfortunate altercation on a picket line may send a man to jail for 20 years or fine him $10,000. **May I further point out, gentlemen, that that is double the penalty of the anti-trust laws. The law proposed for labor is much harsher than that applied to monopolists who are guilty of restraint of trade."**

Vito Marcantonio (ALP., N. Y.), author of HR 7, the anti-poll tax bill: "Do not give us the argument: Are you for robbery or are you against robbery?

"If you want to invoke the domestic fascist pattern against American labor, if you want to follow what was done against the labor movement in Italy by Mussolini and in Germany by Hitler, go ahead and do it; but the American people will not follow you, because their sons have fought against fascism and they will not tolerate fascism in America, whether you attempt to do it through the Hobbs bill, or through the May-Arends bill or through any other anti-bill, including the proposal that was submitted in the President's message."

H. Street Baldwin (D., Md.): "I am against this amendment and I am for the passage of the bill."
The amendment was rejected.

Charles M. LaFollette (R., Ind.,) supported by labor: "I cannot vote for this legislation because the implications of its possible abuse by anti-labor district attorneys are to me so plain."

Charles A. Wolverton (R., N. J.,) elected with CIO support, inserted a speech in the appendix of the Record explaining why he planned to vote for the Hobbs bill.

MR. HOBBS, MEET MR. HOOK!

The House of Representatives adopted a rule Dec. 11 to bring up the Hobbs bill, HR 32. On Dec. 12 the bill passed. Sam Hobbs (Polltaxer, Ala.), author of the bill, said:

"If any man, woman or child in the whole wide world can show how this bill would affect in the slightest degree any honest member of organized labor I will offer an amendment to cure that defect or else I will vote against the bill."

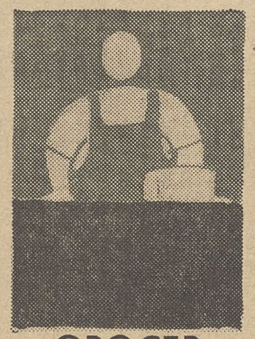
Here's his record, according to Frank E. Hook (D., Mich.), who was supported by the CIO in 1944:

"He opposed the Natl. Labor Relations Act in its original enactment; he has supported every proposed amendment since then to weaken the act; he opposed the wage and hour law in its original enactment and he has supported every amendment to that law since that time which would in any way weaken it. He opposed the Social Security Act."

Excerpts from the debate on the Hobbs bill on this page are from the Congressional Record, Dec. 11 and 12.

GOOD WAGES

Their Part in Making a Healthy National Economy



GROCER

WHOLESALER

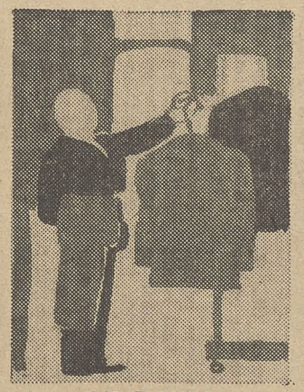
TRUCKER

RAILROAD

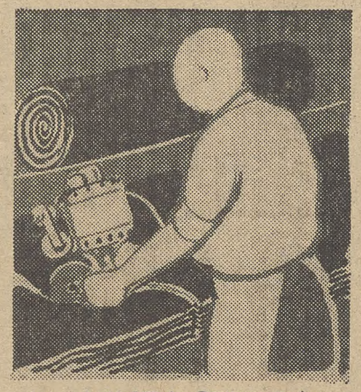
PROCESSOR

FARMER

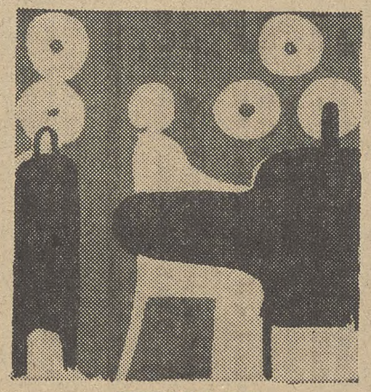
Good wages mean more money spent on food. That money, paid the grocer, keeps his business thriving, is set into circulation through the wholesaler, the trucker that delivers the food, railroads that haul it, the processors, and the farmers. Nor does the money flow stop there. Each worker or industry that receives a share, starts another similar series of exchanges of money for goods. The farmer, for example, puts his income into circulation again in purchases of additional machinery, cattle, seed, store goods. Each item is a link in the endless chain of trade, for in a modern industrial economy all industry and business are interdependent.



STORES



MANUFACTURER



TEXTILES

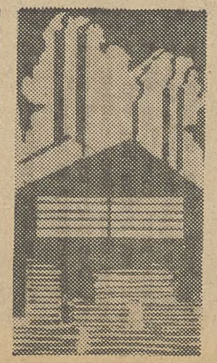
FARMER

RANCHER

Well-paid workers dress better. The result is greater prosperity for the entire clothing industry, from the retail store clerk and owner, or tailor, through textile mills, to farmers who raise cotton or ranchers who produce wool. Business is better all along the line of exchange, with resultant benefits of steady output, rapid turnover, full employment, ability to pay good wages.

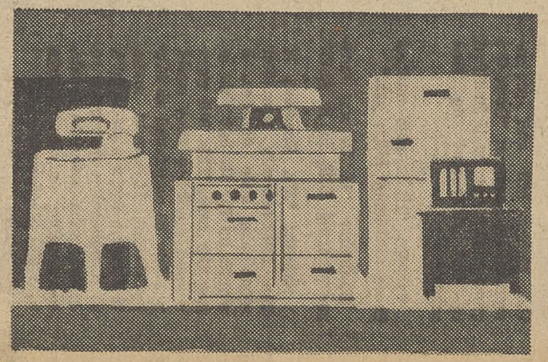
BETTER HOMES

BUILDING TRADES

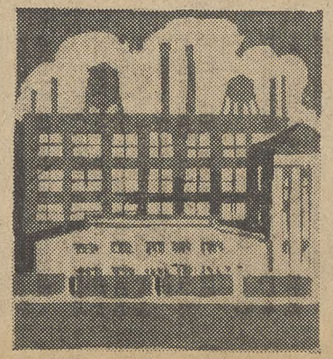


MILLS

LUMBER



FURNITURE



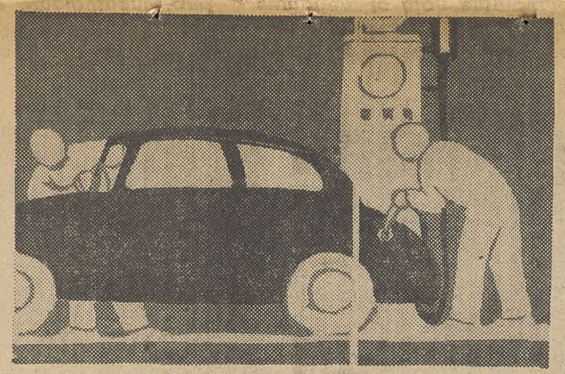
FACTORIES

MINES

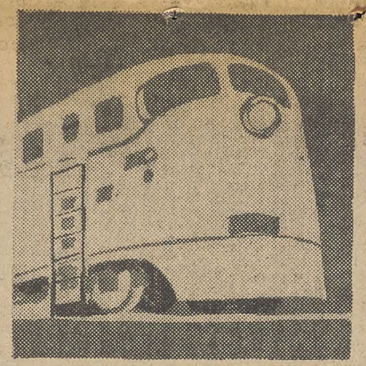
Given the means, the worker seeks a better home, spends more on furnishings. When construction booms, the building trades have employment—and money to spend on goods that help keep up the cycle that extends from high purchasing power to high consumption, to high employment, to high wages. The benefits spread, through building supplies and furnishings, into mills, factories, mines. Both employers and employes in the broad network of exchange prosper.

RECREATION

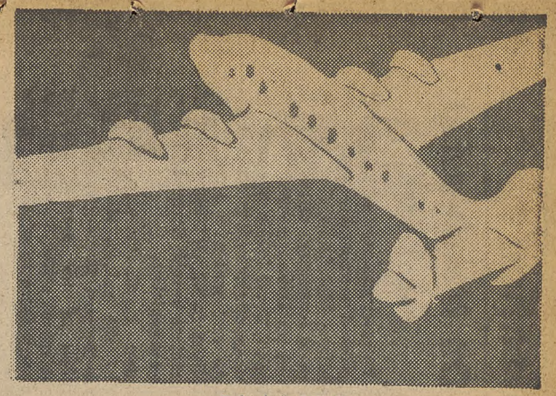
GOOD ROADS



AUTOMOBILES SERVICE



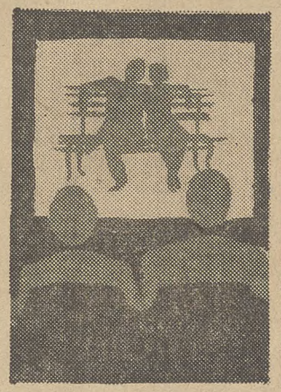
RAILROADS



PLANES

Increased funds for recreation are provided by good wages. Leisure spent on travel has business boosting effects. Travel is an incentive for good roads. That means construction work.

Travel benefits the automobile, oil and gasoline, transportation and a multitude of related industries and services. Business is stimulated, with prosperity spreading to towns along routes of travel.



MOVIES

SPORTS SUPPLIES

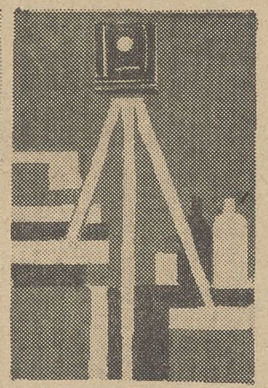


PHOTO SUPPLIES

Money spent on entertainment goes into a host of business channels, as does money for recreation accessories.

A HIGH national income to sustain and improve the standard of living is viewed by economists as the desirable goal of the postwar period. The national income is the total of the earnings, salaries and wages of the people that form the nation. Good wages help keep it high. And a high national income means increased domestic markets, full production, more jobs.

Good wages do not stop with the wage earner. They are transformed into consumer purchasing power. They are spent on commodities whose production, distribution, sale and consumption are the nation's economic life.

For example, when a wage earner, through his better pay, is enabled to buy additional furniture, he is sharing his prosperity on a broad business scale. The salesman gets a commission, the retailer and wholesaler a profit; jobs are provided in handling, business is provided in transportation from the factory. And far beyond the factory the purchase affects shipping, lumbermen and mills, steel and paint industries, tool makers, the countless businesses and industries serving the industries and trades more directly affected.

Consumer purchasing power sustained by good wages means a steady demand for industrial products. Demand for products in excess of production can lead to high prices, which decrease purchasing power derived from good wages.

But many economists and industrialists are agreed that American industry can meet the demands of the market. They believe that competition, together with mass production and rapid turnover of goods at a small profit per unit, but greater over-all profit, acts as a brake on inflationary trends.

(Drawings by W. A. Byrnes, a PICTURES Staff-Artist)

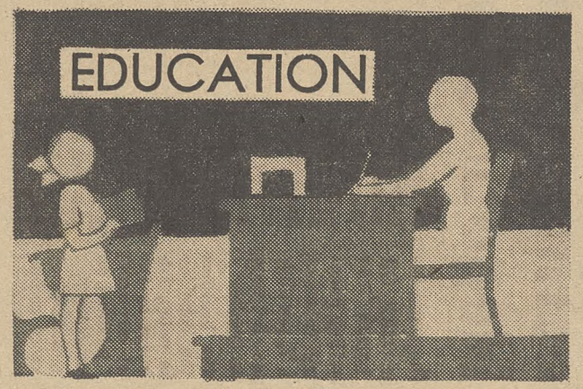
HOTELS

RESTAURANTS

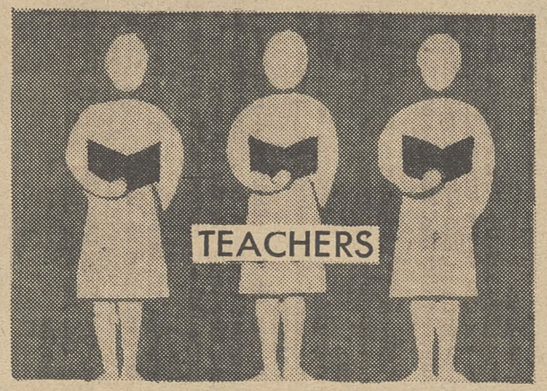
Hotels and restaurants are users of an immense variety of products. They increase that use when recreation travel increases business.

HEALTH

MEDICAL CARE



EDUCATION



TEACHERS

BOOKS

NEW SCHOOLS

The family with good wages can afford more education for its children. Expanded school systems result, with work for teachers, maintenance and office employes; business for book dealers and makers, builders, and building supply dealers and producers. Better health among workers and their families also has been a noted outcome of good wages, because medical care ceases to be a luxury.

(Drawings by W. A. Byrnes. Reproduced from St. Louis Post-Dispatch PICTURES)

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

A Christmas present for the Utility Workers and the CIO was the NLRB election held Dec. 13-14 among employees at the properties of the Consolidated-Edison Company in New York City. The vote was as follows: Production Employees: CIO 9,409; Independent, 3217; No Union, 260. Clerical Employes: CIO 3,765; Independent, 2,608; No Union, 191.

This victory is the culmination of an eight-year struggle. Some time ago the workers voted in a referendum conducted by the union itself to affiliate with the CIO. The Con.-Edison Company immediately abrogated the contract; stopped the check-off and refused to recognize the officials and committees of the Union. The case was filed with the WLB and the IBEW-AFL joined hands with the company in attempting to abrogate this agreement. The WLB failed to give practical and proper relief and suggested everyone seek relief through the NLRB. The Union members were incensed over this and finally compelled the company to recognize their Union and contract provisions and the union asked for a NLRB election. The AFL in the last few weeks, seeing they were defeated, pulled out of the election and threw its support to the so-called Independent Union with the above results.

Under the splendid leadership of President Joseph A. Fisher, Secretary Wm. Pachler, Patrick McGrath, aided by Director Harold J. Straub and other CIO representatives, the workers have demonstrated that powerful corporations like the Con.-Edison can, with determination, be brought into line and required to deal with proper, democratic unions and on a decent basis.

The Rev. John Monaghan and the Rev. Philip A. Carey addressed meetings in behalf of the CIO as did Vice-Pres. Martin Kyne, of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Employees; Regional Director Frank Bender of Baltimore; CIO Sec. Treas. James B. Carey, and the writer.

The Consolidated-Edison victory definitely lays the foundation for the building of a powerful union of, by and for the Utility Workers, affiliated with the CIO.

Pres. Philip Murray gave every assistance to the Utility Workers and issued public statements supporting them, as did David J. McDonald, Sec.-Treas. USA-CIO.

The CIO compliments all the officers and members of this organization for their splendid support in accomplishing these results and assures them that they will have the full support of the CIO in presenting their issues to this corporation and in building their union throughout the Nation.

CIO Reg. Dir. Fullerton, Minnesota, reports: Swift Packing plant, Winona, Minn., CIO Packinghouse Workers 102, Independent 38, AFL 7.

Edward McCrone, CIO Reg. Dir., Connecticut ,advises: United Metal Manufacturing Co., Norwich, Conn., CIO Mine, Mill Smelter Workers 53, No. Union 31.

Oil Hearings Recess For Negotiations

HEARINGS on the wage demands of the CIO Oil Workers Union before the Government fact-finding panel for the oil industry recessed this week until Jan. 7, pending further negotiations between the union and the companies.

Postponement of the hearings was requested by the company and agreed to by the union, following the announcement by Dr. Frank Graham, panel chairman, of the policy to be followed in making wage recommendations.

The panel's statement declared that any wage increases recommended would be determined on either of two bases: (1) Those which can be paid without any increase in existing price ceilings, and (2) those which may be used as a basis for a price increase.

"If the panel finds it necessary, in its judgment, to inquire into the issue of ability to pay wage increases without securing price increases, then it is to inquire into the profits and earnings position of the employer," the statement declared.

It has been the union's position, since its wage demands were first announced several months ago, that the huge profits made by the oil industry during wartime put the oil companies in a position of being able to pay the wage raise asked by the oil workers, without a price increase, and that, therefore, an inquiry into profits and the company's ability to pay should be considered in determining a wage increase.

The issue on what basis the panel was going to make its wage recommendations was presented at the opening of the panel hearings, Dec. 17, by union attorneys.

Lindsay P. Walden, general counsel for the Oil Workers, and CIO Asst. General Counsel Eugene Cotton, argued that unless this was made clear, the findings of the panel would be "meaningless," as the companies could simply reply that without a price increase, they were unable to give the wage increases that the panel might recommend.

Any increase that may be recommended by the panel which is to be used as a basis for seeking price relief, the panel stated, "must receive the approval of the Wage Stabilization Board."

The oil panel's statement was issued Friday morning, the next day after President Truman's statement declaring that fact finding boards have the authority to examine the books of the employer, but had been prepared before the President's statement was issued, the panel's chairman said.

$6,000,000 Pay Hike For UE Women

Some 50,000 women workers employed by General Electric and Westinghouse Electric Cos., will get a $6 million yearly pay increase under a final order issued by the Natl. War Labor Board, announces the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

The union had waged a long fight to stop those companies from discriminating against women by paying them lower rates than men, and had argued the case before the WLB for many months.

The decision ordered a 4c hourly increase retroactive to April 1.

The Board also ordered the companies to set up a fund consisting of 2c per woman employe on women's jobs to be used to furthed narrow sex differentials. Allocation of the fund will be determined in negotiations between the union and the companies.

In addition to the $6 million annual increase, the 50,000 women will receive about $2,500,000 in back pay.

The union has sent telegrams to GE and Westinghouse officials calling upon them to comply at once with the WLB's final ruling.

Referring to the union's demand for a $2 a day general increase, the union stated this week that no further wage offer had been made since the 13½c hourly wage increase proposal which the union turned down.

A Smith-Connally strike vote conducted earlier this month among employes of GE, Westinghouse and the electrical division of General Motors showed 84% of the workers in favor of a strike to back up their wage demands.

Union Accepts Sinclair Offer

Pres. O. A. Knight of the CIO Oil Workers Union announced this week that an 18% wage offer made by Sinclair Oil had been accepted by the union. The wage boost, which in general is equivalent to 22½c an hour, breaks the Standard Oil 15% wage formula, Knight said.

In the 70-year history of its monopoly domination of the oil industry, Standard Oil has always set the wage pattern, the union stated. Standard Oil of New Jersey announced the 15% upward adjustment in basic scales last September and several major oil companies immediately followed suit.

The Oil Workers rejected the formula and conducted a nationwide strike for maintenance of take-home pay as the industry reverted from the 48-hour week to 40 hours.

The 18% increase will be incorporated in the Sinclair nationwide agreement running until May 31, 1946, together with a union responsibility clause barring strikes and providing machinery for handling violations.

New Name For Paper

The CIO Paper Workers Organizing Committee will become the United Paperworkers of America Jan. 1, the union announced this week. CIO Vice-Pres. Allan S. Haywood is chairman of the Paperworkers; Frank Grasso is director, and Harry D. Sayre is secretary-treasurer.

CIO Union Convention's

URW Re-Elects Top Officials

Delegates to the annual convention of the CIO Rubber Workers, meeting this week in Grand Rapids, Mich., re-elected their three top officials and adopted a program which stressed political action and the union's demand for higher wages.

Pres. L. S. Buckmaster, Vice-Pres. H. R. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Charles Lanning were all re-elected to serve another term.

In his keynote speech to the convention, Pres. Buckmaster reviewed the progress made during the union's ten-year history and the problems that lie ahead.

The CIO was represented at the convention by Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice president and director of organization, who brought greetings from CIO Pres. Philip Murray and told the delegates about the CIO's militant fight for wage increases and for improved legislation.

The need for increased political action was stressed by Tom Burns, assistant to PAC Chairman Sidney Hillman, who pointed out the poor record made by Congress on legislation sponsored by labor. Neither political party could be depended upon, he said.

Delegates adopted a resolution condemning all anti-labor bills now pending in Congress and urged the executive board to take steps to put on a publicity campaign through mass meetings and demonstrations to call attention to the dangers of anti-labor legislation.

The convention went on record in favor of an industry-wide 30-hour week, a 30% pay increase, 10c premium for night work, paid holidays, overtime pay for Saturday and Sunday work, and other standard union demands.

Resolutions recommending that anti-discrimination clauses be included in all contracts and condemning religious and racial discrimination were passed.

SKF Strike Is Settled

A two-and-a-half month strike at SKF Industries, Inc., in Philadelphia ended Dec. 15 when 3,000 workers represented by the CIO United Steelworkers approved a six-point settlement, reached after CIO Pres. Philip Murray wired SKF Pres. William L. Batt asking him to resume negotiations with the union.

Terms of the settlement included withdrawal of charges of unfair labor practices against the company; withdrawal by the company of a $2 million damage suit against the union, its officers and members; resumption of grievance procedure; and no discrimination against strikers. It was also agreed that on the fourth day after the workers return, negotiations will begin on an interim agreement, pending a new election to determine a collective

UAW Signs Up

A 30% wage increase and other gains are provided in a contract signed between the American Overseas Airlines, Inc., New York, and the CIO Auto Workers, announces Paul E. Miley, UAW regional director.

Pay raises include an overall 9c an hour increase retroactive to last Oct. 1, with an additional 20% to become effective Jan. 1; a 4c bonus for the afternoon shift and 6c for the midnight shift.

Oil Membership At Peak

To meet the need of its greatly increased membership now at an all-time high, delegates to the annual convention of the CIO Oil Workers Union, meeting in Fort Worth, Texas last week, voted to reshape the union's internal structure and authorize Pres. O. A. Knight to appoint seven district directors to take charge of service and organizing.

Sec. E. C. Conarty reported that the union's steady growth for the past 28 months and a big influx of new members during the recent strike, had brought an overall increase of 35% in membership. Dist. Three reported a 71% gain, and Dist. One 50%.

President Knight and Vice-Pres. A. R. Kinstley were nominated for re-election without opposition. Secretary Conarty and former Vice-Pres. E. Carl Mattern were nominated for secretary. Election will be by referendum.

Proposals for nation-wide bargaining with uniform contract termination dates, and the creation of research and education departments were advanced by Knight as union goals.

William B. Taylor, who was assigned to the OWIU by the National CIO during the organization drive, and has now been reassigned to other union work beginning Jan. 1, expressed to the convention his best wishes for the union's continued growth and further progress.

A strong political action program adopted by the convention called for liaison with the CIO-PAC and authorized machinery and finances for an intensive political campaign among the union's 200 locals.

Outside speakers included George Guernsey, Natl. CIO assistant director of Education, who appealed for renewed emphasis on union education, and Leo Perlis, director of the Natl. CIO Community Services Committee.

Francisco Arechandieta and Carlos Silva attended the convention as fraternal delegates from the Mexican Oil Workers Union and the Latin American Confederation of Labor.

The convention sent greetings to the Colombian oil workers, on the verge of a strike against American-owned companies.

Tennessee CIO For Strong PAC

Full support to the National CIO's wage and legislative program was pledged by delegates to the one-day annual convention of the Tennessee CIO Council held in Nashville, Dec. 9. Pres. W. A. Copeland was re-elected to his third term as head of the council, and Paul Christopher was returned as secretary-treasurer without opposition.

Lawrence Marine, of the CIO Steelworkers, was elected first vice president, to succeed Matt Lynch, who is in the Navy.

The convention went on record in favor of full support to present strikes of CIO unions.

To strengthen political action work in the State, the convention recommended the establishment of a Tennessee CIO-PAC central office with a full-time executive secretary.

Need for better understanding between farmers and wage earners was stressed in a resolution pledging support to the Natl. Farmers Union in Tennessee.

This scene is the key to the story. No two in this picture can speak the same language, and yet they have endured the same misery, and together they are attempting a last-chance get-away from the Nazis. An escaped American prisoner of war gives a drop of whiskey to a Jugoslav workingman, while Italian orphaned children, an old Jewish tailor and his niece from Warsaw, a Dutch refugee and a German look on.

THE LAST CHANCE

ONE could call THE LAST CHANCE a thriller, but that would be a case of understatement, for so far it is undoubtedly the best picture to come out of the war. It is a gripping, moving story that tells the tragic flight of the refugee.

In this case the refugees are but a handful: an escaped American PW, Sgt. Braddock, an English lieutenant Halliday, an English major, a Jewish tailor from Warsaw and his little niece Channelle, bombed out Italian orphans, a widowed German refugee, one French woman, a Jewish workingman who can understand no one's language, and yet understands all, a Viennese professor, who weights himself down with his treatise on "European Minorities since 1815."

They can barly speak with one another. Some like the Jewish tailor have been running from the Nazis since 1939. With the setting of THE LAST CHANCE in the autumn of 1943, several weeks after Badoglio has taken over the government, the little tailor is still only one step ahead of the Nazis.

The Germans are retreating and in their wake they are leaving nothing. Prisoners are being deported northward, villages are being wiped out, the dread terror marches with the Nazi, and before them are the homeless ones.

THE LAST CHANCE, like **Marie Louise**, about a little French war orphan, is a Swiss film produced by the Swiss documentarist Lazar Wechsler. Metro Goldwyn Mayer has taken cognizance of its powerful drama, and is distributing it in this country through the first-run theatres.

Lazar Wechsler established his reputation in the 30's with **Wings Over Ethiopia** and **China.** He ranks with the Dutch documentarist Joris Ivens. However, THE LAST CHANCE is more than documentary. The story is poignant, the people grow real, the drama and acting is superb and convincing, the photography beautiful, while the message is stirring, an appeal to the common humanity in all of us.

Most of the actors portrayed their own story. They were non-professionals and were drawn into the film because they had experienceed what they were to portray. They do it well, even our own Sgt. Roy Regan from Laurel Springs, N. J., a flight engineer interned in Switzerland. When you leave the theatre you too have touched hands with the cast in common suffering, if for the brief two hours of the movie.

The American Sarg and the English Lieutenant escape from a bombed out PW train. They make for the woods, and head north; their only hope is to get to Switzerland fast.

In this film where so many people with so many different languages are suddenly hurtled together by war, the director has done a beautiful and sensible thing. Each speaks in his own language. To an English speaking audience this is no difficulty, and in fact helps to establish color and locale, and often the English translation on the film is completely unnecessary for the acting is so convincing that one understands the meaning and intent of the speaker.

This multilingual technique places the proper dignity upon the nationality portrayed, rather than the vulgarization of having them speak English with a foreign accent, an attempt that ruined **A Bell for Adano,** putting all the villagers of Adano in the category of comedians. Our two escaped prisoners of war help to carry the story to an American audience, because they speak English, and they being the prime movers in the drama, everything is said for their comprehension, and so through them to the American audience.

Our escaped prisoners reach the Lake and the American finds a boat. They plan to cross when the moon goes down, but they are warned by Tonina, an Italian girl, that the Germans have traps for them on the other side. She also tells them that Badoglio has signed an Armistice, that the war is over. Their hopes are shattered when they reach the village, for the Germans have come in just before them. However, with old clothes provided by Tonina's uncle they head north to the Alps.

From a crawling box car, they see male concentration camp victims shunted northward with the cattle. A wife tries to hurl herself in front of a moving train. The boys are deeply moved by this appalling spectacle. Lieut. Halliday yearns to help, but the train moves on.

His chance comes later, and the English boy does not forget his pledge, because the very same woman is among the refugees in the Italian Alpine village just across from Switzerland, where the local priest is conducting an underground railway for refugees into Switzerland.

This priest offers help to all. He is also harboring an English major. The boys decide to join up with the major when they meet him, and search for a partisan group, where they can continue the fight. They know that their usefullness is over once they are interned in Switzerland.

The boom of guns shatters these plans. Once again they must flee, for the Nazis have wiped out the partisans. The priest begs them for humanity's sake to take the refugees with them to the next village where a mountain guide, Guiseppe, lives. They promise to, and do, but when they get there the Nazis have done their work, and their guide is no more.

It is now up to the three soldiers either to leave their handful of refugees, old ones, and children, women and sick ones, ("jerks" to the American—words he soon wants to eat) and make for Switzerland alone, and fast, or guide them over the mountains, and so weight their chances for escape. Their decision, and the flight, and the wait in the cabin in the mountain with Nazis outside, and the talk that comes out of their suffering—these are the things that make the film one to be remembered.

Helen Kay.

Late Films

JOHNNIE IN THE CLOUDS (Two Cities Film). A tender story of two Johnnies, an English pilot and an American one. The English Johnnie was there first, taking it and dishing it out, and then he was "Johnnie dead." The American Johnnie, who came later, had it easier, with better equipment and a lot of brash, and he's soon "Johnnie dead" to even the score and end the war. A film about the RAF and our own Air Corps.

THEY WERE EXPENDABLE (MGM). A chronology of the PT boat and Captain Bulkley, played by Robert Bulkley as Lieutenant Binckley. MGM took no chances this time as De Mille did with **The Story of Dr. Wassel,** and they claim as "coincidental any similarity to persons living or dead." But it's the story I read in the papers, and it goes on and on and on, despite some very tender and moving moments.

THE LOST WEEKEND (Paramount). Some very fine acting goes into the story of an alcoholic and how he finally swears off. One reviewer says: "You'll either never touch another after you see this film, or dash right out for one or two more as a bracer."

THE SPANISH MAIN (a Frank Borzage Production). The less said the better. Robin Hood would have turned over in his grave.

Hobbs Bill Debunked

The Hobbs bill (HR 32) was put over as a means of clearing up racketeering in unions. Actually, it does nothing of the kind, but is rather aimed simply at robbing the union of many of its hard-won rights. The following excerpts from an anlysis of HR 32, prepared by the CIO Legal Dept., show up the pretensions of the sponsors of this anti-union measure which now awaits action in the U. S. Senate.

Supporters of the Hobbs bill in all public discussions seek to convey the impression that it outlaws the use of "force" or "violence" or prohibits something which the bill calls "robbery" and "extortion." The proponents of the bill thus seek to convey the impression that those who oppose the Hobbs bill are in some way protecting "force" or "violence" or "robbery" or "extortion."

The fact is that the prohibition of "force" or "violence" or the prohibition of what the Hobbs bill chooses to call "robbery" or "extortion" are not at all the changes which the Hobbs bill makes in the law. The Hobbs bill would not for the first time introduce into Federal legislation a prohibition on "force" or "robbery" or "corruption" as those are defined in the bill. All these are already prohibited by Federal law.

What are the changes which the Hobbs bill really offers in the present "anti-racketeering" law? Basically they come down to just one change—but very significant from the point of view of the direction in which the "anti-racketeering" law of 1934 might be turned. The present law specifically prohibits any attempt to direct its application against situations involving simply "the payment of wages by a bona fide employer to a bona fide employe." (Sec. 2a.) The present law specifically declares that:

"No court of the U. S. shall construe or apply any of the provisions of this act in such a manner as to impair, diminish, or in any manner affect the rights of bona fide labor organizations in lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof as such rights are expressed in existing statutes of the U. S."

These are the two provisions which the Hobbs bill would delete from the present "anti-racketeering" act. The deletion of these two provisions would constitute the full extent of the change which the Hobbs law would make in the existing "anti-racketeering" law.

Thus all that the Hobbs bill does is to remove from the present law the two provisions inserted to prevent any warped application of the law in derogation of the rights of labor. All that the Hobbs law does is to remove (1) the provision which prevents application of the "anti-racketeering" act to the payment of wages by a bona fide employer to a bona fide employee" and (2) the provision which prevents application of the law to impair the "right of bona fide labor organizations lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof."

The mere statement of this fact should be enough to demonstrate why organized labor is opposed to the Hobbs bill.

HOBBS BILL VOTE RECORD

THIS is the record vote on two of the main ainti-union issues now pending before Congress.

One, the May-Arends bill (HR 3937) was prevented from reaching the House floor by the defeat of a technical move of the House Rules Committee majority to bring it up. The defeat was a major gain for labor, but it should be remembered that the bill can come up again.

A "Yea" vote on the May-Arends bill rule is an anti-union vote, designated by a "W." A "Nay" vote was a vote for preserving union rights, and is designated by an "R."

The second vote was on the rule for the Hobbs bill (HR 32), which did reach the floor and which was passed by the House. A "Yea" vote on HR 32 was also an anti-union vote, and is designated by a "W." A "Nay" vote was a vote for preserving union rights, and is designated by an "R."

In both records, "NV" designates not voting.

	M-A	H
ALABAMA		
Boykin (D)	W	W
Grant (D)	W	W
Andrews	W	W
Hobbs (D)	W	W
Rains (D)	R	NV
Jarman (D)	W	W
Manasco (D)	W	W
Sparkman (D)	R	W
Patrick (D)	R	R
ARIZONA		
Harless (D)	R	W
Murdock (D)	R	W
ARKANSAS		
Gathings (D)	W	W
Mills (D)	W	W
Trimble (D)	W	W
Cravens (D)	W	W
Hays (D)	W	W
Norrell (D)	W	W
Harris, Oren (D)	NV	NV
CALIFORNIA		
Lea (D)	W	W
Engle (D)	R	W
Johnson, Leroy (R)	R	W
Havenner (D)	R	R
Welch (R)	R	R
Miller (D)	R	R
Tolan (D)	R	NV
Anderson (R)	W	W
Gearhart (R)	NV	NV
Elliott (D)	W	W
Outland (D)	R	R
Voorhis (D)	R	W
Healy (D)	NV	NV
Douglas (D)	NV	NV
McDonough (R)	R	R
Patterson (D)	R	R
King (D)	R	R
Doyle (D)	R	R
Holifield (D)	R	R
Hinshaw (R)	NV	NV
Sheppard (D)	R	R
Phillips (R)	W	W
Izac (D)	R	R
COLORADO		
Gillespie (R)	R	W
Hill (R)	W	W
Chenoweth (R)	R	W
Rockwell (R)	W	W
CONNECTICUT		
Ryter (D)	R	R
Kopplemann (D)	R	R
Woodhouse (D)	R	R
Geelan (D)	R	R
Luce (R)	R	W
Talbot (R)	W	W
DELAWARE		
Traynor (D)	R	R
FLORIDA		
Peterson, J. Hardin (D)	W	W
Price (D)	W	W
Sikes (D)	W	W
Cannon, Pat (D)	NV	NV
Hendricks (D)	W	W
Rogers (D)	W	W
GEORGIA		
Peterson, Hugh (D)	W	W
Cox (D)	W	W
Pace (D)	W	W
Camp (D)	W	W
Ramspeck (D)	R	W
Vinson (D)	R	NV
Tarver (D)	W	W
Gibson (D)	W	W
Wood (D)	NV	NV
Brown (D)	W	W
IDAHO		
White (D)	NV	NV
Dworshak (R)	W	W
ILLINOIS		
Douglas (D)	R	R
Dawson (D)	R	R
Rowan (D)	R	R
Kelly (D)	R	R
Gorski (D)	R	R
Sabath (D)	R	R
O'Brien (D)	R	R
Link (D)	R	R
Gordon (D)	R	R
Resa (D)	R	R
Church (R)	W	W
Reed, Chauncey W. (R)	R	W
Mason (R)	W	NV
Allen (R)	W	W
Johnson, Anton J. (R)	W	W
Chiperfield (R)	W	W
Dirksen (R)	R	W
Arends (R)	W	W
Sumner (R)	W	W
McMillen (R)	R	W
Simpson, Sid (R)	R	W
Howell (R)	R	R
Price (D)	R	R
Vursell (R)	W	W
Heidinger (R)	Dec.	
Bishop (R)	R	R
INDIANA		
Madden (D)	R	R
Halleck (R)	W	W
Grant (R)	W	W
Gillie (R)	W	W
Harness (R)	W	W
Johnson, Noble J. (R)	R	W
INDIANA—Continued		
Landis (R)	R	W
LaFollette (R)	R	R
Wilson (R)	R	W
Springer (R)	R	W
Ludlow (D)	R	R
IOWA		
Martin, Thomas E. (R)	W	W
Talle (R)	W	W
Gwynne (R)	W	W
LeCompte (R)	W	W
Cunningham (R)	W	W
Dolliver (R)	NV	NV
Jensen (R)	W	W
Hoeven (R)	W	W
KANSAS		
Cole (R)	R	W
Scrivner (R)	R	W
Winter (R)	W	W
Rees (R)	R	NV
Hope (R)	W	W
Carlson (R)	NV	NV
KENTUCKY		
Gregory (D)	W	W
Clements (D)	R	R
O'Neal (D)	R	NV
Chelf (D)	W	W
Spence (D)	R	R
Chapman (D)	W	W
May (D)	W	W
Bates (D)	R	R
Robsion (R)	R	R
LOUISIANA		
Hebert (D)	W	W
Maloney (D)	NV	NV
Domengeaux (D)	NV	NV
Brooks (D)	W	W
McKenzie (D)	W	W
Morrison (D)	R	W
Larcade (D)	NV	NV
Allen (D)	W	W
MAINE		
Hale (R)	R	W
Smith, Margaret Chase (R)	R	W
Fellows (R)	R	W
MARYLAND		
Roe (D)	W	W
Baldwin (D)	W	W
D'Alesandro (D)	R	W
Fallon (D)	W	W
Sasscer (D)	W	W
Beall (R)	R	W
MASSACHUSETTS		
Heselton (R)	R	W
Clason (R)	R	R
Philbin (D)	R	R
Holmes, Pehr G. (R)	W	W
Rogers, Edith Nourse (R)	W	W
Bates (R)	R	W
Lane (D)	R	R
Goodwin (R)	W	W
Gifford (R)	W	W
Herter (R)	R	W
Curley (D)	NV	NV
McCormack (D)	R	R
Wigglesworth (R)	R	W
Martin, Joseph W. (R)	W	W
MICHIGAN		
Sadowski (D)	R	R
Michener (R)	W	W
Shafer (R)	W	W
Hoffman (R)	W	W
Jonkman (R)	W	W
Blackney (R)	W	W
Wolcott (R)	W	W
Crawford (R)	W	W
Engel (R)	R	W
Woodruff (R)	W	W
Bradley (R)	W	W
Hook (D)	R	R
O'Brien (D)	R	R
Rabaut (D)	R	R
Dingell (D)	R	NV
Lesinski (D)	R	R
Dondero (R)	W	W
MINNESOTA		
Andresen, August H. (R)	W	NV
O'Hara (R)	W	NV
Gallagher (D)	R	R
Starkey (D)	R	R
Judd (R)	R	W
Knutson (R)	W	W
Anderson (R)	W	W
Pittenger (R)	W	W
Hagen (R)	R	W
MISSISSIPPI		
Rankin (D)	W	W
Whitten (D)	W	W
Whittington (D)	W	W
Abernethy (D)	W	W
Winstead (D)	NV	NV
Colmer (D)	W	W
McGehee (D)	W	W
MISSOURI		
Arnold (R)	W	W
Schwabe (R)	W	W
Cole, William C. (R)	R	R
Bell (D)	W	W
Slaughter (D)	W	W
Bennett (R)	W	W
Short (R)	W	W
Carnahan (D)	R	R
Cannon, Clarence (D)	R	R
Zimmerman (D)	W	W
Sullivan (D)	R	R
Ploeser (R)	NV	NV
Cochran (D)	R	R
MONTANA		
Mansfield, Mike (D)	R	R
D'Ewart (R)	R	W
NEBRASKA		
Curtis (R)	W	W
Buffett (R)	W	W
Stefan (R)	W	W
Miller, A. L. (R)	W	W
NEVADA		
Bunker (D)	R	R
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
Merrow (R)	NV	NV
Adams (R)	R	W
NEW JERSEY		
Wolverton (R)	R	NV
Hand (R)	NV	NV
Auchincloss (R)	R	W
Mathews (R)	R	W
Eaton (R)	NV	NV
Case (R)	R	W
Thomas, J. Parnell (R)	W	W
Canfield (R)	R	W
Towe (R)	R	W
Hartley (R)	NV	NV
Sundstrom (R)	R	W
Kean (R)	R	W
Norton (D)	NV	NV
Hart (D)	R	R
NEW MEXICO		
Fernandez (D)	W	W
NEW YORK		
Sharp (R)	R	W
Hall, Edwin (R)	R	W
Latham (R)	R	W
Barry (D)	NV	NV
Roe (D)	NV	NV
Delaney, James (D)	R	R
Delaney, John, (D)	R	R
Pfeifer (D)	NV	NV
Keogh (D)	R	R
Somers (D)	NV	NV
Heffernan (D)	R	R
Rooney (D)	R	R
O'Toole (D)	R	R
Rayfiel (D)	R	R
Celler (D)	R	R
Buck (R)	W	W
Baldwin (R)	R	R
Marcantonio (ALP)	R	R
Dickstein (D)	NV	NV
Bloom (D)	R	R
Torrens (D)	R	R
Powell (D)	R	R
Lynch (D)	R	R
Rabin (D)	R	R
Buckley (D)	R	R
Quinn (D)	R	R
Gwinn (R)	W	W
Gamble (R)	W	W
Bennet (D)	R	W
LeFevre (R)	W	W
Kearney (R)	NV	NV
Byrne (D)	R	R
Taylor (R)	NV	NV
Kilburn (R)	W	W
Fuller (R)	W	W
Hancock (R)	W	W
Hall, Leonard (R)	W	W
Taber (R)	W	W
Cole, W. Sterling (R)	W	W
Rogers (D)	R	R
Wadsworth (R)	W	W
Andrews (R)	W	W
Elsaesser (R)	NV	NV
Butler (R)	R	R
Reed, Daniel A. (R)	W	W
NORTH CAROLINA		
Bonner (D)	W	W
Kerr (D)	W	W
Barden (D)	W	W
Cooley (D)	W	W
Folger (D)	R	W
Durham (D)	W	NV
Clark (D)	NV	W
Burgin (D)	W	NV
Doughton (D)	W	W
Erwin (D)	W	W
Bulwinkle (D)	W	W
Weaver (D)	W	W
NORTH DAKOTA		
Lemke (R)	R	NV
Robertson (R)	W	W
OHIO		
Bender (R)	R	NV
Elston (R)	W	W
Hess (R)	W	W
Gardner (D)	R	R
Jones (R)	W	W
Clevenger (R)	W	W
McCowen (R)	R	W
Brown (R)	NV	NV
Smith, Frederick (R)	W	W
Ramey (R)	R	R
Jenkins (R)	W	R
Brehm (R)	NV	NV
Vorys (R)	NV	NV
Weichel (R)	W	W
Huber (D)	R	R
Griffiths (R)	R	W
Thom (D)	R	R
McGregor (R)	R	W
Lewis (R)	NV	NV
Kirwin (D)	R	R
Feighan (D)	R	R
Crosser (D)	R	R
Bolton (R)	R	W
OKLAHOMA		
Schwabe (R)	NV	NV
Stigler (D)	R	W
Stewart (D)	W	W
Boren (D)	NV	NV
Monroney (D)	W	W
Johnson (D)	W	W
Wickersham (D)	NV	NV
Rizley (R)	NV	NV
OREGON		
Mott (R)	Dec.	
Stockman (R)	W	W
Angell (R)	R	W
Ellsworth (R)	R	W
PENNSYLVANIA		
Barrett (D)	R	R
Granahan (D)	R	R
Bradley (D)	R	R
Sheridan (D)	R	R
Green (D)	R	R
McGlinchey (D)	R	R
Wolfenden (R)	R	W
Gerlach (R)	R	W
Kinzer (R)	W	W
Murphy (D)	R	R
Flood (D)	R	R
Fenton (R)	R	W
Hoch (D)	R	R
Gillette (R)	W	W
Rich (R)	W	W
McConnell (R)	R	W
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued		
Simpson, Richard M. (R)	W	W
Kunkel (R)	R	R
Gavin (R)	R	W
Walter (D)	R	W
Gross (R)	R	W
Brumbaugh (R)	R	W
Snyder (D)	R	R
Morgan (D)	R	R
Graham (R)	R	W
Tibbott (R)	R	W
Kelley (D)	R	R
Rodgers (R)	R	W
Campbell (R)	R	W
Corbett (R)	R	W
Fulton (R)	R	R
Eberharter (D)	R	W
Weiss (D)	NV	NV
RHODE ISLAND		
Forand (D)	R	R
Fogarty (D)	R	R
SOUTH CAROLINA		
Rivers (D)	W	W
Riley (D)	W	W
Hare (D)	W	W
Bryson (D)	W	W
Richards (D)	W	W
McMillan (D)	W	W
SOUTH DAKOTA		
Mundt (R)	NV	NV
Case (R)	W	W
TENNESSEE		
Reece (R)	NV	NV
Jennings (R)	R	W
Kefauver (D)	R	NV
Gore (D)	W	W
Earthman (D)	W	W
Priest (D)	W	W
Courtney (D)	W	W
Murray (D)	W	W
Cooper (D)	W	W
Davis (D)	R	W
TEXAS		
Patman (D)	W	W
Combs (D)	NV	NV
Beckworth (D)	W	W
Rayburn (D)	Spkr.	
Sumners (D)	W	W
Johnson, Luther (D)	W	W
Pickett (D)	W	W
Thomas, Albert (D)	R	W
Mansfield, Joseph J. (D)	W	W
Johnson, Lyndon B. (D)	W	W
Poage (D)	W	W
Lanham (D)	W	W
Gossett (D)	W	W
Lyle (D)	W	W
West (D)	W	W
Thomason (D)	W	W
Russell (D)	W	W
Worley (D)	W	W
Mahon (D)	W	W
Kilday (D)	W	W
Fisher (D)	W	W
UTAH		
Granger (D)	R	R
Robinson (D)	NV	NV
VERMONT		
Plumley (R)	W	W
VIRGINIA		
Bland (D)	W	W
Daughton (D)	R	W
Gary (D)	R	W
Drewry (D)	W	W
Burch (D)	W	W
Woodrum (D)	NV	NV
Robertson (D)	W	W
Smith, Howard (D)	W	W
Flannagan (D)	R	W
WASHINGTON		
DeLacey (D)	R	R
Jackson (D)	NV	NV
Savage (D)	R	R
Holmes, Hal (R)	R	W
Horan (R)	NV	NV
Coffee (D)	NV	NV
WEST VIRGINIA		
Neely (D)	R	R
Randolph (D)	NV	NV
Bailey (D)	R	R
Ellis (R)	W	W
Kee (D)	R	R
Hedrick (D)	R	R
WISCONSIN		
Smith, Lawrence (R)	R	W
Henry (R)	R	W
Stevenson (R)	NV	NV
Wasielewski (D)	R	W
Biemiller (D)	R	R
Keefe (R)	NV	NV
Murray (R)	R	W
Byrnes (R)	R	W
Hull (Prog)	R	R
O'Konski (R)	R	R
WYOMING		
Barrett (R)	W	W

Public Favors Profit Control

By more than 2-1, the public believes that big business profit margins should be set by government, the Natl. Opinion Research Center at the University of Denver reported this week.

A nationwide survey, the Center said, revealed that 57 per cent of the people believe that government should decide what is a fair profit for big business. Only 27 per cent thought that each business man should decide for himself.

For small business, 46 per cent favored government control, and 42 per cent would leave it up to individuals.

NEW PAMPHLETS

Higher Pay Road To Freedom

Although the newspapers are full of stories about labor's fight for higher wages, the truly sensation story of the day, which they have entirely ignored, is that industry has gone on strike, says the new CIO Political Action Committee pamphlet, "The Road to Freedom."

Issued as No. 5 in PAC's pamphlet-of-the-month series, the 24-page illustrated booklet discusses the wage crisis in America today, and tells what the CIO proposes must be done to cope with it, "for the good of America and humanity."

In explaining why industry can afford to strike, the pamphlet gives some U. S. Dept. of Commerce figures to show that in 55 months of war American corporations have accumulated $52 billion in profits after payment of taxes. Yet they are unwilling to share this with their workers.

Atoms And You

Because the subject of atomic energy and how it is to be controlled is of vital importance to every American, a 24-page illustrated pamphlet, "Atoms and You," has been issued by Pamphlet Press, 27 East 67th St., N. Y. 21, N. Y. Price is 10c a copy, with quantity orders at a discount.

The pamphlet describes simply what atomic power is, and what it means in terms of war and of peace. If we should get into another war, the Atomic War, it would be "so utterly frightful that the imagination balks at picturing it," says the pamphlet.

But, in peace, atomic power "will make our present coal-oil-and-water-power civilization look as crude as the caveman's muscle-power civilization looks to us now."

Warehouse Manuel

A handy manual for Warehouse Stewards has been issued by Local 6, CIO Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, 591 Mission St., San Francisco. The booklet contains sections on shop leadership, duties, grievances, education and the Natl. Labor Relations Act.

Xmas Party For Strikers' Kids

A Christmas party for the 6,000 children of 25,000 textile workers on strike against the Erwin Cotton and Hadley Peoples mills in North Carolina, has been arranged by the CIO Textile Workers Union.

A union committee put on a drive for funds to buy toys and candy for the youngsters, to which many organizations and individuals contributed. The TWU is also feeding the children and their families at union commissaries.

Mrs. Roosevelt sent her best wishes to the Christmas party and regretted that she would be unable to accept an invitation to attend.

The textile workers have been on strike for two months in protest against the low wages and intolerable working conditions. The union charges that the Erwin mills made a profit of more than two and a half million in 1944.

Outlook On CIO's Ten Years

A review of the growth, aims, policies and gains of the CIO since its formation ten years ago is given in the current issue of the Economic Outlook, monthly publication of the CIO Dept. of Research & Education.

Since its formation in November, 1935, as a committee set up within the AFL to work for organization of mass production industries on an industrial basis, the CIO has grown tremendously in size, but has the same general ideals and uses the same methods, states the Outlook.

A chart giving the growth of the CIO's seven largest unions, shows that these unions in the auto, steel, electrical and radio, textile, shipbuilding, clothing and rubber industries has increased from around 318,000 in 1935 to nearly 4½ million in 1945. CIO's total membership is over six million.

"The success of the CIO outran the hopes even of its founders," says the Outlook, in recalling some of its early gains during the exciting days of the 1936 rubber strike, the 1937 auto sit-down strikes and the swing over of the company unions in steel to the CIO.

The Outlook points out that the CIO does not limit its policies to those of narrow business unionism but has a broad social program of benefit to all the American people, and "is eager to work with outside groups in solving common problems."

Two Timely Discussions

Job problems of Negoes, and refugees from war-torn countries who are adjusting themselves to American life, are discussed in two recent pamphlets issued by the Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y. 20, N. Y.

Although Negroes made substantial gains during the war both in quantity and quality of jobs held, they will bear the brunt of high unemployment during the reconversion period, states Herbert R. Northrup, in a pamphlet called "Will Negroes Get Jobs Now?"

"The Refugees Are Now Americans" by Maurice R. Davie and Samuel Koenig, which gives the results of a nation-wide study of recent immigration from Europe, discloses that fully half of these refugees have been granted citizenship and most of the others are in the process of getting it. The pamphlets may be ordered from the Committee at 10c each.

Red Caps Pay Case

The case of sub-standard wages among red caps, dining car employees and Pullman laundry workers is given in a recent pamphlet called "Congress! Close the Gap" issued by the CIO Transport Service Employes, 3451 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago 16, Ill.

The pamphlet is a reprint of a statement presented by the union's president, Willard S. Townsend, before the House Labor Committee in behalf of the proposed 65c minimum wage.

GAIN $60 MILLION IN CLOTHING PACT

SETTLEMENT "by good-faith collective bargaining" of a major CIO wage movement affecting hundreds of thousands of clothing workers was hailed this week by Pres. Sidney Hillman of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers and drew widespread favorable comment.

The clothing manufacturers' attitude was in sharp contrast to that of auto, steel and other big corporations which have rejected genuine collective bargaining and have created serious trouble in their industries.

The agreement reached between the ACW and the Clothing Manufacturers' Assn. grants wage increases ranging from 20 to 31%, aggregating $60,000,000 annually, to 150,000 clothing workers.

Added to earlier agreements covering cotton garment, laundry and other ACW workers, this means that 300,000 members of that organization will have received comparable substantial wage increases and other improvements.

The new contract provides for the continuation of payment of the following insurance benefits to union members, without cost to them:

A $500 death benefit; $8 and $12 weekly sick and accident benefits for 13 weeks in any one year for any single illness or accident; $5 a day hospitalization up to 31 days in any one year, plus $25 for incidental hospital expenses and a $50 maternity benefit.

In a statement issued following amicable conclusion of several months of negotiation, Hillman declared:

"The fear and insecurity of illness and accident, old-age and, finally, the loss of the breadwinner is being constantly mitigated by the broad social program initiated by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and concurred in by management.

"Our latest experiment in the social welfare of our members, under the new contract, is the establishment of a retirement fund for those reaching 65, to augment the limited Government provisions toward the same end.

"An amount equal to 3% of the employers' weekly payroll will be devoted toward this end, and as soon as adequate reserves are built up old-age funds will be paid out to beneficiaries, as we are already doing with death, sickness, accident, hospitalization and maternity benefits."

IN THE HOUR OF TRIUMPH

Behind us lie 3½ years of deadly struggle in which, with God's help, we have prevailed.

For most of us, the outlook is a bright one. If we will simply use the brains, the will, the energy, the enterprise . . . the materials and resources . . . with which we won our war, we can't fail to win the peace and to make this the richest, happiest land the world has known.

For most of us, the years ahead are bright with promise. But for others of us—and, ironically enough, their part in bringing victory was a major one—the years to come must bear a different look.

In America today are hundreds of thousands of injured men. Men with neatly pinned up sleeves and trousers. Blinded men. Men with clever iron hooks instead of hands. Worst of all, men with hurt and darkened minds.

These men need our help. Helping them will cost a great deal of money. We can help them best by buying Victory Bonds. Far away from America today are millions of Americans. As we would be, they're on fire to get back — to their wives, to the children some of them have never seen, to their jobs.

These men need our help. Helping them will cost a great deal of money. And we can help them best by buying Victory Bonds.

Let's not forget them, in our just rejoicing. And the one way we can help most to care for our wounded . . . to bring our veterans home . . . to give them a fresh start in the country they fought for . . . to care for the families of those who died before the victory was won . . . is simply this:

Buy all the Bonds you can. Keep all the Bonds you buy.

VICTORY BONDS—*to have and to hold*

NOTE: This patriotic message sponsored by the following firms:

CRUVER MFG CO.
CHARLES K. HAUN FLORIST
METAL SPECIALTIES MFG., CO.
MIDWEST SHOE & SLIPPERS MFG., CO.
MONOGRAM SLIPPER CO.
SILVERSTEIN & PINSOF, INC.

TOMORROW'S CITIZENS

'PEACE BE WITH YOU'

By ROSE H. ALSCHULER

AT THIS TIME of the year we again say to one another, "Peace Be With You." Are the words an outworn shibboleth or can we once more give them substance and meaning? The war is over but peace is not yet come. In other dark and difficult times, men must have delved deep for the strength, courage and wisdom that brought them peace. The strength of our ancestors is our strength, the wisdom of the ages is ours for the seeking, the courage of countless generations is our heritage. What are we prepared to do with our heritage of strength, wisdom and courage so that our children may know that we have not failed them?

Peace will be with us again only when human beings like ourselves demand, create and cherish it. It will come not out of our distant longing but out of our immediate persistent striving. So long as we permit social and economic injustice and so long as we allow slanderous lies about our fellow citizens to go unprotested, just so long are we the silent allies of injustice and of lies. On the day that we become identified with the crucified of the world, we will protest injustice wherever we find it. Then will we begin to re-create peace. Then only can we begin to look forward to the time when once more men can greet one another honestly and say with meaning those words that through the ages have brought with them a sense of comfort and security: **Peace Be With You.**

Making Eating Count

CASE OF THE MISUSED VEGETABLE

Prepared by Nutrition Service, D. C. Chapter, American Red Cross

THERE is the sad but actual case of a whole village of people in a far northern place who are starving on regular meals. The doctors who discovered their plight reported that, especially in the winter, they are dragged out, have colds, aches, sores, bad teeth and swollen gums. A simple change in cooking the food they are already eating could improve their health almost dramatically.

During the long winter months these people have only cabbage, turnips and potatoes as vegetables. The cabbage is cooked for several hours and the potatoes are peeled and cooked in the morning, then reheated at noon and at night. The cooking water is thrown away.

Why is it with sufficient food they are having so many troubles? Since they don't have much variety, the cabbage, turnips and potatoes are their only source of much-needed minerals and vitamins. As much as 90 per cent of the minerals and vitamins are hi-jacked through overcooking and "feeding the sink."

These are the facts the northern villagers are learning the hard way. We can all benefit from their sad experience and should take the safe road .

Cabbage and all other green vegetabes stand next to milk as protective foods. They are a good source of iron and vitamins A, B, C and G. If we eat enough of them, they help prevent many ills. But by overcooking, drowning, standing in air, or discarding cooking water all these substances are lost. A few tips:

1. The less you cook a vegetable the less color and nourishment you lose. Eating them raw gives you still more nourishment. Get used to liking your vegetables with some of their natural crispness. Five to seven minutes of steaming is enough time to cook sliced carrots, peas or chopped cabbage (10 to 15 minutes for quartered cabbage). Spinach and the tender greens are ready in 12 minutes. The tougher greens like kale take a little longer.

2. Cook potatoes in their skins. Nature made the skin a fine cover. It keeps the goodness in. For mashed potatoes cook in skins, then peel and mash. The wife who hates stained hands will welcome this change.

3. Cook vegetables in very little water. A few tablespoonfuls in the bottom of a tightly covered pan makes steam enough to cook. A tight cover helps keep out the air and uses less water.

4. Don't pare and cut or chop vegetables until you are ready to use them.

5. Use the left-over water in soups, gravies, sauces or juice.

6. Keep vegetables as fresh as possible. Store them covered and in a cold place.

'WELCOME HOME' — LET'S MAKE IT REAL!

By ELEANOR FOWLER

Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Women's Auxiliaries

"WELCOME the boys home" is the theme song this Christmas. We all want to take part, too, but the question is, how can we best express our welcome?

One big newspaper that has consistenly fought wage increases, full employment and other legislation to benefit workers and veterans is offering a prize for the best home outdoor display welcoming the boys home.

From the train window last week I saw plant after plant displaying big banners, "Welcome home, GI's."

Frankly it makes me sick. Congress takes the real guts out of the full employment bill and the industralists who urged them to do it hang up banners saying "Welcome back, boys." The 65c minimum wage bill is stalled in Congress and the reactionaries chant, "Welcome, GIs."

I wonder if General Motors has hung out the welcome banners, too. Maybe the company men couldn't get through the picket line to put them up.

Back in September, President Truman outlined the program which we should have adopted to give the boys a real welcome. He called for full employment legislation, increased unemployment compensation, increased and broadened social security, a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee, an increased minimum wage, more adequate provisions for veterans, etc. And what has been done?

Well, they've amended the GI bill of rights to raise the veteran's educational subsistance allowance from $50 a month to $65 if he's single and from $75 to $90 if he has dependents. (CIO asked for $90 for the single veteran and $20 for each dependent.) They've increased the loan guarantee from $2,000 to $4,000 to keep up with the inflation in real estate values, and that's just about all.

How can we have the nerve to say "Welcome home" to our Negro GIs when all except three offices of the Fair Employment Practices Committee had to shut their doors Dec. 15? How can we face our disabled veterans when no provision whatever has yet been made for their dependents?

Signs and words are no kind of welcome for our fighting men. Action is called for.

CIO is in the midst of such action. The GM strike, the steel strike call, all of the other strike votes through which labor is demanding take-home pay that will feed the kids, and also assure American industry of a continuing market for American goods, are part of labor's welcome to our GIs.

CIO's legislative action program is another side of our welcome—and it's a side in which every member of every CIO family can take part this Christmas.

Our Congressmen are home now and they'll be home until the middle of January. This is the time to talk to them about the kind of real welcome we need for our boys.

1946 is beginning—election year. Congressmen will have their ears to the ground. Let's see that they hear in no uncertain terms the deep dissatisfaction of the people with what they have done since VE Day.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS BADGES

UNION MADE BUTTONS

Manufacturers

Celluloid or Litho-Metal

For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems

CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St., Chicago, Ill.

SEALS - STAMPS

"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"

Stencils Dues Bronze
Badges Buttons Tablets

THE BAUMGARTEN COMPANY
925 11th St., N.W.
SEALS
RUBBER STAMPS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BUY WAR BONDS

L. J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS

Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED
BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS

UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED
BUTTONS AND TABS

FOR
UNION DUES MEMBERSHIP EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS ADVERTISING LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES

New York Representative:
Herbert R. Lerman New York, N. Y.
37 E. 14th St., Algonquin 4-3356

Detroit Representative:
Herbert E. Lennig Detroit, Mich.
6432 Cass Ave., TRinity 1-4600

L. J. IMBER CO. 1725-41 W. North Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

44 Years of Know-how

in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee.
20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

the ADVENTURES of JIM BARRY

by MORT MESKIN and COLE GREENE

The story characters, incidents and names mentioned here are entirely imaginary and fictitious and have no identification with actual persons, living or dead.

REBUFFED BY HIS BROTHER MICKEY WHEN HE TRIES TO ENLIST HIS AID IN EXPOSING A PLOT TO SPLIT THE UNION AT THE ROTOR CONSTRUCTION PLANT, JIM MEETS WITH SEVERAL OF THE UNION MEMBERS TO FIND OUT THAT A RECENTLY RETURNED VET IS THE LEADER OF THE ANTI-UNION GROUP...

PRODUCED BY ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, INC.

COPYRIGHT 1945 BY THE NAT'L CIO NEWS

Xmas Recess Action

(Following is the text of CIO Legislative Director Nathan E. Cowan's letter to all CIO affiliates outlining a program of Christmas recess action.

(By the time you read this, your Congressman should be home. Call on him as soon as you can with this questionnaire and return it to CIO Legislative Dept., Washington 6, D. C.)

Dear Sir and Brother:

Congressmen and Senators are home for a Christmas recess that is expected to last until Jan. 14.

This is the time to tell them face to face why it has become necessary for organized labor to strike for wage increases; how the take-home pay has gone down, how the companies have refused to bargain collectively and in many cases have been holding up production until the excess profits tax is off.

This is the time to remind them that Congress itself is also responsible for the present crisis. List the bills that should have been passed long ago—unemployment compensation, a real full employment bill (not the fake that recently passed the House), the 65c minimum wage, a permanent FEPC.

We must begin now to prepare for the all-important Congressional elections of November 1946. As a test of your Congressmen and Senators ask them to go on record against the Norton-Ellender anti-strike bill requested by President Truman (HR 4908, S 1661).

Show them the harm it would do, and how it does nothing to solve the real problem of the weekly pay envelope.

Determining Our Attitude

The attitude the Congressmen show to our delegations on the issues confronting millions of American workers will determine our attitude toward them in the forthcoming election campaign.

It is no longer sufficient for a Congressman merely to vote right. We shall judge them also on their activities in the fight for the welfare of the American people.

It is particularly important at this time to arrange joint delegations with other organizations. Congressmen need to see that labor's wage demands are supported by other sections of the community.

That support can be obtained in most instances. Be sure to let your local newspapers and radio stations know by press releases that you are going to visit your Congressman. Let them know by press release the results of the interview.

Recently, in Washington, a national conference on jobs and security was attended by representatives of over 100 organizations, among them many CIO representatives of state and city councils.

Five Immediate Issues

The meeting decided that five issues demanded immediate joint action, and the first of these issues was support of wage increases generally, as well as the 65c minimum. The other four were:

1. Opposition to anti-labor bills.

2. Emergency housing for veterans.

3. The Helen Douglas resolution (HR 404) for Big Three agreement on control of atomic energy.

4. Permanent FEPC.

The record votes on accepting the rules on the May-Arends (HR 3937) and the Hobbs bills (HR 32) are enclosed for your information (see page 12).

The following score sheet lists some of the other issues on which you should tackle Congressmen and Senators.

Please return the score sheet so that we can help you get the maximum cooperation from your Congressman.

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Your Congressman's Score

(Please return to CIO Legislative Dept., Washington 6, D. C.)

.....

(Name of Congressman)

....

(State) *(District)*

1. Wages:

a) Will you support labor's demands for substantial wage increases? .....

b) Will you support the 65c minimum wage bill with coverage and extension (S 1349, HR 3914)? .....

2. Anti-labor:

a) Will you oppose the Norton-Ellender (Truman) anti-strike bill (HR 4908, S 1661)? .....

b) (For Senators) Will you oppose the Hobbs anti-picketing bill recently passed by the House (HR 32)? .....

3. Housing:

a) Will you support the Patman bill giving veterans priority on housing (HR 4761)? .....

b) Will you support the Wagner-Ellender-Taft low-cost housing and jobs bill (S 1592)? .....

4. FEPC:

(a) (For Representatives) If you have not done so, will you sign the FEPC Discharge Petition (DP 4)? .....

b) Will you ask your party leadership to fight for passage of the FEPC bill (S 101, HR 2232)? .....

5. Atomic energy and Big Three Unity:

a) Will you suport the Douglas resolution for Big Three Unity on control of atomic energy (HR 404)? .....

6. Will you sign Discharge Petition 11 for emergency unemployment compensation? .....

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Anti-strike (S 1661, HR 4908)	Carries out Truman message of Dec. 3 by setting up anti-srtike apparatus.	Hearings put over to mid-January in House and Senate Labor Committee after protest by Pres. Murray.	Tell Senators and Representatives to vote against when you see them in Xmas recess.
Hobbs (HR 32)	Prohibits normal union activity such as picketing, soliciting dues, membership, etc., under guise of "anti-racketeering."	Passed House (see page 12 for record vote). Now to Senate.	Tell Senators to oppose; check Representative's vote before you call on him this week.
May-Arends (HR 3937)	Outlaws union political action; sets jail, fines for strikes in "violation of contract."	Move to bring on House floor defeated last week, but can come up again.	Tell Senators and Representatives to oppose when you see them this week.
65c wage floor (S 1349, HR 3914)	Sets minimum wages at 65c first year, then 75c, extends coverage.	Sen. Ellender (D. La.) trying filibuster in Labor Committee.	Tell Senators to work for quick passage, no phoney "compromise."
FEPC (S 101, HR 2232)	Makes FEPC permanent U. S. Govt. agency. Present agencies being liquidated now.	Stalled in House Rules Committee. Discharge Petition 4 has 157 signatures, needs 218.	Tell your Representative to sign if he hasn't already.
Polltax repeal (HR 7)	Makes it possible to retire polltax Senators and Representatives.	Passed House, stalled in Senate.	Tell your Senators to push for early action, no amendment.

CONGRESS IS HOME FOR XMAS—MAKE YOUR VISIT COUNT

Xmas Recess Action

(Continued From Col. 3)

7. Will you sign Discharge Petition 12 for abolition of the un-American Activities (Dies-Rankin) Committee? .....

8. Will you support the **new** Wagner-Murray health bill (S 1606)? .....

9. Will you support extension of OPA to keep down prices of food, rent and clothing? .....

10. **Polltax repeal** (Senators):

a) Will you vote for HR 7? .....

b) Will you vote for cloture to end filibuster? .....

c) Will you join the Senate steering committee for HR 7? .....

d) Will you oppose substitution of a constitutional amendment for HR 7? .....

.....

(Date of Interview)

.....

(Delegation Spokesman)

.....

(Address)

.....

(City) *(State)*

.....

(Union)

.....

(Other Organizations Present)

Nathan E. Cowan,
CIO Legislative Director.

65c Doublecross

In a quick attempted doublecross, Sen. Ellender (D., La.) tried this week to extend already overloaded employer testimony against the 65-75c wage floor bill to the point of filibustering.

Violating the canons of Senate Committee executive hearings, Ellender told the press that the Labor Committee was going to call in at least three more employer witnesses and hear them in secret.

The three would represent lumber, canning and agricultural labor—all at the 40c an hour or less wage level. To add to the doublecross, Ellender himself would select two of the employer witnesses, with the third (representing farm employers) being chosen by Sen. Ball (R., Minn.).

CIO and the newly formed liberal committee for the bill, headed by Bishop Sheil, are protesting the new stall on the bill, pointing out that there are already 1,500 printed pages of testimony, that dozens of employers have been heard, and that if anyone has been denied sufficient chance to testify, it is labor.

Both CIO and the committee are also protesting strongly against hearing the 40c an hour gang of employers in secret session.

WASHINGTON GUIDE
Published by CIO Legislative Dept.
PHILIP MURRAY, President
NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary
Editorial Committee
John Edelman **Robert K. Lamb**
C. W. Fowler, Editor **Irving Richter**

THE CIO NEWS

5 Cents A COPY

Vol. 9, No. 1 | $1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY — $1.50 IN CANADA | December 31, 1945

Copyright, 1945, The CIO NEWS

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Labor's Man Of The Year

Philip Murray was picked by a jury of 50 top Washington newspaper correspondents as "America's top labor leader" in a poll conducted by Look magazine. "Labor looks to 1946 as a testing time to determine whether its wartime gains in wages, hours can be held, still considers Murray the leader in its battles," the magazine said.

Murray placed sixth in a field of 10 top men of the year that included President Truman, Henry Wallace, Generals Eisenhower and MacArthur, and others.

He was the only labor leader in the top 10 national figures chosen. "These will be America's top 10 men in 1946," Look said, "The year 1946 will be the most momentous in world history. Decisions to be made will affect the course of history for hundreds of years. . . . To determine the Americans most likely to shape these decisions, Look polled 50 Washington correspondents. Representing newspapers all over the United States, they are closer to our problems and our leaders than any other single group."

ONE WORLD AND LABOR

World Labor Asks Franco Break

PARIS, (ALN)—A declaration designed to rid Spain of the Franco dictatorship was demanded from the Big Three Foreign Ministers meeting in Moscow by the World Federation of Trade Unions here this week. In a message addressed to U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, WFTU general secretary Louis Saillant said:

"The WFTU, considering the resolution voted by the world trade union congress held in Paris last October, takes the liberty of expressing to your excellencies, on behalf of its 70,000,000 members, its opinion favoring a break of diplomatic relations by democratic governments with the Franco regime.

"Franco's participation in Axis policy and later in the war on Hitler's side, together with the total absence of trade union and civil liberties in Spain, place Franco among those responsible for the war and for violation of peoples' democratic liberties, perpetrated by fascism in Europe.

"The workers of the world would hail with great hope and joy a declaration by the three Foreign Ministers gathered in Moscow compelling the disappearance of Franco's government and dictatorship." At the Paris world labor congress, WFTU delegates from all parts of the world voted unanimously in favor of a break in diplomatic and economic relations with the Franco regime.

Note: In a letter sent Nov. 16 to President Truman, CIO President Philip Murray asked that the "U. S. immediately withdraw its support of the Franco regime in Spain and recognize a Spanish Republican government as a provisional authority for that country.

He added: "In 1937, Spain became the laboratory of fascism. Too many of us here in America refused to recognize the danger at the time, thought we could compromise with evil."

CIO Denounces Peron 'Raise'

The CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee, this week denounced **salary increases decreed by the Argentine government** as a vote-buying maneuver and a device to replenish the campaign finances of pro-Nazi presidential candidate Col. Juan D. Peron.

The CIO committee stated that it had received information indicating that the pay raises, carefully timed to coincide with a high in electoral activity, will be cancelled soon after the elections. The Committee is headed by Jacob S. Potofsky, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

The CIO Committee termed the government-ordered wage increase a "forced campaign contribution" eventually destined to show up in Peron's pocketbook. Through an ingenious interlocking mechanism, channels have been created to siphon off the working man's pay via Peron-installed union leadership and the government's "Secretariat of Labor and Social Welfare," in order to turn it over to Peron's campaign managers, the CIO Committee said.

WFTU Executive Board Meets

PARIS, (ALN)—The executive bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions today opened its first session since the organization's formation in October. WFTU president Sir Walter Citrine, who is also general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, is chairing the meetings. American labor is not represented at this session as Sidney Hillman, WFTU vice president and president of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, cabled that he was unable to come and John Brophy, CIO director of organization, is not expected here till after the New Year to assume his permanent post as WFTU assistant secretary.

The following items will be discussed during the two-day sitting of the bureau: (1) report on the functioning of the WFTU, including standing orders and draft budget; (2) reconstitution of German labor unions, date of departure and route of the WFTU delegation to Germany and the character and extent of its mission;

(3) Relation of the WFTU to the United Nations Organization, implementation of decisions by the WFTU congress on labor representation in international bodies and organizations; (4) appointment of WFTU committees of inquiry on Greece, Japan and Iran; (5) negotiations with international trades secretaries for the creation of trade departments covering various industries within the WFTU.

Trainmen To Weigh World Unity

Cleveland, (FP)—Next convention of the Bro. of Railroad Trainmen (unaffiliated) will take up the question of joining the World Federation of Trade Unions on the recommendation of its national legislative representative, Martin Miller, who attended the WFTU Paris meeting.

An article on the WFTU in the December issue of The Railroad Trainmen, union magazine, predicted that organizations which stay outside the new world labor body "will become more and more isolated, more inevitably forced into patterns of reaction parallelling those of the nationalistically - minded groups which seek to impose a single state's power upon the rest of the world . . . Accepting this proposition, it then becomes imperative that all labor organizations support the WFTU."

British Outline Coal Plan

London, Dec. 21, (ALN)—The British Labor government announced today its plan for mine nationalization, which would give full powers of production and distribution to a nine-member National Coal Board. The bill, presented to Parliament by the Ministry of Fuel and Power, grants the Coal Board exclusive rights to mine coal in Britain and directs it "to secure the efficient development of the coal mining industry and to make supplies of coal available in quanities and at prices which seem best calculated to further the public interest."

The strike of some 4,000 workers of the Erwin textile mill chain in Cooleemee, Erwin and Durham, N. C., represented by the CIO Textile Workers Union has been going strong since Oct. 8. Morale of the strikers remains high as the fight for decent wages and working conditions goes on week after week. Here is Mrs. Bertha Wagstaff, a striker, getting her supply of groceries from Lois Lewis and Albert Pierce at the union's strike relief headquarters in Durham.

NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE

By PHILIP MURRAY
President, Congress of Industrial Organizations

The year 1946 will be a year of great decisions for the American people—decisions which will make or mar our future for many years to come.

It can be a year in which we lay a firm basis for a prosperous and expanding economy, for democratic progress and for lasting world peace.

Or it can be a year of domestic discontent and turmoil, of low wages and unemployment leading to general depression, a year of political reaction and international friction.

Organized labor, as represented by the Congress of Industrial Organizations, will do everything within its power to see that the right decisions are made to lead our country toward the goals desired by all public-spirited Americans.

The first decision that must be made is that America shall be a country of high wage standards, where the masses of the people have sufficient purchasing power to create a great domestic market for ever-expanding production.

If our country's wealth is to be used for the increasing welfare of all our people, industrial wages must be immediately and substantially raised to restore the workers' take-home pay and to put money into circulation in a fashion that will benefit the whole community.

Along with this economic decision must go the political decision that the powers of government shall not be used to destroy labor's rights, to break unions and to cater to the selfish few at the expense of the many.

If 1946 is to be year of progress, prosperity and peace, we must set our economic house in order and must see that our political leaders follow through to the goals of social justice, enlightened democracy and world unity set forth by President Roosevelt and endorsed by the American people in the last elections.

For the attainment of these constructive ends, the Congress of Industrial Organizations will greatly increase its industrial and political activities in 1946, in close cooperation and full harmony with all progressive Americans.

STRIKE OF 200,000 INEVITABLE, SAYS UE

A STRIKE by 200,000 employes of the General Electric, Westinghouse and General Motors (electrical division) "is inevitable on the basis of conditions which exist at present," the CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers announced this week.

The announcement was made at the union's Natl. headquarters in New York, following a meeting of the UE Coordinating Committee of General Electric, Westinghouse and General Motors Conference boards. Final action on the strike will be taken up at a meeting of the union's general executive board Jan. 5 in New York.

The committee decided to advise all local unions "to complete immediately all their preparations for a strike and to be ready to put into effect a strike call on short notice."

James J. Matles, UE director of organization, made public a letter sent to GE Pres. Charles E. Wilson which said that "by denying the employes of your company fair wages and salaries the GE Company pits itself against the interests of all GE workers, veterans who are back in your plant, the servicemen who are on their way back, their families and the American people as a whole."

UE-CIO workers voted overwhelmingly for strike action to back up their $2 a day wage demands in an NLRB poll held Dec. 13.

In rejecting earlier an offer of "a conditional 10 per cent wage increase" made by General Electric, the union stated that it was "ready to resume negotiations immediately upon the decision of your company to make an unconditional and adequate offer for a cents-per-hour wage and salary increase."

Matles and other union officials conferred this week in Washington with Edgar L. Warren, director of the U. S. Conciliation Service, in a government-sponsored move to avert a possible strike. Representatives of Westinghouse and General Electric were also invited, but did not appear.

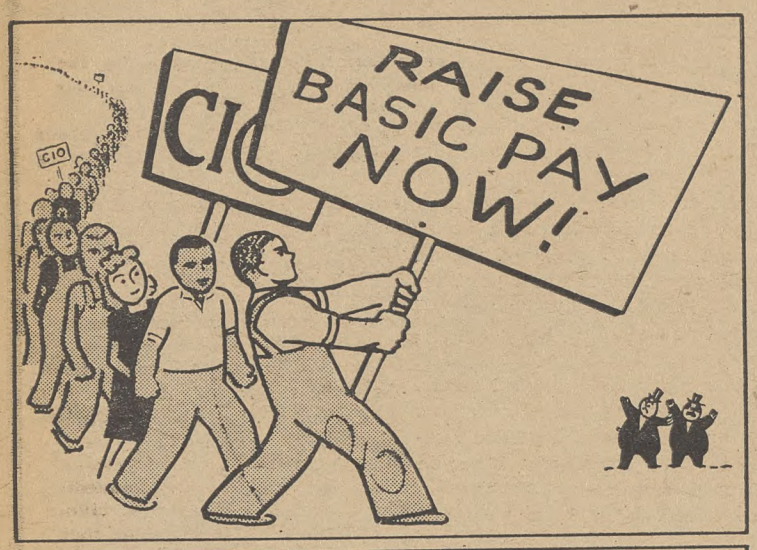
Warren announced later that General Electric had notified him that it would send representatives to confer with him on Jan. 2.

How Long, Mr. Truman,

In a letter to President Truman the strikers at the American Tobacco Company vigorously protested the President's industrial "cooling off" legislation. The letter, signed by Peg Kendig, Secretary of the Strike Committee, told the President that the workers in the plant had been "cooling our heels" from May, 1944, to October, 1945, while the Company refused to bargain with the Union, the Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers, CIO.

"You know the American Tobacco Company is one of the richest corporations in the United States. We are not asking for the impossible. A 65c minimum wage is something which you, at one time, thought was little enough for an average family to try to exist on. We also want a 25c hourly increase to make up for loss of overtime after the first of the year and a union shop which we know is necessary in order to maintain any kind of fair and decent standards.

WHY RAISE BASIC PAY
7. Industry Can Afford It



Government studies show that industry can easily pay workers a 31% basic wage raise and still clear huge profits, more than double those of the pre-war (1936-39) years.

SELECTIVE SERVICE RULES AGAINST VETS' RIGHTS

CHARGING that the Selective Service System is usurping the functions of Federal district attorneys and courts under the Selective Service Act, Clinton S. Golden, chairman of the CIO Veterans Committee, this week issued a letter be sent to Major General Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service director.

Golden wrote that the CIO had received reports from Buffalo that a Selective Service official there has been advising employers not to give veterans vacation pay for the year in which they return to work.

This is not the first time that the CIO has been critical of Hershey, who has been under fire for repeated interpretations of the law aimed at giving the absolute right of a veteran to a job in the plant where he was formerly employed even though that would mean bumping another worker with greater seniority. Golden's letter follows:

"We have had reports from Buffalo, N. Y., that Lt. Col. Ray Wells of Selective Service has been advising employers not to pay vacation allowances to former employe veterans for the year in which they return to work.

ANSWER ASKED

"We wish to know whether this effort to deprive former service men of rights to which they have full legal and moral entitlement is being made with the knowledge and consent of your headquarters.

"It is difficult for us to understand why an officer of the Selective Service System would go out of his way to prevent an ex-GI from enjoying the joint benefits of a collective bargaining contract and the Selective Training and Service Act.

"We do not know by what authority Selective Service personnel have installed themselves as supreme arbiters on all matters affecting the employment of veterans. Certainly there is no sanction in law for such a practice—the Selective Training and Service Act vests full enforcement powers exclusively in the hands of the federal district attorneys and courts. The Selective Service staff, by training and temperment, are not qualified, with possible few exceptions, for such duties, and have no right to engage in them.

Congress established sound judicial machinery for the interpretation of its laws; and, labor unions and employers have established sound collective bargaining machinery for the interpretation of their agreements. The Selective Service System plays no part in either and ought not to interfere, especially when such interference serves to deny a veteran privileges which he would otherwise enjoy."

STEEL WORKERS FILE NLRB CHARGES AGAINST INLAND

SEC.-TREAS. David J. McDonald of the CIO Steelworkers this week filed charges of violations of the Natl. Labor Relations Act against Inland Steel Co., charging that the firm has canceled its contract after fabricating a story attempting to place the blame on the union.

McDonald wrote Chairman Paul Herzog of NLRB: "Ten years after the passage of the National Labor Relations Act, there are still employers in this country who are not prepared to recognize their obligations to bargain collectively under Federal law. The Inland Steel Company is one of those employers. In its desperate anxiety to weaken the Union by withholding from it maintenance of membership and checkoff, the company has repudiated a War Labor Board directive and a written signed contract embodying these provisions.

"Viewed in a broader perspective the action of the Inland Steel Company with respect both to its contract and the War Labor Board directive is symptomatic of an increasing disregard of the Act's bargaining mandate by powerful American industrialists, a disregard which is so signally responsible for the current national breakdown in labor relations."

McDonald pointed out that the American Iron and Steel Institute to which Inland Steel belongs is conducting a campaign to convince the public that the Steelworkers violated their contracts by taking a strike vote, although there is a clause stating that the agreements may be reopened if there is a change in the national wage policy.

"The Inland Steel Co.," McDonald continued, "has preferred a more direct approach. It has illegally robbed the employees of the fruits of both a War Labor Board directive and a contract." He warned that if the board does not act promptly "the entire steel industry will become the theater of wholesale illegality."

The Inland contract covers iron ore mines at Ironton and Iron River, Minn., and Ishpeming, Mich., and was negotiated Aug. 15 and 16, 1945, after the War Labor Board ordered on March 23 that the company should provide maintenance of membership and the check-off.

The company signed the contract Aug. 21, three days after a change in the national wage policy was announced. The union requested that the agreement be dated prior to the change in the wage policy so that it would not have to wait for another change to reopen the contract, McDonald said.

After a delay of more than two months the company's attorney agreed to the proposal, but the company subsequently wired the Steelworkers that it considered the contract void. The wire attempted to blame the union for the delay in signing the contract, and further added that it was no longer bound by War Labor Board directive because of the Japanese surrender.

"I am sure," McDonald wrote Herzog, "you will agree that this performance by the company which embraces not only a cynical repudiation of a signed contract, the consummation of, which was delayed only by the stalling conduct of the company, but also a barefaced disavowal of its obligations under a War Labor Board directive, violates the law."

GM QUITS GOVERNMENT FACT-FINDING PANEL

GENERAL Motors this week sent its scrub team to Washington to tell the GM fact-finding board that it was withdrawing from hearings before the board, but Chairman Lloyd Garrison of the board was not impressed.

He announced that the board was standing by its position that ability to pay is relevant in GM's dispute with the CIO Auto Workers, whose strike has entered its sixth week, and that the board would ask for the company's records if necessary.

GM did not deign to send any officials, being represented by Walter Gordon Merritt, lawyer, and his assistants who Pres. R. J. Thomas of UAW dubbed the scrub team. UAW was represented by Thomas, Vice. Pres. Walter Reuther, also head of the union's GM dept., and by its negotiating committee.

Merritt, in announcing GM's decision to withdraw, said that the union's position is "not a mere issue of wages, but a broad attack on American industry and free enterprise." He intimated that GM would see fit to return if the board should decide not to look into the books.

Reuther replied that GM "must accept full responsibility of its action in the eyes of the public. Answering GM's contention that free enterprise is endangered, Reuther said that such arguments are directed "at the fact finding board and the President of the United States.

The union was ready, as hearings continued after GM's withdrawal, to present its economic data to the board to prove that GM was able to meet the demand for 30% wage increase out of profits without increasing the price of cars.

Meanwhile, money to aid the strikers, was being received by UAW, the CIO Steelworkers contributing $100,000.

As it was agreed last week by UAW and GM after President Truman issued a statement saying that corporations should show their books to fact-finding committees, representatives of the union and the corporation met two days this week in Detroit.

The only accomplishment was that GM told Reuther that it would instruct local plant manager to meet UWA local officials to discuss secondary issues, such as shift preferences and elimination of pay incentives.

GM STRIKERS' MORALE SOARS AT YULETIDE

By PATRICIA BRONTE

THE holiday season found morale higher than ever among Detroit's thirty thousand GM strikers. Most families had trees, and ate good Christmas dinners. The traditional festive frills were provided by the locals. Children's parties, with candy, nuts, ice cream and cakes went on in union halls.

There were also Christmas trees in front of the picket line tents, as well as roaring outdoor fires, and group singing. Santa Clauses distributed grab bag gifts in the cold, new snow.

A few locals suspended picketing over the whole Christmas week end, and planned to lay off again over New Year's Day.

Strike welfare committees saw that the comparatively few strikers families who are in dire need received plenty of food, and toys and got their rent paid.

It is to be expected, of course, that the number of strikers receiving relief is increasing, but so far only 157 of the 30,000 Detroit area GM workers are on relief rolls, according to Daniel J. Ryan, superintendent of the Welfare Department.

Since the strike began 36 days ago, 587 strikers have applied for relief, Ryan said. The first application was not made, however, until 18 days after the strike began.

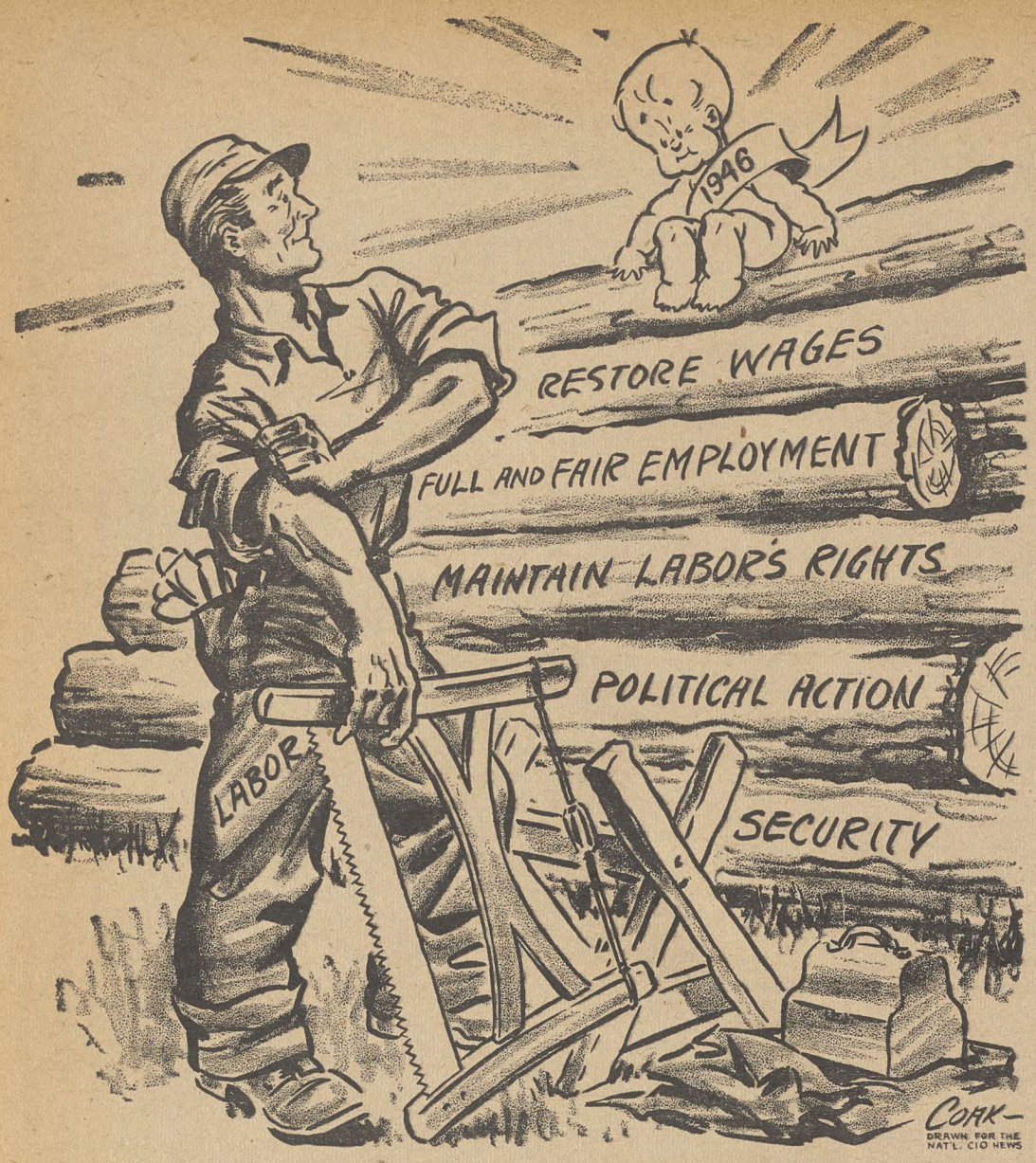
TWELVE TO FEED

Family size of those now getting relief ranges up to 12 persons. Only a few single strikers have been granted welfare.

Welfare aid ranges from supplemental assistance to a full relief budget. Largest amount now being paid is $70 every two weeks for a family of 12. Strikers are not entitled, under Michigan law, to unemployment compensation benefits.

So far, the largest check received from a non-striking local is $15,000 from UAW-CIO 155, the first installment of a $25,000 assessment. It was paid shortly before Christmas.

At this writing, the average striker is bedded down for the winter, not hopeful of an early settlement, but determined and steadfast.



PLENTY TO DO IN 1946

The New Year opens with wages uppermost in the minds of most CIO members.

Substantial wages increases must be won, not only for the immediate relief of the workers directly concerned, but also as the first step toward a sound and expanding postwar economy.

The current wage movements are therefore the No. 1 job of CIO unions and members, and every energy and effort must be devoted to building and solidifying the union strength necessary to win them.

But the CIO has never kidded itself into believing that there is such a thing as "pure and simple" union activity which can operate in a sort of social vacuum for the winning of labor's economic demands.

Government action, or inaction, for instance, can greatly help or hinder a wage movement. Anti-strike legislation, like that proposed by President Truman, can cut at the roots of labor's bargaining power. Broad popular support for labor's demands is also of the greatest importance.

Furthermore, even the winning of wage increases is by itself of little avail, if at the same time prices and living costs go up more than wages.

All of such considerations are of particular importance when wage movements involve so many millions of people in such basic industries as do those of the CIO today.

Legislative and political activity is therefore an essential part of labor's No. 1 job for 1946, to back up the straight organizing work, to mobilize popular support, to avert union-wrecking legislation, to make wage increases of real value, and to prevent the powers of government being used against labor's legitimate and constructive demands.

As the New Year begins, Congress is in a recess which is expected to last until January 14. The present therefore is an excellent time for all CIO members to contact their Congressmen and Senators, to tell them what labor wants and why.

"This is the time," says CIO Legislative Director Nathan Cowan, "to tell them face to face why it has become necessary for organized labor to strike for wage increases; how the take-home pay has gone down, how the companies have refused to bargain collectively and in many cases have been holding up production until the excess profits tax is off."

Now is also the time, he points out, to ask them to go on record against the Norton-Ellender anti-strike bill requested by President Truman and against all other pending anti-labor legislation.

Other issues on which the CIO is asking all progressives to keep score on their representatives in Congress include: support for labor's demands for substantial wage increases and for the 65c minimum wage bill; support for OPA extension to keep down prices of food, rent and clothing; low-cost housing legislation and veterans' priority; emergency unemployment compensation; a permanent FEPC; Big Three unity on control of atomic energy; abolition of the un-American Rankin committee; support for the Wagner-Murray health bill; and repeal of the polltax.

With primaries this spring and the all-important Congressional elections in the fall, labor in 1946 will have to be active politically and on the industrial field as never before. It's all part of the same fight for economic welfare, democratic progress and national peace and prosperity.

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

IT HAPPENED in those first few hours of the New Year, when the sirens have become silent but roisterers are still heard in the street, and when you toss and turn hardly knowing whether you're awake or asleep.

Before retiring, I took a notion to look through the bound volume of my paper for the past year.

As I leafed through its pages, I started to note 1946 dates appearing so often that there just couldn't be that many typographical errors.

Then I noticed that all the news was unfamiliar, and I suddenly realized that, miraculously, I had in my hands a volume of 1946 papers that hadn't even been published yet.

●

(N. B. Any resemblance between this story and the movie, "It Happened Tomorrow," is purely coincidental. That was about reading tomorrow's papers today—which, after all, anyone can do by buying the bulldog editions. This is about reading next year's news on New Year's Eve.).

●

Elated at being able to read the news of the future in this unbelievable fashion, I hastily checked through the headlines.

I read about CIO wage demands being won early in 1946; then about production booming, as workers' increased purchasing power added to the income of farmers and all other groups and created an ever-increasing demand for goods.

●

Instead of predicted inflation, I read about strict controls kept on rents and living costs until constantly increasing production began to result in lower prices.

The papers told of some big business groans at having to pay higher wages without getting higher prices, but then of profits rising again through greater volume of production.

●

Then I read about Congress turning over a new leaf in 1946—rejecting the Truman anti-strike bill and all other anti-labor legislation; passing the Full Employment bill in its original form; granting emergency unemployment compensation; raising the minimum wage to 65c; creating a permanent FEPC; abolishing the polltax.

International friction declined in 1946, I read, as the Bretton Woods agreement went into effect, expanding world trade; as the United Nations Organization began really to function; and as the hate-mongers became more and more discredited.

●

None of these things were to happen automatically, of course. They were the result, the 1946 stories revealed, of labor's unexampled solidarity and determination in its wage struggles, and of the building of CIO strength and membership to record heights.

I read of the effect on Congress of labor's increased alertness, independence and organization in political activity; of active PAC participation in the 1946 primaries, and of great progressive victories in the Congressional elections.

Finally, the papers told of the growing strength of the World Federation of Trade Unions operating against fascism and imperialism and for greater world unity and prosperity.

●

But these visions of a rosy future were rudely interrupted by one of those internal conflicts that sometimes follow New Year's Eve.

The marvelous volume slipped from my grasp as I groaned and tossed, and when I recaptured it, its whole contents seemed to have changed.

●

Now I saw 1946 headlines about anti-labor laws and union-busting campaigns breaking the workers' resistance and keeping wages down; about decreased purchasing power resulting in a growing slump in production; and about big business raising prices to maintain profits on reduced production.

Along with spreading unemployment and depression, I now saw 1946 stories of hunger marches, bonus marches, race riots, of fascist demagogues joining with reactionary "isolationists" in international hate-mongering and demands for imperialist adventures leading to another world war.

●

I woke in a cold sweat, with this New Year's thought to offer to one and all:

1946 is ours to make of it what we will. If we let labor fail, this year can lead us on the road to hell on earth. But if we organize and build and fight with all our might along the lines of CIO's program, 1946 can take us far along the road of progress, prosperity and peace.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-President

Joseph Curran, John Green, Reid Robinson, S. H. Dalrymple, Allan S. Haywood, Frank Rosenblum, Albert Fitzgerald, Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux .....Editor and Publicity Director

Published and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925.

Vol. 9 December 31, 1945 No. 1

ELECTION TIMETABLE 1946

STATE	DATE OF PRIMARY	LAST DAY FOR FILING	REGISTRATION: PRIMARY	REGISTRATION: GEN. ELEC.	POLL TAX INFORMATION	TO BE ELECTED: HOUSE OF REPR.	TO BE ELECTED: SENATE Name-Incumbent)	TO BE ELECTED: GOVERNOR IN 1946	VOTED IN 1944	POTENTIAL VOTERS IN '46
Alabama	May 7	If filed by Mar. 1 with State Exec. Comm. can wait until Mar. 6 to file with Secy. of State	1st and 3rd Mondays of every month plus various appt. days in different localities	Same as for primary*	$1.50 annually cumulative to a maximum of $36. Must be paid between Oct. 1-Feb. 1 to vote in Primary	9	None		247,749	1,555,369
Arizona	July 16	June 6	Open through June 10	Open through Sept. 30	———	2	McFarland (D.)		137,634	263,346
Arkansas	July 16 (first) Aug. 6 (run-off)	April 17	No formal registration	No formal registration	Must have previous year's poll tax receipt. Tax is $1, not cumulative. Payable by Oct. 1, 1945 to vote in Primary. Must be paid between 3rd Mon. in Feb. and Oct. 1 to vote in General Election	7	None		217,207	1,098,986
California	June 4	Mar. 26	Open through April 25	Open through Sept. 25	———	23	Knowland (R.)		3,520,875	4,455,677
Colorado	Sept. 10	Chosen by Assembly whose nominations must be filed by July 27	Open through Aug. 31	Open through Oct. 26	———	4	None		505,049	688,410
Connecticut	A Convention chooses	A Convention chooses	———	Through Oct. 19	———	6	Hart (R.)		831,990	1,011,658
Delaware	A Convention chooses*	A Convention chooses	———	Through Oct. 19*	———	1	Tunnell (D.)	None	126,440	171,856
Florida	May 7	Noon Feb. 1	Mar. 4-Apr. 20	Aug. 5-Oct. 19	———	6	Andrews (D.)	None	482,592	1,137,827
Georgia	Probably July 2*	Probably June 2*	Through Jan. 2*	Through May 5*	———	10	None		328,111	1,768,969
Idaho	June 11	May 11	Through June 8	Through Nov. 2	———	2	None		209,469	305,311
Illinois	April 9	Jan. 29	Up through Mar. 12	Up through Oct. 7	———	26	None	None	4,036,061	5,119,854
Indiana	May 7	April 6	Up through April 8	Up through Oct. 8	———	11	Willis (R.)	None	1,671,091	2,198,935
Iowa	June 3	Mar. 15	Where reg. is permanent up through May 24, others up through June 3	Where registration is perm. thru Oct. 26—others, thru Nov. 5	———	8	None		1,052,599	1,608,926
Kansas	Aug. 6	Noon June 20	Through July 17 for 1st class cities. Through July 27 for 2nd class cities*	Where registration is permanent Through Oct. 16 for 1st class cities Through Oct. 26 for 2d class cities*	NO POLL TAX REQUIREMENTS	6	None		733,776	1,144,823
Kentucky	Aug. 3	June 24	Up through June 5	Up through Sept. 7		9	None		867,921	1,630,772
Louisiana	Sept. 10	Midnight July 22	Up through Aug. 10	Up through Oct. 5		8	None	None	349,383	1,364,933
Maine	June 17	April 15	Varies locally, closes few days before election. In towns under 500, register any time up through day of election	Same as for Primary		3	Brewster (R.)		296,400	493,506
Maryland	May 6*	April 6*	Through April 6 (in Baltimore, and Washington, Montgomery Counties; others vary*	Through Sept. 21* (as per Primary)		6	Radcliffe (D.)		608,439	1,153,510
Massachusetts*	Probably July 9*	Probably April 2*	Up through 20th day preceding Primary Date*	Through 20th day preceding general election (Oct. 16)		14	Walsh (D.)		2,009,993	2,575,477
Michigan	Sept. 10	July 16	Through Aug. 21	Through Oct. 16		17	Vandenberg (R.)		2,205,217	3,131,722
Minnesota	July 8	April 15	June 18	Oct. 16	———	9	Shipstead (R.)		1,125,529	1,730,547
Mississippi	July 2 (first Aug. 20 (run-off)	May 2	Must register	Must register by July 2	Poll tax for past two years must be paid by Feb. 1 to vote. Tax is $2. Maximum payment $6.	7	Bilbo (D.)	None	180,080	1,195,079
Missouri	Aug. 6	April 30	July 9	Oct. 8	———	13	Briggs (D.)	None	1,571,678	2,463,726
Montana	July 16	June 5	Through May 31	Through Sept. 20	———	2	Wheeler (D.)	None	207,355	343,180
Nebraska	June 11	April 12	Through June 1	Through Oct. 26	———	4	Butler (R.)		563,126	817,280
Nevada	Sept. 3*	Aug. 4*	May 1 through Aug. 17*	May 1 through Oct. 16*	———	1	Carville (D.)		54,234	70,327
N. Hampshire	Aug. 6	6 P.M. July 1	Two days at least between June 12 and June 21	Varies locally—through Sat. preceding election or through Sat. ten days prior to election	———	2	None		229,625	295,859
New Jersey	June 11	May 2	Up through May 2	Up through Sept. 26	———	14	Smith (R.)		1,963,761	2,592,978
New Mexico	June 4*	May 5*	Up through May 5*	Up through Oct. 6*	———	2	Chavez (D.)		152,225	275,227
New York	Aug. 6*	July 2*	Through July 1*	Through Oct. 12*		45	Mead (D.)		6,415,918	8,327,563
North Carolina	May 23	Mar. 16	April 27 through May 11	Oct. 8 through Oct. 22*	NO POLL TAX REQUIREMENTS	12	None	None	796,554	1,925,483
North Dakota	June 25	April 16	Through May 28	Through Oct. 29*		2	Langer (R.)		220,171	358,090
Ohio	May 7	Feb. 6	Through April 8	Through Oct. 7		23	Huffman (D.)		3,153,056	4,404,423
Oklahoma	July 2 (first) July 23 (run-off)	April 7*	June 1 through June 21 (st), June 23 through July 12 (runoff)	Oct. 5 through Oct. 15*		8	None		722,636	1,362,438
Oregon	May 17	Mar. 8	Through April 16	Through Oct. 5		4	None		480,147	717,121
Pennsylvania	May 21	Mar. 11	Through Mar. 31	Through Sept. 15		33	Guffey (D.)		3,794,757	6,031,192
Rhode Island	Convention chooses	Convention chooses	Convention chooses	Through June 30	———	2	Gerry D.)		299,276	424,876
South Carolina	July 30*	Unknown as yet	Fixed by Democratic Party Exec. Committees	Fixed by Democratic Party Exec. Committees	Poll tax to be paid by Oct. 5 to vote in General Election $1 tax. Not necessary for primary	6	None		103,375	989,841
South Dakota	June 4	May 4	Through May 18	Through Oct. 28	———	2	None		232,076	378,405
Tennessee	Aug. 1	June 1	Through July 12	Through Oct. 18*	Poll tax for 1945, 1946 must be paid by Aug. 1 to vote in the Primary—$1 annually	10	McKellar (D.)		510,792	1,703,391
Texas	July 27	May 20	Not required	Not required	$1.50 poll tax must be paid by Feb. 1, 1946 for Primary and General Election	21	Connally (D.)		1,150,330	3,710,374
Utah	July 9	May 29	Last day is July 6	Last day is Oct. 29	———	2	Murdock (D.)		248,329	298,160
Vermont	Aug. 13	July 6	Through Aug. 10	Through Nov. 2	———	1	Austin (R.)		125,361	214,248
Virginia	Aug. 6*	May 8*	Through July 8*	Through Oct. 6*	Pay poll tax by May 5, $1.50 cumulative to $5.01 maximum	9	Byrd (D.)	None	388,458	1,567,517
Washington	July 10	May 10	Through June 22	Through Oct. 19	———	6	Mitchell (D.)		856,328	1,123,725
West Virginia	Aug. 6	May 4	Through July 8	Through Oct. 7	———	6	Kilgore (D.)		715,596	1,941,593
Wisconsin	Aug. 13	May 31	Through July 31	Through Oct. 23	———	10	LaFollette (Prog.)		1,339,152	150,031
Wyoming	July 16	June 17	Through July 16	Through Oct. 26	———	1	O'Mahoney (D.)		101,340	1,046,107

*Not official, but likely. All others are official.

November '46 looks pretty far ahead from January, but the time to start preparing for this crucial election is here and now.

With this in mind, The CIO News ends the old year by presenting the Election Timetable, 1946, listing registration perods, primary dates, polltax requirements, offices to be filled, and the vote in 1944, together with the potential vote based on the 1940 census.

(Table prepared by the National Citizens Political Action Committee, and originally published in the NCPAC "Political Guide.")

1 Such scenes as this should not happen in America. This maimed beggar is standing in front of a Washington, D. C. movie theater. Congress can do something about it.

2 Instead of begging, this girl has been rehabilitated as all maimed persons would be u national health program. She can help in peace as she helped in war to make plane pa

HEALTH FO

Story by Fred Ross

ABOUT seven million of our 130 million citizens are so disabled daily by sickness or accident that they cannot work or go about their usual tasks. More than three million of these are wage earners, and more than half of them have been unable to work for six months, and many of them will remain d for two years, some rest of their lives.

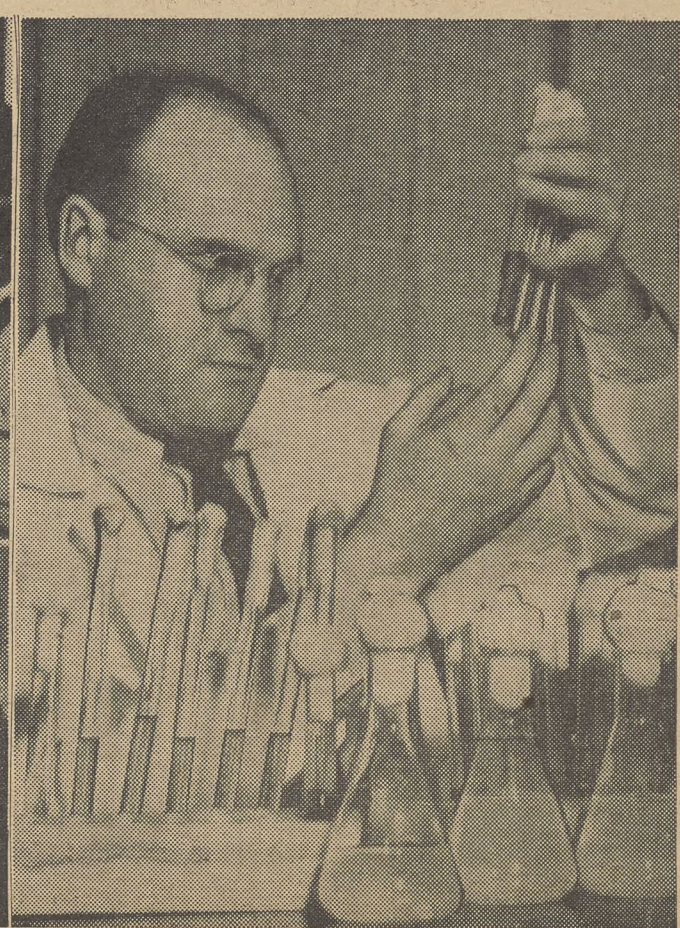
The loss not only t but to the nation is four and five million days a year. Of this hu approximately nine-ten sult from illness a cidents not directly co with employment a covered by workmen' pensation laws.

How heavily this we the conscience of the n indicated by the fact th ing the 79th session gress more than health and related bill introduced. The la tehse is the Wagner Health Bill (S 1606).

CRITICS ANSWER

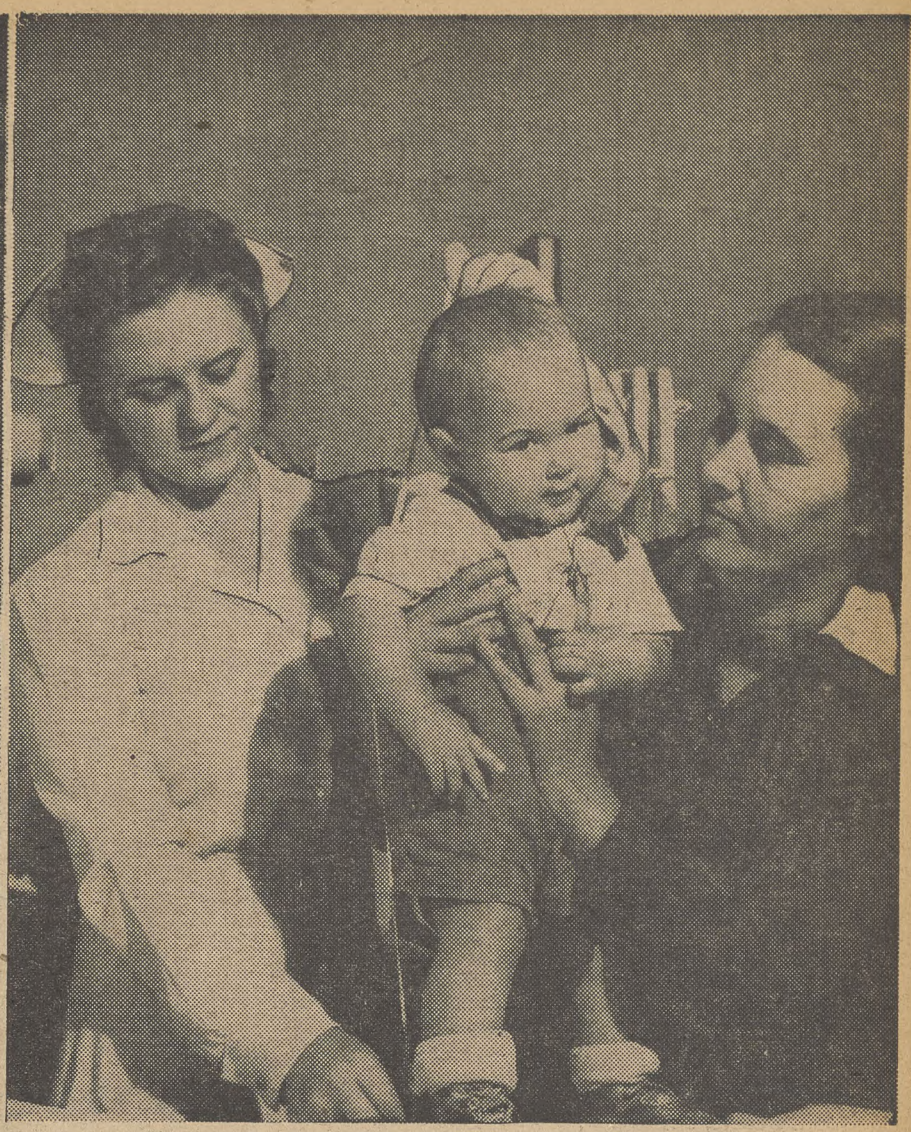
The heart of the W Murray bill is a sys compulsory health ins collected from employ worker under the Socia rity System. This prop bringing great cries of a from the American Assn., which is usin words as "socialism" in its attacks on the bi two years ago 13 outst physicians joined wi other leading health exp declaring:

6 Workers and farmers buying patent medicine at Mebane, N. C. Only aim of the salesman is to get their money. Under a national health program all could have preventive medicine.



7 Research doctors, unlike the patent medicine peddlers, are interested in humanity. S 1606 would promote research.

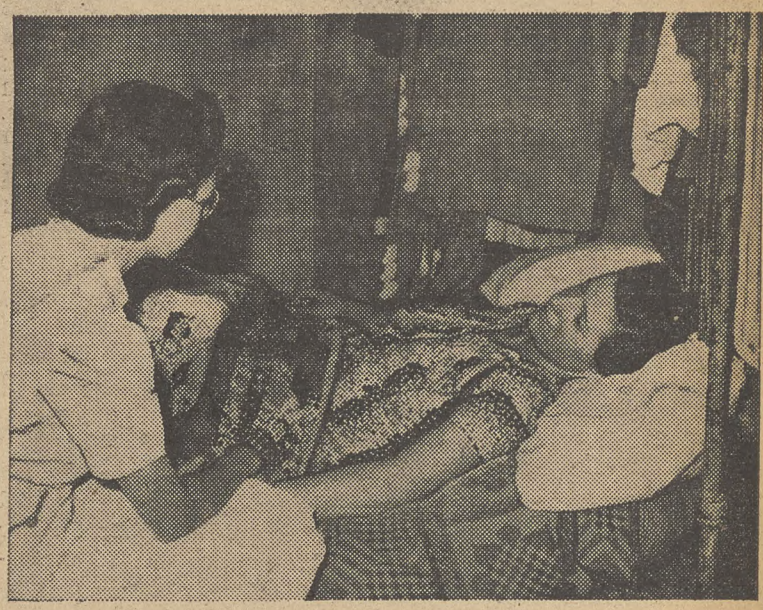
3 Without the benefit of medical care this mother is taking loving but unscientific care of her baby. Bills now in Congress would give her baby a better chance.



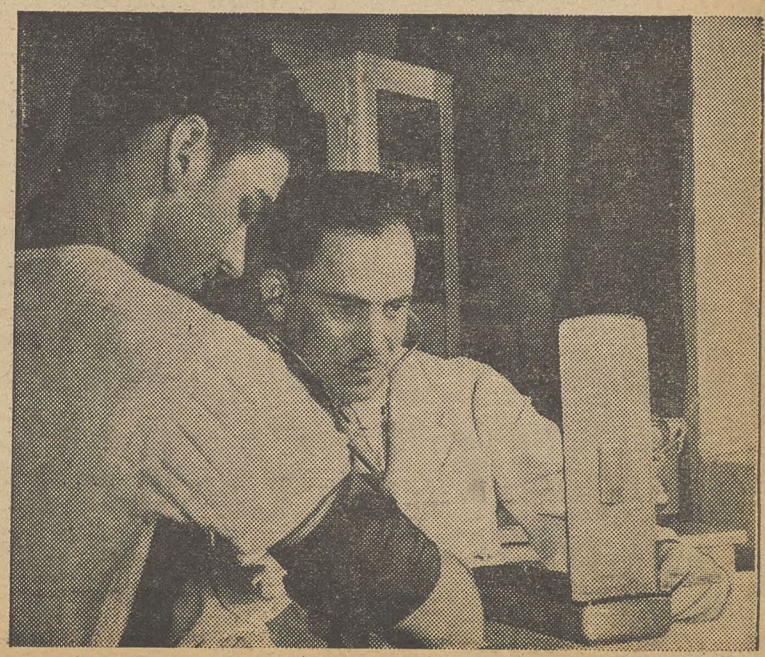
4 The Wagner-Murray Health bill and the Pepper Maternal and Child Care bill would makes clinics like this universally available. Children are worthy of such care.

OR ALL IN '46

Pictures by Farm Security Administration and Office of War Information



5 This woman would likely not be ill if preventive medical care proposed under the Wagner-Murray bill were available. The young worker (below) is having his pressure taken, so that he may halt illness.



isabled
for the

o them
between
working
ge loss
ths re-
nd ac-
nnected
d not
s com-

ghs on
ation is
at dur-
f Con-
undred
s were
est of
Murray

ED

Wagner-
em of
urance,
er and
l Stu-
osal is
nguish
Medical
such
loosely
l. But
anding
th 16
ert in

"The American people are now spending for physicians' services and hospitalization enough to provide for all with only minor supplementation, if these payments were regularized instead of falling with disastrous uncertainty."

Other provisions of S1606 are:

More preventive and community-wide health services.

Greater maternal and child-health services.

More adequate medical care for needy persons.

Greater medical research and widening the opportunities for medical education in non-profit institutions.

All of these objectives would be provided through Federal grants.

Objective of the Pepper maternal and child care bill (S1318), introduced earlier, is also greater care for mothers and babies.

HEARINGS PLANNED

The CIO has been backing both S1606 and the Pepper bill, and representatives of the CIO and other progressive organizations will appear before the Senate Education and Labor Committee early in the New Year when hearings are held on the measures.

Vicious, lying attacks have been made and will continue to be made by selfish groups and individuals on the Wagner-Murray bill, and labor will have to fight for the nation's health just as it had to fight for the right to organize and for other worthwhile aims.

Anticipating these attacks, Senator Wagner (D. N. Y.) said when introducing the bill:

"Propagandists for some organized medical groups have criticized a national prepaid medical care plan on the ground that it involves 'regimentation of doctors and patients,' 'lowered standards,' 'political medicine' and 'socialized medicine' and so on. But prepaid medical care is not socialized medicine; it is not State medicine. These 'devil words' are all designed to confuse the issue.

PATIENT'S BILL PREPAID

"A system of prepaid medical care is simply a method of assuring a person ready access to the medical care that he or she needs by eliminating the financial barrier between the patient and the doctor or hospital.

"Since patients are guaranteed free choice of doctor, doctors are guaranteed the right to accept or reject patients, and hospitals are guaranteed freedom to manage their affairs, it should be obvious that the system does not involve regimentation of doctors, hospitals or patients.

"Neither do I believe that the doctors of this country will lower the standards of medical care simply because they are guaranteed payment for their services.

"There are many individuals honest and sincere in their desire for improved conditions, who nevertheless fear any change and distrust all new social legislation. Those of us who have sponsored social legislation have faced similar opposition against many proposals for social betterment, but we have persevered and succeeded, and we have seen these new programs accepted as part of the basic system of American freedom and democracy. . . .

"When we have succeeded in our struggle for a comprehensive health program for the entire country, we will be able to say about health insurance, too, that the present day apprehensions and misgivings were groundless."

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Wm. B. Taylor, Dir. Oil Workers Organizing Campaign, reports: Office & Clerical employees Philgas, Retail Division, Chemical Products Dept. Phillips Petroleum Co., Mount Kifco, N. Y., voted 71% for CIO.

Richard E. Reisinger, UAW Director, reports: Taylorcraft Corp. Alliance, Ohio: CIO 399, AFL 114, Company Union 95; Curtiss Industries, Cleveland Ohio: CIO 52, No Union 13; Curtiss Key Co., CIO 5, Natl. Molded Products Co., CIO 6.

CIO Reg. Dir. Carey E. Haigler, Alabama, advises: New Era Cotton Mills, Birmingham, CIO Textile Workers 163, No Union 17. L. L. Shepherd State Director, TWUA was in charge, assisted by Reps. C. D. Boartfield and Houston Troupe.

Frank Cronin, CIO Reg. Dir., Omaha, Neb., announces: Natl. Furniture Mfg. Co., Omaha, CIO 17, AFL 6, No Union 7.

CIO Sub.-Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland, Memphis, Tenn., reports: Memphis Sash Door Co., CIO 19, AFL 1. UFW Rep. Carson and CIO Rep. Henry White were in charge. Rockwool Mfg. Co., CIO 32, AFL 2. Rep. Hiley Williams organized this group.

Martin Wagner, Pres. CIO Gas, Coke Chemical Workers, reports: Koppers Coke, Everett, Mass., CIO 376, District 50, 270. The CIO staff in Boston assisted materially in this victory. Pet Milk Co., CIO 129, AFL 56. UCGGWA Rep. J. C. Taylor was in charge.

John B. Easton, CIO Reg. Dir., Charleston, W. Va., advises: Chemical Plant, Charleston, CIO 266, AFL 260, District 50 44, No Union 9. A runoff will be held here on Jan. 10. Gravely Plow So., USA-CIO 76, AFL 32, District 50 1, No Union 14.

George Brown, Dir. Org., IWA-CIO, reports: Yellow Fir Lumber Co., Eugene, Oregon. CIO 9, AFL 0; Zip-O-Log Mill & Woods Company, Eugene, Ore. granted recognition.

CIO Reg. Dir. Walter Harris, Chicago, reports: Automotive Screw Machine Products Co., Chicago, UAW-CIO 25, against 14.

Harry Jones, Regional Director for the Shoe Workers, reports: A. E. Nettleton Shoe Co., Syracuse, N. Y., CIO 235, No Union 174. This victory culminates ten years of organizational work. The shop wos organized under the direction of CIO Sub.-Reg. Dir. John J. Maurillo, assisted by Reps. Charles Barranco, Jr., and Charles Griswold.

CIO Sub.Reg. Dir. W. A. Copeland, Memphis, Tenn., reports Armco Pipe, USA-CIO 15, No Union 1. USA Rep. Dunn was in charge

1945 has been a momentous year! The forces of democracy defeated Nazism—the nation and the world suffered a tremendous shock and loss in the death of our late beloved president, Franklin D. Roosevelt. Undreamed of profits were made by industrialists and they want to hold on to them without giving any recognition to the services performed by labor. The CIO, through its president, Philip Murray, has given the real leadership to the workers of the nation in behalf of them and the nation, itself.

Let us make 1946 a bigger, better year. A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO EVERYONE!

CIO Unions Press Wage Fight on All Fronts

Wage negotiations, hearings, picketing and plans for further strikes in the CIO's determined drive for higher take-home pay were resumed this week after a short Christmas lull. Here are some of the outstanding developments:

GM DISPUTE: The Government fact-find board handling the case of the United Auto Workers demand for a 30% pay hike from General Motors was scheduled to resume hearings in Washington Friday, following brief conferences between company and union officials in Detroit. Walter Reuther, the UAW's GM director said that no progress was made in settling the general wage dispute at the conferences.

* * *

UE STRIKE: Date for the pending strike of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers against General Electric, Westinghouse and General Motors electrical division to back up UE's demands for a $2 a day increase will be set at a meeting of the UE general board, Jan. 5.

* * *

USA-CIO: The United Steelworkers filed charges of violation of the Natl. Labor Relations Act against the Inland Steel Co. "In its desperate anxiety to weaken the union by withholding from it maintenance of membership and checkoff, the company has repudiated a War Labor Board directive and a written signed contract embodying these provisions," declared USA Sec.-Treas. David J. McDonald, in a letter sent to NLRB Chairman Paul Herzog.

The union previously set Jan. 14 for a strike in the steel industry.

OIL CONFERENCES: Negotiations between the Oil Workers Intl. Union and various oil companies are in progress, and settlements patterned after the 18% wage increase agreement negotiated recently with Sinclair are expected to result. If no settlement is reached by collective bargaining, hearings before the U. S. fact-finding panel have been scheduled to resume Jan. 7.

* * *

SHIPBUILDING DEADLOCK: After 11 days of fruitless negotiations, the national shipbuilding conference held this month in Colorado Springs, Colo., reached a complete deadlock, due to management's refusal to consider labor's demands for a raise due under written committments of the shipbuilding stabilizing program, and recessed to reconvene in Washington Jan. 1, reports the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers.

Pres. John Green headed the CIO union's delegation of six at the conference which was also attended by representatives from the AFL, industry and government. The CIO Shipbuilding Workers are demanding a 30% general increase, plus a 17½c cost-of-living boost in pay.

* * *

AMERICAN TOBACCO STRIKE: CIO Pres. Philip Murray this week pledged full support of the CIO to the strike of the Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers Union against plants of the American Tobacco Co. in Trenton, N. J., Philadelphia, Pa., and Charleston, S. C. The strike was called Oct. 15 in protest against the company's refusal to negotiate the union's demands for a 65c minimum wage, 25c hourly increase and a no discrimination clause.

These issues, Murray said in a letter to the union's president, Donald Henderson, "merit the complete support of every American concerned with the welfare of our nation."

PACKINGHOUSE DISPUTE: Officials of the United Packinghouse Workers were in Washington this week to confer with government officials on the union's prolonged dispute with the packing industry over demands for a 25c an hour increase.

Plans to call a national strike in the industry were laid at a meeting of the union's Natl. Strategy Committee held Dec. 19 in Chicago. Date set for the strike will not be announced until after the New Year.

Pres. Lewis J. Clark of the Packinghouse Workers said that negotiations between the Big Four packers—Swift, Armour, Wilson and Cudahy—so far had brought little progress. An offer of a 5½c an hour increase made by Swift & Co. was rejected by the union as "totally inadequate."

Sen. Aiken Backs CIO Program At Massachusetts Parley

Views in full accord with the CIO's program were expressed in an eloquent speech by George W. Aiken, Republican Senator from Vermont made at the recent Massachusetts CIO conference held in Boston.

The Senator stressed the vital need for the working farmer and the industrial worker to pull together to offset the malignant "forces of monopoly and exploitation"; praised the CIO membership for the remarkable war record made despite constant attacks by opponents of organized labor; and emphasized the need for immediate enactment of legislation to maintain full employment.

"We have learned in the past 15 years," he said, "that we can no longer permit chance to play havoc with the welfare of our people and the strength of the nation."

State CIO Pres. Joseph Salerno presided at the conference at which a number of resolutions were passed in coordination with the Natl. CIO policies. One resolution passed commended "the unfaltering leadership and the forthright action of CIO Pres. Philip Murray in exposing the designs and mechinations of those who would turn our country back to unemployment, poverty and chaos."

Raps Housing Plan for Vets

Sec. William G. Nicholas of the CIO and the UAW Housing Committees this week denounced the Administration's program for meeting the veterans' need for low cost housing and called for direct Government construction to "meet the needs of the returning veterans in line with their pocketbooks."

Nichols said that Civilian Production Administrator Small "promises that Government will see that a 'fair share' of the houses costing under $10,000 will be built. A 'fair share' from whose point of view—the returning GIs or the builders who obviously would rather build the more expensive homes? . . .

Meanwhile, the CIO Woodworkers charged that lumber producers are withholding their products for the best possible price.

Organizing The Utility Worker

By JOSEPH A. FISHER,
Pres., CIO Utility Workers Union of America

THE bringing of utility workers into the ranks of unionized labor has lagged behind organization of most other industries. While steel, motors, coal and mass manufacturing production were being welded into strong and effective national unions the utility field was being nibbled at piecemeal. So that today the great mass of workers in light, heat and power production and distribution are still to be organized.

Many of the 300,000 estimated to be in the power industry belong to unions of various kinds. Yet no single dominant voice speaks for this group with the same authority and effectiveness as do the CIO unions in such powerful national organizations as are found in the steel and motor industry.

The CIO Utility Workers' Union of America chartered in August 1945, appreciates not only the necessity, but the urgency of bringing utility workers into the National CIO.

Utilities operating under monopoly conditions and without the usual competitive restraints, have carefully guarded against organization of their employees. As among the most advanced industrialists in our economy, they have adopted the subtlest and most effective means for avoiding labor organization. This has involved using not only the goon methods of their cruder fellow-industrialists, but also a free employment of labor spies, discriminatory firings and threats of intimidation.

The more subtle methods, possible because of their larger resources, included in many cases a relatively higher wage scale and a host of paternalistic benefits, such as pension, liberal sick leave, hospitalization, group insurance, and even convalescent stays at company maintained farms.

As wage levels in other industries have increased, and in some cases overtaken those paid in the utility field, a recent upsurge has taken place among utility workers. It is now becoming clearer to them that they are no longer in a superior position so far as earnings or even job security is concerned.

The utility industry is in most instances more capable of paying higher wage scales than less favored industries. The operations of the utility worker are more vital and require a higher return to the same degree that the utility industry itself enjoys such an advantage by reason of its exclusive public function.

The Utility Workers' Union of America is resolved to bring home to all public utility workers the necessity for organization into a strong national union. We are also prepared to convince these workers that their fate in the economic structure of this country is inextricably tied into the fate of all other workers.

The heart of the industry is the Consolidated Edison System covering the New York area, representing 10% of the entire industry. This mammoth corporation has been met and overcome, every conceivable trick and strategem was employed to block real organization.

But, when the workers themselves were brought to the realization of where their best interests rested, they were quick to throw off the dominating influence of the companies' attitude and to emerge as unshackled men and women, freely selecting the CIO as their collective bargaining representative.

That selection was further confirmed by the overwhelming CIO vote of the Consolidated Edison Employees in the recent National Labor Relations Board elections.

ASK ALLOTMENT FOR VETS' CIVIES

THE Amalgamated Clothing Workers last week end called upon the Senate Military Affairs Committee to report out favorably the Guffey bill, S1275, introduced July 20 last, to provide honorably discharged veterans with $150 worth of civilian clothing at government expense, as well as priorities for purchasing the same at retail clothing stores.

The bill was introduced by eight United States Senators, upon the initiative of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, but no action upon it has been reported to date.

How The Senate Voted On Four Main Issues

Last week, The CIO News carried two main issues of interest to labor voted on in the House. This week, bringing the record up to date, we print the record of the Senate vote on four major issues. These are:

1. Amendment to the CIO-supported emergency unemployment compensation bill (S 1274), subject of repeated messages by President Truman. The amendment was an attempt by supporters of the original bill to reinsert the provision calling for up to $25 a week benefits for 26 weeks, after it had been deleted by the Senate Finance Committee. The amendment did not pass by 51 to 29, on Sept. 19, 1945. The bill is now lying in the House Ways and Means Committee.

A vote for the amendment is indicated by "R," against, "W." Throughout, "NV" stands for not voting.

2. Amendment to the jobs for all bill (S 380) aimed at making a mockery of the measure. The amendment would have required the U. S. Government to avoid "unnecessary restrictions" on "free enterprise" and "free competition" in enforcing the bill. The amendment did not pass by 44 to 35, on September 28, 1945. A completely useless bill has been passed by the House.

A vote against the amendment is indicated by "R," for by "W."

3. Amendment to an appropriation bill to delay return of the U. S. Employment Service to the states until June, 1946. Defeat of this amendment shows that a majority of the Senate was not concerned with the most efficient means of finding jobs for returning veterans, displaced war workers. Many Senators are counting on reactionary state USES control to drive workers into substandard wage jobs by threats to withhold unemployment benefits if they refuse. The amendment was defeated by 35 to 31. President Truman this week vetoed the bill. An attempt will be made to override his veto, which requires a two-thirds majority. Urge your Senators to vote for sustaining the veto.

A vote for the amendment is indicated by "R," against by "W."

4. Amendment to the bill ratifying the United Nations Organization which would have required Senate confirmation of America's representatives to the UNO Assembly. This was the last of several attempts to restrict and hamper U. S. participation in the UNO. The amendment was defeated by 31 to 27.

A vote against the amendment is indicated by "R," for by "W."

	Pty.	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA					
Bankhead, John H. 2d	D	NV	R	NV	R
Hill, Lister	D	W	R	R	R
ARIZONA					
Hayden, Carl	D	NV	R	NV	R
McFarland, Ernest W.	D	R	R	R	NV
ARKANSAS					
McClellan, John L.	D	W	W	R	R
Fulbright, J. William	D	W	NV	R	W
CALIFORNIA					
Downey, Sheridan	D	R	R	R	R
Knowland, Thomas J.	R	W	R	W	R
COLORADO					
Johnson, Edwin C.	D	R	R	NV	W
Milliken, Eugene D.	R	W	W	NV	W
CONNECTICUT					
Hart, Thomas C.	R	W	NV	NV	NV
McMahon, Brian	D	R	R	NV	R
DELAWARE					
Tunnell, James M.	D	R	R	R	R
Buck, C. Douglass	R	NV	W	W	NV
FLORIDA					
Andrews, Charles O.	D	W	NV	NV	NV
Pepper, Claude	D	NV	NV	NV	NV
GEORGIA					
George, Walter F.	D	NV	R	R	NV
Russell, Richard B.	D	W	R	NV	NV
IDAHO					
Thomas, John	R	NV	NV	(died)	
Gossett, Charles C.	D				R
Taylor, Glenn H.	D	R	R	R	W
ILLINOIS					
Brooks, C. Wayland	R	W	W	NV	NV
Lucas, Scott W.	D	R	R	W	R
INDIANA					
Willis, Raymond E.	R	W	W	W	W
Capehart, Homer E.	R	W	W	NV	NV
IOWA					
Hickenlooper, Bourke B.	R	W	W	NV	W
Wilson, George A.	R	W	W	W	W
KANSAS					
Capper, Arthur	R	W	W	W	NV
Reed, Clyde M.	R	W	W	W	NV
KENTUCKY					
Barkley, Alben W.	D	R	R	R	R
Chandler, Albert B.	D	W	(resigned)		
Stanfill, William A.	R				W
LOUISIANA					
Ellender, Allen J.	D	W	R	R	R
Overton, John H.	D	W	W	NV	R
MAINE					
Brewster, Owen	R	W	NV	W	NV
White, Wallace H., Jr.	R	W	NV	W	R
MARYLAND					
Radcliffe, George L.	D	W	W	W	NV
Tydings, Millard E.	D	NV	W	R	W
MASSACHUSETTS					
Saltonstall, Leverett	R	W	W	W	NV
Walsh, David I.	D	R	R	R	R
MICHIGAN					
Ferguson, Homer	R	W	W	W	W
Vandenberg, Arthur H.	R	W	W	NV	R
MINNESOTA					
Ball, Joseph H.	R	W	W	W	W
Shipstead, Henrik	R	W	R	W	W
MISSISSIPPI					
Bilbo, Theodore G.	D	W	NV	NV	R
Eastland, James O.	D	NV	NV	R	R
MISSOURI					
Briggs, Frank P.	D	R	R	NV	W
Donnell, Forrest	R	W	R	W	W
MONTANA					
Murray, James E.	D	R	R	NV	NV
Wheeler, Burton K.	D	R	R	W	NV
NEBRASKA					
Butler, Hugh	R	W	W	W	W
Wherry, Kenneth S.	R	W	W	W	W
NEVADA					
McCarran, Pat	D	R	R	R	W
Carville, Edward P.	D	R	R	W	NV
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges, Styles	R	W	NV	NV	NV
Tobey, Charles W.	R	R	R	W	NV
NEW JERSEY					
Hawkes, Albert W.	R	W	W	NV	NV
Smith, H. Alexander	R	W	W	W	NV
NEW MEXICO					
Chavez, Dennis	D	R	R	R	W
Hatch, Carl A.	D	R	NV	R	NV
NEW YORK					
Mead, James M.	D	R	R	R	NV
Wagner, Robert F.	D	R	R	R	R
NORTH CAROLINA					
Bailey, Josiah W.	D	W	W	NV	NV
Hoey, Clyde R.	D	W	R	W	R
NORTH DAKOTA					
Langer, William	R	R	W	NV	W
Young, Milton R.	R	W	W	R	W
OHIO					
Burton, Harold H.	R	W	W	(resigned)	
Huffman, James	D			R	R
Taft, Robert A.	R	W	W	W	W
OKLAHOMA					
Moore, E. H.	R	W	W	W	W
Thomas, Elmer	D	W	R	W	NV
OREGON					
Cordon, Guy	R	W	W	W	NV
Morse, Wayne	R	W	R	W	NV
PENNSYLVANIA					
Guffey, Joseph F.	D	R	NV	NV	R
Myers, Francis J.	D	R	R	R	NV
RHODE ISLAND					
Gerry, Peter G.	D	W	W	W	R
Green, Theodore Francis	D	R	R	R	R
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston, Olin D.	D	W	R	R	NV
Mayband, Burnet	D	NV	R	R	R
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Bushfield, Harlan J.	R	NV	NV	W	NV
Gurney, Chan	R	NV	W	W	W
TENNESSEE					
McKellar, Kenneth	D	NV	R	R	R
Stewart, Tom	D	W	R	R	R
TEXAS					
Connally, Tom	D	W	R	R	R
O'Daniel, W. Lee	D	W	W	W	R
UTAH					
Murdock, Abe	D	R	R	R	W
Thomas, Elbert B.	D	NV	NV	NV	NV
VERMONT					
Aiken, George D.	R	R	R	NV	NV
Austin, Warren	R	W	NV	NV	NV
VIRGINIA					
Byrd, Harry Flood	D	W	W	NV	NV
Glass, Carter	D	NV	NV	NV	NV
WASHINGTON					
Magnuson, Warren G.	D	R	R	NV	R
Mitchell, Hugh B.	D	R	R	R	R
WEST VIRGINIA					
Kilgore, Harley M.	D	R	R	NV	NV
Revercomb, Chapman	R	NV	W	R	W
WISCONSIN					
La Follette, Robert M.	Prog	R	R	W	NV
Wiley, Alexander	R	W	W	W	W
WYOMING					
O'Mahoney, Joseph C.	D	NV	R	R	W
Robertson, Edward V.	R	W.	W	W	NV

Listen In

CIO's 1946 Radio Series

Begins January 5, 1946

Two full weekly 15-minute radio programs, of and for CIO

1. **Labor USA.** Dramatic series on issues of the day. American Broadcasting Co. Network. Saturdays, 6:45 to 7 p.m. EST.

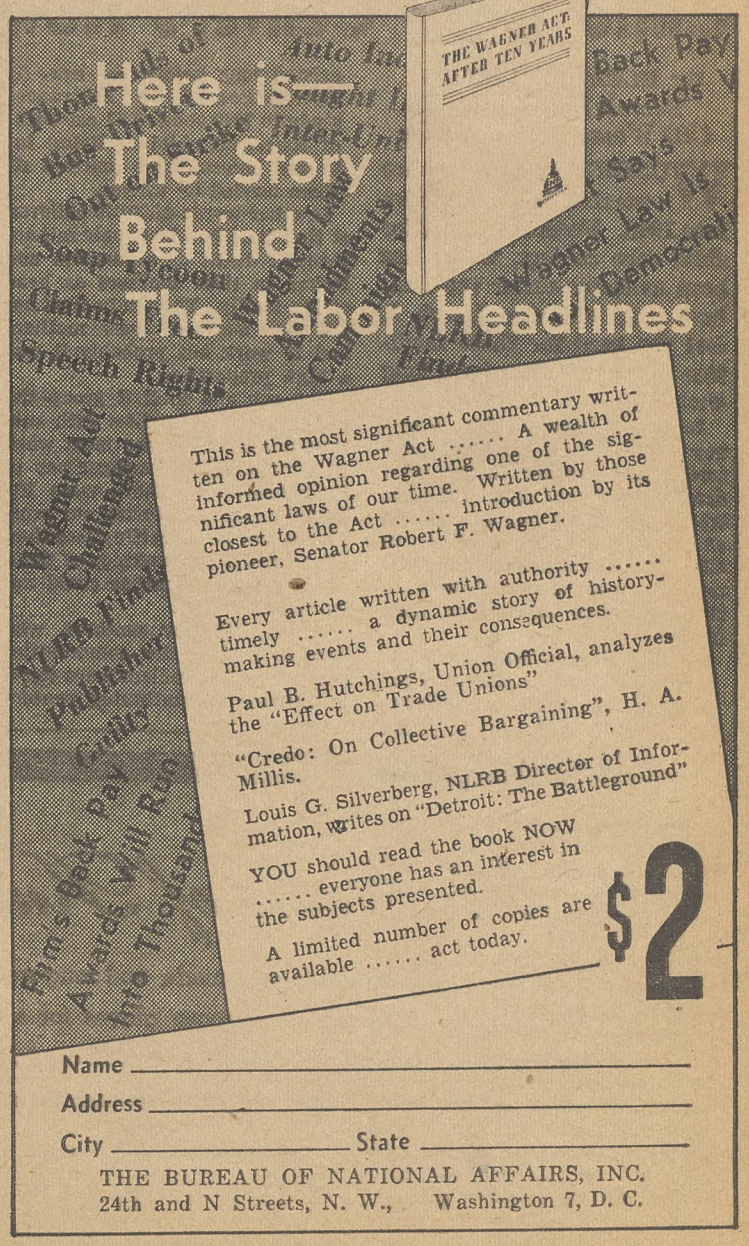
2. **Cross-Section—CIO.** With William Downes, noted CBS commentator. On-the-spot interviews and discussions of workers' problems. Columbia Broadcasting System Network. Saturdays, 3:45 to 4 p.m. EST.

These are **your** radio programs, aimed to interest and help you. Help us make them serve you by writing suggestions, comments, criticism, to:

PUBLICITY DEPT.

CIO

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.



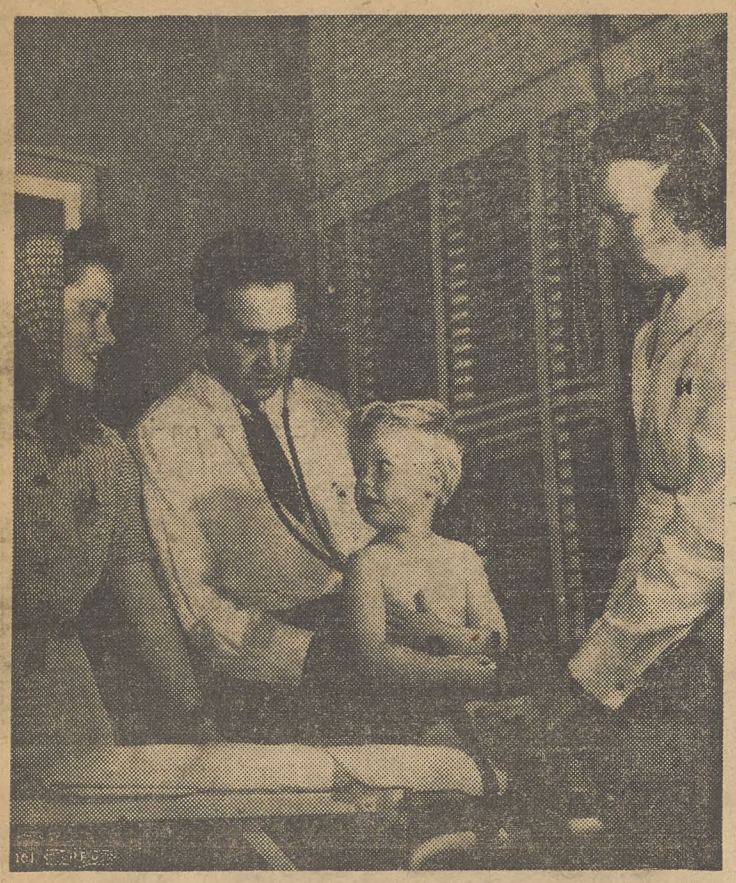
Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

THE BUREAU OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS, INC.
24th and N Streets, N. W., Washington 7, D. C.

Tomorrow's Citizens By Rose H. Alschuler



AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION

Every child, even the most hale and hearty, should be examined by his doctor once every six months. Such periodic examinations may prevent days, possibly months of illness. The physician who knows your child when he's well can take more intelligent care of him when he's sick. Your doctor's advice both during health and illness will help you to guide your child wisely and maintain the kind of balanced viewpoint that will give him his best chance to operate as a healthy human being. Billy looks a bit anxious. With mother's assurance, he'll feel easier next time.

DOCTORS GUARD CHILDHOOD FOR CASH

This is the second of a series of articles by prominent physicians on health, this one dealing with the great advances that have been made in preventing childhood diseases.

By MARTHA WENDELL, M. D.

Member Executive Committee, Physicians Forum

CHILDREN today have a much better chance of living to adulthood than did those born a generation or two ago. This greater safety is due in large measure to the development of the science of immunization.

Science has given us remarkably effective weapons—vaccines and serums—with which to protect children from the ravages of contagious diseases that used to exact a heavy toll of young lives and leave many children with crippling after-effects.

Your child can be given complete protection against smallpox by vaccination. It should be done before the age of one.

Today diptheria treatment is far more effective than it used to be. There is no good reason why any child today should have the disease. The innoculations which will give immunity should be started when the child is six months old.

Preventive treatment against whooping cough should be started by the time the baby is seven months old. While the inoculations in this case do not give as complete protection as do the injections against diptheria, they are of sufficient value to warrant giving them to every child.

There is now available an "immune serum" which is proving to be of great value in affording relief after whooping cough has been contracted.

Measles is a serious disease in infancy because of complications, chiefly pneumonia. Most of the deaths from this disease occur in children under three. If a child's mother has had measles, the child is usually immune for the first six months. Unlike diptheria, there is no known method of acquiring permanent immunity against measles except by having an attack of the disease.

Temporary Immunity

It is possible, however, by the use of "immune globulin" or "gamma globulin," to give temporary immunity for a period of about three weeks. This procedure protects children who have been exposed to the ailment.

Preventive treatment against smallpox and diptheria are usually available at little or no cost in health centers and well-baby clinics conducted by the health departments in large cities. Whooping cough inoculations are provided by some, but not all, such health departments. Unfortunately, such services are lacking in many small towns and rural communities.

If modern preventive treatment were automatically available to everyone, without any necessity of paying for the service, many more children would be protected, and illness and death from these diseases would rapidly fall to a new low.

When and if Congress passes the Wagner-Murray Health Bill (S. 1060) we shall witness a new era of preventive medicine in this country. This bill will provide facilities for preventive services in every section of the country, no matter how remote. By setting up a nation-wide health insurance system, through which medical services will be paid for in advance by small regular contributions from all workers and employers, the measure would remove the money barrier that now stands between so many patients and the doctor.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

5c

EAT A BAG A DAY FOR MORE PEP

PLANTERS NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.

Child Care Centers Now Cities' Jobs

By ELEANOR FOWLER

Secretary-Treasurer, CIO Women's Auxiliaries

WORKING mothers are worried as we move into 1946. Federal support for child care centers, which has been available under the Lanham Act, will stop March 1. But the need for these facilities won't stop then by a long shot.

In Grand Rapids, Mich., a survey revealed that over three-quarters of the children in the child care program are from homes in which the father has been killed or partly disabled in service. In Cleveland, Ohio, two-thirds of the mothers using the services were the sole wage earners in their families.

As a matter of fact the need for public facilities for care of children of working mothers existed long before the war. A Metropolitan Life Insurance study in 1940 showed 11 per cent of American children living in broken homes, three-quarters of them headed by women.

In other words 4,500,000 children at that time had lost their fathers through death or separation and looked to their mothers as head of the family. The study does not tell how many of these mothers had to work but probably it was a high proportion.

You can add to that group the mothers in our families with substandard incomes who must work to supplement the meager pay of their husbands. There were 10,000,000 Americans during our prosperous war years getting less than 65c an hour. In hundreds of thousands of cases families could not live on their pay.

Fortunately for mothers who have to work, a few communities are seeing the problem more closely. Denver is continuing centers through December 31, 1946. The Detroit Common Council has authorized up to $294,000 to keep 25 centers open through the school year. New Orleans has appropriated city funds.

But many cities have not yet acted. The next two months are crucial. Everyone who knows the Washington legislative picture agrees that there is no chance of more Federal funds in time for the March 1 deadline. State and local money must be obtained.

A new service has just been started which will be of great help in finding out what communities are doing and exchanging ideas. The National Committee on Group Care of Children, 119 W. 57, New York 19, N. Y., is issuing three bulletins on community planning. The first issue is out. The second, to be issued in January, will give practical suggestions on the local level.

44 Years of Know-how

in producing comfortable, well-made, and long-wear gloves make 20th Century the accepted all purpose gloves for automotive and allied workers. C.I.O. Union Made; every pair backed by printed guarantee. 20th Century Glove Company, 2650 Belden Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois

20TH CENTURY WORK GLOVES

Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES SEALS - STAMPS

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St., Chicago, Ill.

THE BAUMGARTEN CO.
925 11th Street, N.W.
DIstrict 3933
"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
SEALS, RUBBER STAMPS, DUES BUTTONS
BRONZE MEMORIALS AND TABLETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
100% UNION MADE

L. J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Manufacturers & Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS
UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS AND TABS
FOR
UNION DUES MEMBERSHIP EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS ADVERTISING LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT & HEAVY STAMPING • COINING & EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE & SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS & DIES
New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman New York, N. Y. 37 E. 14th St., Algonquin 4-3356
Detroit Representative: Herbert E. Lennig Detroit, Mich. 6432 Cass Ave., TRinity 1-4600
L. J. IMBER CO. 1725-41 W. North Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

Produced by ORBIT FEATURE SERVICE, Inc.

Copyright 1945 by the Nat'l CIO N

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Tell Your Congressman

Last week, the Washington Guide carried a questionnaire to be submitted to your Congressman and to both Senators during the holiday recess.

This week, the Guide recommends another form of action that you can follow with profit when your delegations call on the homecoming Congressmen.

It concerns the problem of enlisting Congressional support on the wage issue. Legislatively, Congress does not work directly on industrial wages —except in such important matters as minimum wages, equal pay for equal work, unemployment benefits, Federal workers pay, etc—but your Congressmen nevertheless can be of great value to you and your union in current wage drives.

So, when your elected representative comes home, show him these simple economic facts of life in America today:

1. Tell him about cutbacks. Bring sample pay envelopes to his attention—for example, one from April, 1945, contrasted with one from August.

2. Tell him about 1945-46 food prices, compared with 1945-46 wages. A good way to do this is to get your wife and her CIO auxiliary to prepare comparative grocery price ads from the newspapers, showing food up well over 50% from 1941, with wages held to 15% by the Little Steel formula.

3. Enlist local merchants and farmers to go along with you to tell the Congressman about the effects of wage cuts on their business. Try to interest the editor of the local newspaper and local radio commentators in the same problem. They depend on advertising for their income, which in turn depends on what you take home every week.

4. Enlist religious, fraternal and women's organizations in your campaign. Such groups, particularly those representing organized women voters, have a profound educational effect on Congressmen.

5. When you've finished the educational part of the job, ask your Congressman and your Senators to:

Write President Truman urging him to press the corporations to bargain collectively in good faith on the wage issue.

Work and vote against all legislation hampering labor's right to organize, bargain and strike. This includes the Truman "cooling-off" bill (HR 4908, S 1661); the Hobbs bill (HR 32); the Ball-Hatch bill (S 1171).

Work and vote for bills that help labor and the nation in this economic crisis.

These include the 65-75c wage bill (S 1349, HR 3914); the equal pay for equal work bill (S 1178); and in preparation for June, 1946, to work and vote for retention of price control to stop inflation.

Hit 65c Stall

CIO protests at new sweatshopper plans to stall action on the 65-75c minimum wage bill (S 1349, HR 3914) were protested by Legislative Director Nathan Cowan in a letter to Senator James E. Murray, chairman of the Senate Labor Committee in charge of the bill.

Cowan's letter was aimed at Sen. Ellender (D., La.), who has been the bitter enemy of the bill in an effort to protect sweatshop wages. According to recent newspaper reports, Ellender announced that still further hearings would be "necessary" before action could be taken.

"It is our understanding that Sen. Ellender proposes to bring before your committee several witnesses representing trade associations opposed to S 1349.

"In view of the fact that at least a dozen of the larger CIO unions were unable to secure time to be heard in favor of the bill, we feel that it is utterly unfair and improper now to give time to hostile witnesses representing far fewer persons than those denied a hearing."

Fact is that a committment was made to end hearings some time ago, that more than 1,500 printed pages of testimony have already been taken, and that any further hearings are simply a stall.

Write to your Senators urging early action on the bill, and to Sen. Murray (D. Mont.) complimenting him for his work on it and urging him to resist delay.

The Old Dies

The old Dies Committee touch—which many a Congressman foreswore after Dies, Starnes and Costello were defeated in 1944—is out in the open in the newest strategy of the Wood-Rankin unAmerican Activities Committee, just announced.

Item: the Wood-Rankin Committee is about to "investigate" (read smear) Hollywood.

Note: California (in common with the rest of the country) is having an election in 1946. Labor political action was strong in California in 1944, several progressive Congressmen were elected.

Item: the Wood-Rankin Committee is going to "investigate" the Joint anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, which with others supports an anti-Franco regime for Spain.

Note: following CIO President Murray's letter (CIO NEWS, Nov. 19), urging Truman to break with Franco, U. S. policy has turned in that direction.

Item: the Wood-Rankin Committee is going to "investigate" radio commentators—with emphasis on liberal ones who criticize the committee.

Note: the Wood-Rankin unit has a bill (HR 4775) to gag radio, submit scripts to censorship.

But why go on? Best thing to do is to urge your Congressman to support Ellis Patterson's (D. Cal.) Discharge Petition 12 on a bill to dissolve the unAmerican Dies-Wood-Rankin group.

Keep Your Eye On Congress

BILL	WHAT IT DOES	WHERE IT IS	ACTION
Anti-strike (S 1661, HR 4908)	Carries out Truman message of Dec. 3 by setting up anti-srtike apparatus.	Hearings put over to mid-January in House and Senate Labor Committee after protest by Pres. Murray.	Tell Senators and Representatives to vote against when you see them in Xmas recess.
Hobbs (HR 32)	Prohibits normal union activity such as picketing, soliciting dues, membership, etc., under guise of "anti-racketeering."	Passed House. Now to Senate.	Tell Senators to oppose; check Representative's vote before you call on him this week.
May-Arends (HR 3937)	Outlaws union political action; sets jail, fines for strikes in "violation of contract."	Move to bring on House floor defeated but can come up again.	Tell Senators and Representatives to oppose when you see them this week.
65c wage floor (S 1349, HR 3914)	Sets minimum wages at 65c first year, then 75c, extends coverage.	Sen. Ellender (D. La.) trying filibuster in Labor Committee.	Tell Senators to work for quick passage, no phoney "compromise."
FEPC (S 101, HR 2232)	Makes FEPC permanent U. S. Govt. agency. Present agencies being liquidated now.	Stalled in House Rules Committee. Discharge Petition 4 nas 157 signatures, needs 218.	Tell your Representative to sign if he hasn't already.
Polltax repeal (HR 7)	Makes it possible to retire polltax Senators and Representatives.	Passed House, stalled in Senate.	Tell your Senators to push for early action, no amendment.

CONGRESS IS HOME FOR XMAS—MAKE YOUR VISIT COUNT

Coming Up On Capitol Hill

PREDICTIONS: around this time of year every Washington commentator worth his salt is supposed to predict what will happen as the New Year wears on—some of them even do it once a week.

Without sticking out too much of a neck for friendly critics to chop off, this column ventures a few on the 1946 Congressional year.

There's a catch to these predictions, however—and please don't cheat by looking for it at the bottom of the column now.

No. 1. President Truman's veto of the measure sending the U. S. Employment Service back to the states will be sustained. Keeping USES in Federal control will help veterans, displaced war workers to find jobs.

No. 2. The 65c-75c minimum wage bill will pass the Senate, not without a terrific fight against phoney plans for a "compromise" at lower minimum levels. House fight will be severe, especially in the sweatshopper-run Rules Committee.

No. 3. President Truman's anti-strike bill (HR 4908, S 1661) will have tough going in the Senate, less tough in the House. United labor opposition, led by CIO, will be effective.

No. 4. Other anti-labor bills such as Hobbs, Ball-Hatch, May-Arends, etc, will meet strong, united labor opposition, which will attract progressive support in Congress. Outcome depends much on rallying general liberal opposition to shackling unions.

No. 5. One of the stiffest fights of the year will be waged around price control. Pro-inflation gang will start its pressure for removing all controls early in the new session, build up strong bloc for June expiration date of OPA.

No. 6. UnAmerican Wood-Rankin Committee will meet opposition as the campaign months get closer and anti-liberal character of "investigations" becomes clear.

No. 7 et seq. taxes, with new attempts to take from the poor and give to the rich, will be a big issue. . . . Senate fight on polltax repeal, with attempted filibuster . . . housing, health, social security to be pressed, first in Senate. . .

THE CATCH: the good things "predicted" here will only come about if there's plenty of CIO legislative and political action . . . and by the same token, the bad things will be prevented from happening by precisely the same activity . . . a Happy and Highly Legislative New Year to You All . . .

WASHINGTON GUIDE

Published by CIO Legislative Dept.

PHILIP MURRAY, President
NATHAN COWAN, Chairman
ROBERT K. LAMB, Secretary

Editorial Committee
John Edelman **Robert K. Lamb**
C. W. Fowler, Editor **Irving Richter**